Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,118. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: THREATENING.

Stock Market—Feverish, under continued bear attacks.

Wheat, 93¾; corn, 30; cotton, 7¾.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 15.

Court Calendars.—Page 13.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 14.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The United States Sub-Treasury in this city gained $383,000 in gold yesterday.

Chief Conlin says he has given up the idea of retiring, and will stick to his post.—Page 16.

"Diseases of the Heart" were discussed at a meeting at the Academy of Medicine last evening.

Workmen of two trades among the strikers on the St. Paul Building returned to work yesterday.

The subscriptions for Spain's new internal loan amounted to more than double the amount asked for.

A mad dog ran wild in upper Columbus Avenue on Monday night, and before being killed bit two boys.

Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, a celebrated naval writer, was retired yesterday, having served forty years.—Page 16.

Capt. E. R. Norwood and eight men of the wrecked schooner Henry Souther, arrived on the New-York yesterday.—Page 9.

The annual report of the Board of Ordnance urges on Congress liberal appropriations for our coast defenses.—Page 16.

A great storm has visited the Northwest, and floods are destroying property in Washington, Oregon, and other States.—Page 1.

The Loomis Sanitarium, for the treatment of cases of incipient tuberculosis, will be dedicated Friday by Bishop Potter.

The Anchor Line steamer Anchoria broke her shaft at sea on Sunday and repaired the damage at sea. She is expected in port today.

The jury to try Maria Barbella for the murder of Dominico Cataldo was completed yesterday, and the trial will begin this morning.

Stephen A. Cooper, the Broadway tailor, whose wife is suing for divorce, may be called upon to defend himself on a charge of bigamy.

The "Jimmie" O'Brien Democracy passed resolutions last night affirming their faith in Bryan and naming twelve prominent men as no longer Democrats.

John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General, yesterday consented to become a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Don Cameron.—Page 3.

Patrick McGuire, one of the contractors concerned in the alleged fraud in building the Brooklyn Navy Yard wall, was arrested at Passaic.—Page 9.

Col. John Hay is the most recent man mentioned for Ambassador to England. His name has been strongly presented to Major McKinley.

The new company, successor to the old Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was organized yesterday in Philadelphia.—Page 14.

The Captain and men of the steamer Colla, which was wrecked on the Cuban coast, will be sent to their homes by the British Consul.

Col. Alexander Bacon and others are to lecture this Winter in the Cavalry Institute of Squadron A. The first lecture will take place Dec. 5.

The National Academy of Sciences began its annual meeting yesterday at the School of Mines, Columbia College, Gen. Francis A. Walker presiding.—Page 9.

Prof Dörpfeld lectured to an unusually large gathering of persons interested in classics at the Academy of Medicine on the Acropolis of Athens.—Page 16.

"Black Patti's" case in supplementary proceedings dismissed. Her lawyer says Job E. Hedges is thus barred from making any further inquiry in his suit.—Page 16.

The Brooklyn Woman's Republican Club has a gold vase, which will be presented to Mrs. William McKinley, at Canton, by a committee of club members.

An exhibition of hydraulic apparatus was opened under the patronage of the Department of Public Works at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street yesterday.—Page 13.

Decision was reserved by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday on a question of his jurisdiction in the matter of a yearly allowance of $7,500 to Dorothea Edgarita Crouse.—Page 9.

Miss Griffin, Principal of Grammar School No. 47, said yesterday that Superintendent Jasper sought to coerce her into accepting a transfer to Grammar School No. 50.—Page 6.

The New-York State Association of Railway Surgeons met at the Academy of Medicine yesterday, heard papers, elected officers, and dined at the St. Cloud Hotel.—Page 9.

A third incendiary attempt was made on a tenement house at Utica and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The police seem impotent and tenants are preparing to move out.—Page 9.

It is predicted in Washington that Mr. McKinley will ask Congress to establish a Monetary Commission, the duty of which would be to recommend a plan of currency reform.

Mrs. Ann McCormack, whose husband was killed by a Nassau Company's trolley car last June, obtained a verdict for $12,000. Under the old law she could have recovered only $5,000.

Bishop Thoburn and Bishop Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Bishops of India and Africa, respectively, arrived in this city from Detroit yesterday on their way to their posts.—Page 9.

A majority of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen reported yesterday against the proposition to restrict traffic on Fifth Avenue. The matter was laid over until next Tuesday.—Page 9.

A fashionable boarding house on Staten Island burned down in an hour, and several persons had narrow escapes. One girl struggled to remain in her room until she could get her savings.

With the concurrence of the Postal Department, the Pennsylvania Railroad has changed its mail service so that the morning special will leave here at 8 A. M. instead of 9 A. M., as formerly.—Page 9.

Practice for the football game of Saturday was continued yesterday at Yale and Princeton. The Yale team showed signs of improvement, but the Tigers played a disappointing game.—Page 7.

Evangelist Moody, at his services at Cooper Union yesterday, paid his respects to the women who attended the Horse Show and incidentally he scored "mission churches."—Page 16.

The Manhattan Trust Company is delivering the new Junior securities of the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, the successor company of the old Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad.—Page 14.

At the third day's session of the National Council of Jewish Women, held yesterday morning and afternoon, a number of interesting papers were read, the themes being children and social and club life.—Page 9.

The Board of Health has given five days' grace to the Deborah Nursery, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in which to remedy certain things, among which are a lack of proper food and clothing for the inmates and the promiscuous intermingling of children in good health and those suffering from ophthalmia.—Page 12.

GEN. WEYLER ADVANCING

PUSHING HIS WAY ENERGETICALLY IN THE HILLS.

He Has Taken Many Prisoners Left Behind by the Retreating Rebels—Maceo Retiring Before Him.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that advices received there show that Capt. Gen. Weyler continues to advance into the mountains in the interior of the Province of Pinar del Rio, his line of march being southward between Mariel and Bahia Honda.

He has captured a large number of stragglers from Maceo's force. Maceo, according to the advices, continues to retire as the Spaniards advance, being afraid to risk a battle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Duke of Tetuan cabled the Spanish Minister here to-night as follows:

"Gen. Weyler continues his advance through the hills. He has taken many prisoners, left behind by the retreating bands in great distress. The movement is from Mariel to Bahia Honda, and thence to Candelaria. Maceo is retreating and avoiding a fight."

Minister Dupuy de Lome infers from the dispatch that Gen. Weyler does not seem to be thinking of a hasty return to Havana, although the dispersion of Maceo's band from the hills simplifies the insurrection as far as Pinar del Rio is concerned. There is nothing to show that any insurgents have attempted to cross the trocha.

GEN. LEE SAYS "QUIEN SABE?"

The Consul General Gives No Clue to the Cuban Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee saw the President this afternoon for the first time since he returned to this city Saturday. He only spent a few moments with the President, who had an engagement to go driving with Mrs. Cleveland at 4 o'clock, just about the time Gen. Lee called. The General will come back to Washington at the end of this week.

Asked when he expected to return to Havana, the General took refuge in his favorite phrase, "Quien sabe?" and this was his informal reply to all questions to-day. For fear of misrepresentation the General invariably explains that this literally means "Who knows?" or, rather, in his own case, "I have no idea."

In conversation to-day Gen. Lee appeared to attach considerable significance to the report from Havana that Gen. Weyler was expected back in Havana this week, and he was disposed to think the report accurate. But the most searching inquiry failed to develop in just what direction the significance lay, whether it might be taken as a positive indication that Weyler's return from the field meant the failure of his campaign or its partial success.

Whether Gen. Lee has given any more definite opinion to the President or Secretary Olney cannot be wrung from him. It is, however, explained that Gen. Martinez Campos was severely criticised for keeping the field during the ten years' war, and that Gen. Weyler could advantageously resume his headquarters at Havana, if he had passed, with large bodies of troops, through the insurgents' stronghold, and had been unable to force a battle. In that event he would be compelled to divide his forces into numerous small contingents to operate against the smaller bands of insurgents, and in that kind of warfare his immediate presence on the field would be not only superfluous but unwise. In the field, under such circumstances, he could not keep in communication with all his forces, but from Havana he could telegraphically control his troops throughout the island.

If it is true that Maceo, as has been predicted, has declined to hold all his men in one place and give open battle to the greater Spanish forces, then, it is claimed, Weyler was warranted in trusting the campaign to subordinates. If, on the other hand, so expert a tactician as Gen. Lee, who appears from conversation to have acquired a thorough geographical knowledge of the fighting ground, has concluded that Weyler's return shows that Maceo cannot be conquered quickly, if at all, that the insurgent position has been found impregnable, and that further reinforcements must be furnished from Spain, the situation loses none of its gravity. There are good grounds for believing that Gen. Lee's report to officials on this point is not altogether different from the "Quien sabe?" he vouchsafes to others, but on this point he is as non-committal as his superiors.

A TALE BY AND FOR MARINES.

Minister Taylor's Reported Withdrawal from Madrid Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The extremity of fabrication so notable for the past week in "Spanish war scares" was reached last night in the roundabout misinformation purporting to come from Madrid through a Marine Corps officer in New-York, and securing publicity through an alleged brother officer on the Newark at Norfolk, announcing that Minister Hannis Taylor had been given his passports and compelled to leave Spain.

A more nonsensical marine yarn of more circuitous circulation could scarcely be imagined, yet State Department officials declare that it is quite as plausible as much of the similar stuff that has been foisted upon the public for the past week or two, and it is a fair sample of the attempts made to affect stock speculations.

It is stated, authoritatively, that the American Minister was on most amicable terms with the authorities at Madrid all day yesterday, as evidenced by a cablegram received from him by Secretary Olney last night, presumably telling of the success of the new Spanish loan, and it is also stated that Minister Taylor is pursuing his functions to-day, and there does not appear to be any possible contingency that will cause a rupture for the next day or two.

While Mr. Taylor, over six months ago, might have had some exciting passages in his diplomatic negotiations, recently he has had plain sailing, and there is not the slighest friction between Spain and the United States, either at Washington or Madrid. It is also declared at the State Department that when Minister Taylor does eventually start home the announcement will not be made through marine officers at Norfolk.

Senor Dupuy de Lome says the alleged interview published in a New-York paper to-day in which he is made to say that war between the United States and Spain is possible, and that it would be terrible in its effects, and no one could predict its end, is a fabrication. He has not spoken to a correspondent of the paper for days, and has never made any such statement to any other person. On the contrary, he asserts that the relations of Spain with the United States and his own relations with his home government were never more amicable than now.

TO BE SENT TO THEIR HOMES.

Steamer Colla's Men in Charge of the British Consul.

Capt. Nelson and crew of the British steamship Colla, who when wrecked off the Cuban coast were subjected to ill treatment by the Spanish soldiers, who suspected that they were Americans, were released yesterday from Hoffman Island. They went to the British Consul's office on reaching the city, and arrangements were made for sending them to their homes. Most of them live in Canada. They were all indignant at their treatment in Cuba.

John Delovey, the seaman who was subjected to a cross-examination and struck with a loaded cane, said that the examination lasted two hours. Besides having guns pointed at him, he was frequently pricked with a sword and given to understand by motion that if he did not answer questions truthfully, his throat would be cut.

Moore, the colored boy, was suspected of being a guide, who was to lead the party to the insurgent line. He was beaten insensible.

When the British Consul at Havana was told of the outrage, he said that it was nothing out of the common. He advised the men to say nothing further about it, particularly when they reached the "States," as "those Americans have too much to say."

JURY BOX IS FILLED.

Col. Nunez and Capt. Dickinson on Trial for Filibustering.

It took over two hours to obtain a jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Addison Brown, yesterday to try Col. Emilio Nunez and Capt. Charles B. Dickinson, charged with aiding and abetting an expedition to Cuba.

The delay was caused by the evident sympathy for the struggling Cubans which each talesman seemed to possess.

The specific charge against Col. Nunez, who is a leader in the Cuban cause, is that he assisted in organizing and sending an expedition to Cuba in the steamship Laurada on May 8 last. It is alleged that Capt. Dickinson was in charge as commander of the Laurada.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for the first time as counsel for Col. Nunez in conjunction with Horatio S. Rubens. Gen. Tracy begged for delay, because he had just come into the case, and for the reason that he had a case before the Appellate Court in the afternoon. On account of this it was agreed to go on selecting the jury, and to adjourn the case until to-day at 1 P. M. It was 1:10 o'clock before the jury was finally selected, and then the case went over until to-day.

RUMORS ABOUT THE BERMUDA.

The Former Filibuster Unnamed and Unregistered Yet.

The report that the steamship which under the name of Bermuda engaged in Cuban filibustering and lost her British register is fitting out for another trip in the interest of the Cuban insurgents appears to be without foundation.

She has not yet secured a register, though her new owners, said to be Nova Scotian parties, have asked for provisional British register. She has no name at present, though some time ago she sought without success to obtain Mexican registry under the name of Bonita Juarez. She is lying at the Pinto docks, in South Brooklyn.

If she secures provisional registry she will go to Halifax with a cargo of coal, and proceed thence to Liverpool and to Mediterranean ports, her Captain avers. She is now commanded by Capt. Scott, formerly master of the steamship Flamborough.

Indicted for Filibustering.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court to-day found three true bills of indictment against John D. Hart. Mr. Hart's connection, or alleged connection, with various filibustering expeditions to Cuba has made him well known, and the indictments found against him to-day are based upon charges of filibustering. Mr. Hart has already been arrested several times for filibustering, but heretofore the Government has failed to prove its case against him.

AGGRESSIONS BY BRITISH.

Miners of Alaska Complain of Harsh Treatment.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 17.—Frank Fox has returned to the city from Alaska, where he has spent the past Summer in mining. He reports an imposition being practiced upon American miners by England in that country which he thinks our Government should take steps to prevent.

A large number of Americans went into the rich placer fields about fifteen miles on the American side of the British boundary line this Summer, and went to mining. They were not there long before the British authorities came in and compelled every American to pay a poll tax of $3 and a miners' license of $15 per year. Many protested against paying a tax to England for mining on American soil, but the British officers were obdurate, and compelled the payment, claiming the territory was embraced in the British possessions.

A large number of miners who have been unable to pay the taxes imposed have been compelled to leave the district, being driven out by the British officers.

Violated Mormon Discipline.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 17.—Moses Thatcher has been ordered to appear for trial next Thursday before the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, for violation of Church discipline. The case originated last year, when Mr. Thatcher was a candidate for the United States Senate before the people, without taking counsel with the Church authorities.

A Football Victim.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Walter Outt, the fifteen-year-old son of Theodore Outt of this city, died this afternoon from injuries received in a football game Saturday, Nov. 7. He was hurt about the abdomen, and peritonitis ensued.

Florida and the South.

The Southern Railway and F. C. & P. R. R. Short Line Double Daily Pullman Service between New-York and Florida. Quickest and best route. New-York Offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

THE FUSION IS ENDED.

Bateman Says Populists Hereafter Will Stand for Paper Money.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 17.—Every indication is that the alliance which existed between the Populist and Democratic Parties during the recent national campaign can no longer exist.

L. C. Bateman, who was the Populist candidate for Governor, is constantly in communication with the leaders of the "middle of the road" Populists, and they declare in the most emphatic terms that the fusion between the two parties shall no longer exist.

Mr. Bateman was asked what would be the future of the Populist Party. He said:

"Bryan and his issue are done for. Had he boldly planted himself upon the full Populist platform he would have a future. He did not have the nerve to do this, and he is lost. Daniel Webster made the same blunder fifty years ago, and with similar results. The money question has started with the mild demand for free coinage of silver; it will end with the demonetization of gold. This is the mission of the People's Party. We shall demand the utter overthrow of the whole metal basis system, and the establishment of a purely scientific paper currency, based upon the entire wealth of the country.

"We shall demand the Government ownership of the railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines. Direct legislation will also be one of our important demands.

"I look to see, with the passage of a silver bill by the Republicans, the silver Democrats uniting with the gold wing of the party and going back to their old position of 'opposition party.' Only this and nothing more.

"The Populists are the coming party. 'Tom' Watson will be our great leader four years hence. The present fusion managers have made a mess of it, and now are thoroughly discredited by the rank and file, who will have nothing more to do with them. Some of them will go into the Democratic Party, and the rest will be sent to the rear. Their policy has been tried and found sadly wanting. These men will never lead our party into disgrace again."

FIGHTING A REFORM.

Effort to Break Down the Civil Service Regulations.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—An investigation of the administration and operation of the State civil service laws is contemplated at the next session of the Legislature. Assemblyman Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn intends to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation by an Assembly committee.

There has been a great deal of complaint among many leading politicians that the civil service regulations are too harsh. There have also been complaints that in some instances candidates who presented themselves to take civil service examinations were debarred from participating, and no reasons given therefor by the examiners.

Reports have reached Albany that persons taking examinations have availed themselves of written notes which they had in their possession touching the subjects upon which they were being examined.

It has also been contended that the civil service laws are unconstitutional, in so far as they declare that rules and regulations provided by the Civil Service Commission for the administration of the civil service shall have the same effect as law. It is asserted that the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from delegating its powers to make laws, which, it is claimed, is accomplished by certain provisions of the State civil service laws touching the promulgation of rules and regulations.

The talk about the State Capitol in opposition to the State civil service laws has never been so pronounced as it is at present. There are all manner of conjectures as to what will be the outcome of this agitation. The State Civil Service Commission is at present at work upon a reclassification of the several thousand positions in the State service. This reclassification was requested by Gov. Morton, and will, it is expected, be put in operation before he retires from office on Jan. 1.

A BANQUET FOR THE WINNER.

Republican Clubs Will Entertain the Senator-Elect.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, President of the State League of Republican Clubs, has announced that the league has decided upon a banquet to be given to the Republican United States Senator-elect on the evening of the day on which the election shall take place by joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature.

It is expected to hold the banquet in Harmanus Bleecker Hall, and it is believed the largest gathering of prominent State Republicans ever assembled at a banquet will be present.

President Colvin's idea is to have the banquet conducted on a line with the banquet of the Massachusetts Republican Club held at Boston each year. The members of the Legislature and State officials will be here at that time, and leading Republicans from all parts of the State also will be present.

President Colvin and Executive Committeeman Frederick Easton, who is the present State Superintendent of Public Buildings, already are arranging the preliminaries for the event.

Odd Fellow Officers Elected.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The grand encampment of Patriarchs of New-Jersey, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in annual session here to-day, elected the following officers: Grand Patriarch—Walter H. Blake of Vineland; Grand High Priest—W. V. D. Rolfe, New-Brunswick; Grand Senior Warden—Joseph M. Walling, Keyport; Grand Junior Warden—Lewis R. Blackford, Plainfield; Grand Scribe—Lewis Parker; Grand Treasurer—W. H. Custer, Jamesburg; Grand Representatives—George N. Nutt, Trenton, and Barton Smith, Newark.

Prohibition State Conference.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A conference of the New-York State leaders of the Prohibition Party will be held here Monday and Tuesday. One hundred prominent Prohibitionists have been asked to gather here to arrange plans for reorganizing the party in this State. The plan is to employ a regularly salaried man as State organizer, with an assistant in each Congressional district. The delegates will arrive here Monday, and will be the guests of W. W. Smith.

Gold and Silver Found in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 17.—An artesian well is being bored in Cairo. At a depth of 750 feet the drill is passing through quartz that a careful assay by experts shows is rich with both gold and silver. A shaft will probably be sunk immediately in place of the well.

GREAT STORM AND FLOODS

GREAT DAMAGE TO RAILROADS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

A Blizzard in the Northwest and Rivers Overflowing Their Banks—Cut Off from All the World.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 17.—The storm which has swept Northwestern Washington and British Columbia for the past forty-eight ohurs is the most severe in the history of the country. It is estimated that the damage to railroads alone in Western Washington will exceed $500,000, and the loss to private property will be fully as great.

While atmospheric conditions have improved slightly, the railroad situation is worse than ever. The city is absolutely shut off from communication by rail with the outside world, and from midnight Sunday night until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon all the telegraph lines were paralyzed. The Northern Pacific overland express, which left Tacoma Sunday night, encountered a huge landslide near Easton, on the eastern slope of the Cascades, and returned to Tacoma yesterday afternoon. A few miles beyond Easton the Yakima River bridge is washed away. The damage beyond that point is not known, communication being interrupted.

The Portland Branch of the Northern Pacific is likewise disabled by a big landslide in Cowlitz Valley, fifty miles south of Tacoma. The Great Northern Railway is the heaviest sufferer, and all its lines on this side of the Cascades are in a deplorable condition. From Snohomish to Skyhomish, in the Cascade Mountains, a distance of fifty-two miles, the road will practically have to be rebuilt, as the tracks have been nearly all swept away and the bridges washed out. At Index the big railroad bridge was swept from its piers and carried down the Skyhomish River for a distace of half a mile.

At Snohomish City the river is higher than ever before known, being from six to ten miles wide in places. The water is over a foot deep in the Great Northern Station, which stands eight feet above the level of the track. Yesterday steamers were cruising about over farm lands, picking up ranchers and stock.

Mount Vernon, in Skaget County, is in a sad plight, the Skaget River being unprecedentedly high, and the dikes are about to give way.

Avon, a village near by, is under water, and the Beaver and Olympia marshes are inundated. Many of the farmhouses have water several feet deep in them. The Snohomish River at Everett is seven miles wide, and the Seattle and International bridge has been rendered unsafe by the great jam of driftwood.

Near Lowell the river is two feet above high-water mark, and the railroad track has been washed away for miles. Three feet of water is standing in the Everett and Monte Cristo tunnel for the entire length of 700 feet.

New-Whatcom is shut off from communication entirely, no trains having arrived or departed from there for four days. The Nooksack River has overflowed its banks, flooding hundreds of acres of valuable farming property.

In British Columbia the Canadian Pacific for a distance of 100 miles east of Vancouver has been seriously damaged. Many bridges are washed out, and telegraphic communication with the East has been interrupted for thirty-six hours.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 17.—A fierce snowstorm raged over the Willamette Valley last night, and snow still continues to fall heavily. Such a blizzard has not been seen for three years, and at this season it is remarkable. The Willamette River is still rising, and water is spreading over the lowlands below the city, carrying everything before it. No trains arrived on the Northern or Southern Pacific yesterday, owing to the flood. All wires are down on the Northern Pacific, and how serious the washouts are on that line cannot be told. The overland trains on the Southern Pacific Railroad are practically stalled, and, although the Oregon Railway and Navigation and Union Pacific trains succeeded in getting through, the tracks along the Columbia River are threatened by high water. The flood has torn out the wires in all directions, and communication with interior parts of the State is very difficult.

The town of Woodland, Washington, is ten feet under water, as a result of the freshet in the Lewis River, and unless the storm abates soon, the entire Lewis River Valley will be devastated.

Of the other valleys on the Columbia, Cowlitz, on the Washington side, has been inundated, and the inhabitants of Castle Rock were forced to flee to the adjacent hills.

Several trestles have been washed out by the flood, and an opera company, which was to have given a performance in Portland last night, is storm-bound between Kalama and Tacoma.

At Cottage Grove, Oregon, several houses were washed away, and many families were compelled to seek safety in the highlands.

The few incoming travelers last night stated that a heavy snowstorm is raging up the valley, and regular blizzard weather prevails.

At Salem a great deal of damage is reported in the Mill Creek Valley and adjacent territory.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 17.—Unprecedented floods are prevailing throughout this section of the Northwest. Mountain streams, which three days ago could be waded through, are now raging torrents. All the transcontinental railroad lines running through here are washed out in a dozen places, both east and west, and several bridges are gone. No trains arrived yesterday, and none are expected for several days.

Much damage is resulting to settlers along the valleys and lowlands in Northern Idaho, Western Montana, and in Washington.

A Loving Cup for Mrs. Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The ladies of the Old Ladies' Home Aid Society yesterday presented Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, the President of the organization, a handsome silver gold-lined loving cup. The presentation was made by Mrs. H. B. Crosby, the Vice President. Mrs. Hobart was completely surprised, she having been hastily summoned from her own home to that of Mrs. J. C. Allen, next door, on the plea that some of the ladies of the society wished to consult with her. After the presentation the ladies were entertained by Mrs. Allen.

SYMPATHY OF KING OSCAR.

He Erects a Monument Where Mr. and Mrs. Youmans Were Killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—King Oscar II. of Sweden, who has just been agreed upon as the designator of a fifth member of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission in case the other members fail to make a choice, has done a gracious act to the memory of two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans of New-York City, who were killed while driving along a mountain road near Bergen, Norway, on July 4 last.

The State Department has just received photographs and a description of the monument erected on the spot from the United States Consul at Bergen. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans lost their lives through the horse backing off a declivity and precipitating them into the water below. Ten days later the King, being in the neighborhood, was shown the spot, and was so deeply moved by a recital of the occurrence that, after placing flowers on the little wooden cross marking the scene of the disaster, he ordered a monument erected. This has now been erected, and is a rough-hewn shaft, resting upon a massive base, with a Norwegian inscription, translated as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans of New-York. Met their death here by an accident on the 4th of July, 1896. God's grace be with them."

On the reverse side:

"Oscar the Second erected this memorial."

United States Consul Man, in reporting to the Department of State, says he is sure that it "will appreciate so gracious and sympathetic an act on the part of a sovereign who thus accentuates his own and his subjects' known kindly feeling toward our countrymen."

OUR MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

Naval Officers Speculating on Its Long Season of Inactivity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Admiral Selfridge cabled the Navy Department to-day from Smyrna that he had transferred his flag from the Minneapolis to the San Francisco. Both vessels are provided with Admiral's quarters, and it is left to Admiral Selfridge's discretion which one he uses.

There is said to be no significance in the transfer, but there is considerable speculation among officers regarding the unprecedentedly long stay of the Mediterranean squadron in one port, especially in view of the fact that all the ships were kept moving from port to port continually during the past year. For over a month the four ships under the Admiral's command have swung idly at anchor in Smyrna Harbor. The Minneapolis has been there since Oct. 7, the San Francisco and Cincinnati since Oct. 14, and the Bancroft arrived there the following day, Oct. 15. This inactivity on the part of the Bancroft, which was hurriedly prepared for duty at Constantinople and sent to sea on ten days' notice last August, is not explained.

Perhaps the transfer of the Admiral's flag may mean that his ships are at last going to cruise.

THE TARIFF IN THE DOMINION.

Taking Evidence with a View to Readjusting It.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, and Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, members of the Dominion Government appointed to conduct an inquiry into the question of tariff duties with a view to readjusting them, entered upon their work here this morning. Three or four full days' work here has been mapped out for the commission. It will subsequently visit other points in the Province.

The deputations which waited on the Ministers to-day asked generally for a readjustment of the tariff on articles in which they are particularly interested, but usually along the lines of lowering the duty on raw material only.

Russell Sage Loses by Default.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Russell Sage, the New-York banker and broker, lost a case in the Rockland County Supreme Court this afternoon by default. The suit was brought by Iantha, wife of ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest, to recover $1,500 on a check of Sage's on which he had stopped payment. The case was called this afternoon and as neither Sage nor his attorney appeared, Mrs. Demarest was given judgment for the amount with 5 per cent. allowance.

The Bering Sea Claims.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 17.—Owing to the non-arrival of the British member of the Bering Sea Claims Commission, Judge King, the meeting of the commission has been postponed till Wednesday. The American Commissioner, Judge Putnam, was yesterday sworn in by Justice Walkem in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening.

The pressure continues high over the Atlantic and Gulf States; it is highest on the South Atlantic coast; it is also high over the lake region and thence westward to Montana, an area of high pressure being central in Alberta. The pressure is relatively low over the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in Northern New-England, the lake region, and on the North Pacific coast; it has fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The temperature is higher on the New-England coast, and decidedly cooler in the lake region and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The weather will continue generally fair throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Threatening weather, with occasional light rain or snow, is indicated for New-England, the lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley. The changes in temperature will be moderate in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	45	51	52
6 A. M.	43	50	50
9 A. M.	45	51	53
12 M.	47	62	64
4 P. M.	46	68	64
6 P. M.	46	65	62
9 P. M.	46	61	59
12 P. M.	43	60	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1895	46
Corresponding date for last twenty years	45

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Columns 7.

REFORM THE FINANCE

Mr. Cleveland Urges Thorough Changes in a Letter to the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT CHEERED AND HIS HEALTH DRANK.

The Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Dinner—Speeches by Postmaster General Wilson, Gov. Griggs, W. Bourke Cockran and Others.

To the merchants and their guests at the Chamber of Commerce dinner held at Delmonico's last evening President Cleveland sent the following letter, which was received with marked demonstrations of approval:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1896.

Alexander E. Orr, President, &c.:

My Dear Sir: The pleasure which a participation in the banquets of the Chamber of Commerce has afforded me in the past, and the kindly feeling and broad spirit of enterprise which always pervaded those occasions cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the goodly company that will gather around the Chamber's hospitable board to-morrow evening.

Recent events may well cause those who represent business interest to rejoice in their escape from threatened peril. But while they have abundant reason for rejoicing, and can view with the greatest satisfaction the support they have given the cause of sound money, in the contest lately waged against it, I earnestly hope that in this time of congratulation it will be remembered that constant vigilance and continued effort are required to even maintain present conditions; but that absolute safety will only be secured when our financial system is protected by affirmative and thorough reforms.

When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are, moreover, fully aroused to the importance of such legislative action concerning our finances as business methods approve and the welfare of the entire country requires, much good may be confidently anticipated, not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Orr's reading of the letter was followed by cheering that died away and was renewed several times. Mr. Orr, when the demonstration had ceased, said:

"Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of the President of the United States, all standing."

The entire company arose and drank to the President.

The Distinguished Company.

It was the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual banquet. It was attended by an array of distinguished men, such as is seldom seen in New-York, even on such historic occasions, and will never again be seen in the old banquet hall, long celebrated for the splendor of its social gatherings. And great as have been the celebrations those bespangled walls have witnessed heretofore, it is doubtful if any was ever more notable in its size and its significance.

Each one of the 376 guests last night felt that the victory, in which the chamber was a conspicuous factor, called for hearty rejoicings.

When the next similar gathering takes place it will not be in the famous old banquet hall, but in the new one further up town. This fact lent significance in a mild way to the occasion, and it was not forgotten by the proprietor, for unusual efforts were made to make the dinner remembered.

Flags, Roses, and Palms.

The decorations consisted of the National flag, which was draped everywhere it could be put, and pink La France roses and palms. From the centre of the dome of the main hall hung a cluster of flags. They hung similarly from the large electroliers, and banners hung from all the pilasters surrounding the room. Gold eagles draped with flags surmounted the windows and mirrors, while flags were used as curtains for these.

Flags and roses and palms were massed in great profusion in the gallery in the centre of which was the National coat of arms, bordered with roses and palms. Behind the President's chair was the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, with two United States flags, a British and a French flag. On either side of this was a big American shield, supported by flags of Prussia, Russia,, Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal.

The guests began arriving at 6 o'clock. Five members of the President's Cabinet were invited and expected. There were Richard Olney, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Postmaster General William L. Wilson, and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Only Two Able to Come.

Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary Morton arrived early, and held informal receptions before the banquet began. It was known early in the evening that Secretary Olney could not come. Secretaries Carlisle and Herbert were expected till the last moment, and there was keen disappointment when it finally became known that they would not be there.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, led the way into the dining hall at 7 o'clock. On the south side of the main hall, at the end of the long tables running north and south, was a transverse table, in the centre of which President Orr sat. On his right was Postmaster General Wilson. On his left was Secretary Morton.

Grace was said by Dr. Greer before the guests took their seats, and then President Orr announced that he would send, on behalf of the members, a telegram of congratulation to the Rev. Robert S. Storrs of Brooklyn, who was last night being entertained at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, in celebration of his fifty years pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims. The announcement was received with hand-clapping.

On the title page of the menu was the seal of the Chamber of Commerce in gold, the arms of the State, also in gold, and the

thyrsus of feasting. There was an engraved figure of Columbia holding the rod of commerce, and at her side were the horn of plenty and emblems of merchandise. The American ship St. Paul was in the background. Under it was the inscription: "Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. One Hundred and Twenty-eighth annual banquet, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. 1896. Delmonico's. The menu was:

The Menu.

Graves.
Huitres.
Potages.
Consomme, Souveraine. Tortue Verte Claire.
Sherry.
Hors D'oeuvre.
Timbales, Croisette.
Poisson.
Aiguillettes de saumon, Joinville.
Hockheimer.
Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
Releve.
Filet de boeuf, Bayonnaise.
Macedoine a la creme.
Champagne.
Entrees.
Ailes de poulet, Perigord.
Petits pois a la Francaise.
Terrapene a la Trenton.
St. Estephe.
Sorbet cordon rouge.
Rot.
Canvasbacks.
Pommard.
Froid.
Aspics de Foie-Gras.
Salade de Laitue.
Entremets de Douceur.
Savarin Aux Ananas.
Gelée Aux Figues. Charlotte Aux Bananes.
Pieces Montées. Glaces Fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits Fours.
Liqueurs. Café.

The speaking was begun shortly after 9 o'clock.

MR. ORR BEGINS THE TALKING.

His Allusions to Major McKinley, Gen. Palmer, and Others Cheered by the Company.

President Orr opened the speechmaking as follows:

"Gentlemen: A stranger standing upon this platform and looking into the happy faces that are now before me might very well imagine that 'a year of jubilee had come.' I trust that, in every sense of the term, this will prove just such a year to each one of us, and that the bright anticipations we have formed since the political pressure of the last few months has been removed may be fully and happily realized by us all."

Mr. Orr congratulated the members upon the celebration of another anniversary and spoke of the work of the Chamber in behalf of a sound currency and government in the recent political campaign, and said that such heresies as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were championed by many intelligent men who did not take the time or trouble to study the principles involved. But when a moral principle is involved the intelligent man can be intrusted ordinarily to take the right stand on it.

Not a Partisan Fight.

"The battle that has just been fought," he said, "and so gloriously won, was not the struggle of old-time political opponents contending for political control. It was altogether different. In it the usual lines of demarkation were abandoned, and both Republicans and Democrats, laying aside for the time being all minor issues, stood shoulder to shoulder as patriots, with the single purpose of upholding the dignity, the honor, and the welfare of a common country.

"They joined hands in opposition to a crafty and treacherous foe, who having captured the banners of one great party, marshaled beneath them the thoughtless, the illogical, the dissatisfied, the vicious, and the untrue of all parties, and under cover of a stolen name sought to overthrow the most brilliant and potent type of free constitutional government the world has ever known.

"Although their purpose was transparent and easy to be understood by even the most casual observer, very many honest but careless and unreasoning persons were befogged and entrapped to their standard, and for a time the issue looked dark and threatening, but the sound good sense of the American people, which is always resident on the side of right, and can always be depended upon when stimulated into energetic action, was finally aroused, and sweeping aside the mists of duplicity and sham, succeeded in placing the victory on the side of justice, honesty, and rectitude." [Great applause.]

Mr. Orr spoke of the work which Henry Hentz and Gustav H. Schwab, Chairmen of the Committee on Sound Financial Legislation and the Executive Committee, respectively, had done during the campaign, and the audience applauded. Then he said:

Compliments the Newspapers.

"Nor should we forget, in this pleasing enumeration, our good friends of the press, who, with scarcely an exception, loyally upheld the right and vigorously attacked and exposed the wrong. With a patriotism worthy of their high position they did not hesitate to call conventions and platforms, yes, and persons also, by their proper names, and by the exercise of their powerful influence proved potent factors in pressing back the rising tide of Anarchy, Socialism, and the loud-tongued advocates of a debased currency.

"All honor be to the press, and if I may be permitted to say so, to its Democratic division, which promptly repudiated the doings and sayings of the Chicago Convention, and to those two stalwart Democratic editors, Charles A. Dana of The New-York Sun and St. Clair McKelway of The Greater New-York Eagle, who led the attack upon its mongrel and disloyal platform without the loss of a single day."

At the mention of Mr. Dana's name the audience cheered again and again. Mr. Orr had to stop till he could get an opportunity to bring out Mr. McKelway's name, which was received with scarcely less applause. He spoke of Mark Hanna's work during the campaign, and said:

"And now for my second name. After the Democrats were so sadly betrayed at Chicago they reorganized at Indianapolis, and upon a platform in conformity with the traditions of their party nominated a gallant old soldier and statesman as their standard-bearer. With a courage and determination that could not be surpassed by a younger or more active man, this grand old patriot marshaled his forces against the common foe. He knew that as far as his own election was concerned he was leading the most forlorn kind of a forlorn hope, but this did not make him hesitate for a single moment, his earnest desire and effort being to give such aid and comfort as he was able to control to those who made the love of country, as against all things else, supreme. Gen. John A. Palmer of Illinois deserves to hold a very warm place in all our hearts, and for a second time receive the thanks of his patriotic countrymen. [Tremendous applause.]

"And this brings me to my third name, a synonym of confidence and hope, and which is in the minds and thoughts of very many millions of people to-night.

President of a Union of Parties.

"God bless, direct, and protect William McKinley of Ohio, the honored President-elect of these United States. He is not the President-elect of a single party, great and powerful though it be, but of that union of parties whose platform stands for honesty, patriotism, the love of God and country, and the welfare of man, sentiments that throb directly from the heart and look out from the eyes of every true American citizen. Mr. McKinley's election means more to us all than any other election that has yet taken place in this country since we won our way into the family of nations. Before him lies the great and glorious opportunity of winning back to this land its normal conditions of prosperity, and giving contentment and happiness to every household.

"With an abiding confidence in his intellectual equipment for his high office and in his rectitude of purpose in its administration, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in tendering him, on behalf of its 1,000 members its respectful congratulations on his election, wishes him at the same time, in the fullness of its hopefulness and happiness, a cheering and sympathetic godspeed.

"And now, gentlemen, a single thought more ere I close. Do not let us forget, as a safeguard to our country, our homes, and our happiness, the moral of this election. What we have accomplished in this instance so successfully we can surely achieve in the future if we continue true to our obligations as conscientiously intelligent men. If in seasons of National and municipal peril, (and, remember, we shall be confronted by the latter danger in one short year from now,) we lay aside for the time being the secondary claims of party and stand on the broad platform of patriotism, we need never dread the combined forces of ignorance, Anarchy, socialism, and all other wrongdoing, and the lessons of the ever-memorable Presidential campaign of 1896 will not have been learned in vain. [Great applause.]

Flint's Fine Furniture
Thanksgiving Novelties.
Factory Prices.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Danger in Discontented Armies and the Need of Currency Legislation.

After Mr. Orr had read the President's letter, he said: "As we have many speakers on our programme to-night, I will confine myself simply to announcing the name of the guest, and the toast to which he is to respond. The first toast is 'Free Government on Trial,' and it will be responded to by the Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster General. [Applause.]

Mr. Wilson said:

"Every general election in this country is a trial of free government, and not less truly a trial of those institutions through which we are attempting to work out free government. If every new peril affects us with new anxiety, every new triumph justifies added confidence in our institutions and renewed trust in the intelligence and capacity of our people for self-government.

"We have just had a test of the capacity of universal suffrage to deal with the question so confessedly difficult that in other countries it is committed to trained experts and specially educated statesmen. That test has been made under conditions least favorable to a safe and correct judgment, at a time when it was necessary to undo much erroneous teaching, for which both political parties and leading statesmen in both parties were responsible, and amid widespread industrial stagnation that made the public mind a ready seedbed for the germination of dangerous ideas.

A Marvel to Other Peoples.

"That such a fight could move forward through all the stages of a Presidential campaign, with its alternating prospects of party success, without a panic and without a cessation of ordinary business enterprise, has been a marvel to other nations. That the result has been a triumph for National integrity is a cause for thanksgiving; that the result has been achieved by a partial and temporary dissolution of party ties and the hearty concert of forces irreconcilably antagonistic on other policies, is a ground for quickened patriotism and loftier pride in American citizenship.

"To make forever safe the fruits of such a victory is now the duty and responsibility of those to whom initiative and power have come with a verdict of the late election, while for all citizens who love their country, and who place her honor, her greatness, and her welfare high above party allegiance and personal ambitions, there is the no less imperative duty of dispassionate and anxious scrutiny into the causes and sources of strength of a movement which puts all of this into jeopardy.

"It would be as untrue as it would be irrational to suppose that all the millions of American voters who were massed behind the flag of free silver were conscious advocates of repudiation and disaster or were less patriotic than the mass of their countrymen. It was not merely free silver at 16 to 1 that could and did gather so great a host of votes in this free country and animate them with such intensity of feeling.

Other Party Rallying Cries.

"There were other battle cries, heard for the first time in a Presidential campaign in this country, and more or less potent in their influence; cries that ought never to be heard in a country of Democratic institutions.

"Strange as it may seem, the question of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, of keeping good faith in public and private dealing, was confused in the minds of many citizens with the policy of defending a plutocracy, imaginary or real, whose interests were the interests of a class, and to that extent hostile to the interests of the masses of the people.

"Strange as it may seem, the struggle to keep our monetary standard up to the level of the standard of the civilized world and to keep faith in public and private contracts, became the heated belief of thousands the rich man's battle, while the effort to degrade that standard and to impair such faith was ennobled as the poor man's fight.

"That such was not the nature of the contest so far as the money issue was involved, we may confidently rely on experience, returning prosperity, and enlightened reflection to bring home to the masses of the American people and to convince them that no men had a greater stake in the right settlement of that question than those who depend on their daily wages for their daily support.

Here Senator Hawley interrupted: "Get the Wilson bill passed."

"Ah!" rejoined the Postmaster General, "You evidently misunderstood my allusion. I did not refer to the Wilson tariff bill, although I might say something in favor of that, but to that other Wilson bill which repealed and blotted from the statute book the Sherman silver-purchasing clause."

The response was greeted with cheers. When they had subsided sufficiently to allow his voice to be heard Mr. Wilson continued:

Lessons Taught by It.

"But this revelation cannot fail to convince us that in the honest belief of a section of the voters is becoming fixed the idea that the Government is so administered and laws are so framed as to make unjust distribution of social benefits, as to make more difficult the upward path in life, and to narrow the gateway of opportunity for that vast majority of youth whose sole dependence is individual merit and individual effort.

"With the growth and hardening of such an idea there will always be an electorate ready to support any policy which promises or threatens a radical change in existing conditions and existing distribution of property. If this revelation points to a weak point in our political fabric, it is our duty to look fearlessly and carefully to that point, and to strengthen it as best we may. If this sense of grievance is unfounded, we should address ourselves to the task of showing it was unfounded.

"If, on the other hand, it rests on any real basis in our laws or in the present working of our industrial organizations, these laws should be reformed, and that industrial organization should be brought into harmony with democratic government. I could not, even if time allowed, make myself more definite or suggest the reforms that are to accomplish these results.

"They are needed to give the great body of voters a steadfast confidence that neither in the burdens which government imposes nor in the benefits which government insures is there injustice or favoritism, and that democracy is, in fact as well as in name, a free field for merit.

Advancement by Loyalty.

"If for effective service the great agencies of modern transportation and productions must have something of a semi-military organization, where the private soldier is far removed from the commander-in-chief, it must be remembered that in all history these armies have been the most trustworthy where the men in the ranks were stimulated to loyalty and zeal by the knowledge that these qualities, and these alone, could and surely would open the way for advancement.

"If we are to escape in the future the cries we have heard in this campaign of the power of plutocracy, of the classes and the masses, of the antagonism between capital and labor, and of the gulf between the rich and the poor, all wrongs or abuses that can breed and foster such ideas must be patiently and honestly obliterated. Then the appeal of the agitator, the Socialist, and the demagogue will be an empty cry, and there will not be in this Republic an army of discontented that may be rallied under any banner that seeks to assail the safeguards of private prosperity, the good order of society, or the fabric of the National and individual credit.

"Let me only say, in conclusion, that the lessons and experiences of this campaign not only bring these sobering thoughts to our minds and these patriotic duties to our hands, but they bring the further warning that if we are to escape great perils in the future and dangerous political issues, we must understand that in a country where every question ultimately rests on popular suffrage, the campaign of education is a perpetual duty.

"If men are to vote right on the one day in four years when they decide momentous issues, they must be trained on all the other days of the four years to right and intelligent issues; trained not only by precept, but by example. And, further, that the fruits of the victory for sound finance will be frittered away if the momentum of that victory is not to expend itself with complete affirmative legislation.

Secure Results of Victory.

"It is not that a successful defense has been made, but that power and authority have been gained for such legislation as will place our monetary system on a safe and impregnable basis, where experience of its wisdom and safety will be some protection against assault and wild impracticable theory.

"We must all admit that the entire body of our financial legislation for thirty years has been a makeshift and a concession to mistaken ideas; that from such concession and from dangerous dallying with erroneous and dangerous ideas, and the perverted education that has resulted, came the great peril we have so fortunately escaped.

"For these mistakes all parties, and almost, if not all, party leaders, have been responsible."

GOV. GRIGGS'S SPEECH.

He Responds to the Toast of "Social Discontent" and Declares that Education Is Its Best Remedy.

President Orr next introduced Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey, who responded to the toast of "Social Discontent," and who said, in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I did not know this was Thanksgiving Day. [Laughter.] I did not know that there were any discontents until I got over here to-night. When I arrive at a period of an occasion like this, and see you all sitting in comfortable expectation, with your cigars lighted, and your intellect also lighted by the contact of such flame as we have received from the distinguished Postmaster General, I always think that the composition of the boy on Sir Walter Raleigh is applicable. He wrote a composition, and it was like this: 'Sir Walter Raleigh was a very great man; he took a voyage and discovered America, and then he took another voyage and discovered Virginia, and when he had discovered Virginia he discovered the potato, and when he had discovered the potato he discovered tobacco, and when he had done so, he called his associates about him and said, "My friends, be of good cheer, for we have this day lighted in England a flame which by God's grace shall never be quenched.'" [Laughter.]

"New-Jersey greets to-night the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-Jersey. [Applause.] We are your friends and your neighbors. We have furnished you a candidate in this election, who represents in the person of Garrett A. Hobart [applause] the sympathies and the sentiments of such men as I see gathered here. We take much of our inspiration from New-York; not all of it, [laughter,] we have some kinds of inspiration peculiar to ourselves [laughter] in which, or of which, we are always glad to invite our New-York friends to partake, in moderation, and properly diluted. [Laughter.] Our citizens mingle with yours in all the daily walks of life. We read the same newspapers, we dress as you do, only not so well, and we vote the same ticket, by a large majority. [Applause.] This similarity is not always apparent.

"Impressions of the traveler through New-Jersey are generally of salt marsh and sandbanks, and long, monotonous stretches of landscape, and where the railroad pierces some shabby neighborhood in our State, the weather boards bear shining invitations to take various brands of pills. [Laughter.] But we have green meadows, bright with shining brooks; we have high mountains and pleasant valleys, as well as marsh and sand dunes, and instead of liver pills and castoria, by a large majority we are for the gold cure. [Great applause.]

A Pilot and Guide.

"I cannot let this opportunity pass without referring to the great work which this Chamber has wrought for the State and city whose name it bears, and for the country at large. It is a long interval since these dinners were held at Fraunce's Tavern, but during all that period this institution has stood as the pilot, the guide, the director, the pioneer in all wise policies of commerce and trade and patriotism. [Applause.] You have bestowed not only wisdom and enlightenment and courage on the world of commerce, but millions upon the unfortunate victims of fire and flood and fever. You have been the promoters of good fortune and the comforters of misfortune.

"I wish that the people of this land could understand how much true and loyal patriotism, how much disinterested devotion to the highest interests of the country are found among just such men as compose the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. [Applause.] During your corporate life you have seen a great country grow into independence. You have seen it advance and extend along all the lines of progress and prosperity until the seven wonders of the world, of which we learned in our youth, have been lost sight of and forgotten in the thousand greater wonders of this industrial age. You have seen education become the common provision of every State, for every child of the Republic. You have seen intelligence increase. You have seen reason and reasonableness, the ability to take right views of things, become more universal among these people than among the people of any other land. [Applause.] You have seen the average of comfort and prosperity higher among all classes in this country than could be found at any other age of the world in any other land upon the surface of the earth. [Applause.] And yet there are complainings, there are discontents, and there are dissatisfactions, and gloomy minds think they see in these evidences and signs that there is coming a social revolution, an overturning of our system of popular government and the substitution for it of some plan whereby by legal enactment all the citizens of the Republic can be made comfortable and rich without regard to fortune or ability or frugality or merit.

Self-Satisfaction a Bad Thing.

"In one sense discontent is a good thing. It is the opposite of self-satisfaction. [Laughter.] It is a good thing to appreciate that we have not done our best, and then to try to do it. It is a good thing to understand that we have not made the most of our opportunities. In this sense discontent is the spur of ambition, the incentive to better work, the mountain of progress by which from height to height civilization has climbed to where now with shining face she stands still pointing upward to heights unwon. [Applause.]

"But there is another kind of discontent born of ignorant and jealous envy that seeks not to repair its mistakes or to profit by its failures; not to build up but to tear down. There is in many a sense of hopelessness over hopeless misfortunes; and with these it is more to pity than to shame. But after all in these discontents there is a menace to the Republic. They afford the opportunity for the demagogue and the cheap candidate for public office. [Laughter and applause.] Glory to the American people! They cannot be fooled all of the time, nor some of the time. They are too levelheaded, too intelligent, too patriotic, to be caught by these appeals of the demagogue and the social revolutionist to the dictates and sentiments of envy, hatred, and malice.

"The first remedy I would suggest, and it is one that is being ever applied and it has been alluded to, is education. Reduce the percentage of illiteracy. Let the public schools teach not only to read and write, but let the public schools and Columbia College teach, too, the principles of American popular government. [Applause.]

No Place for Demagogues.

"The next remedy I would speak of is to cast out the demagogues. They are the fellows that are the curse of both and of all political parties. We have had them ever since the days of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony down to date. [Laughter.]

These smooth, sleek, mellifluous tongued fellows that always have some bloodstained garment to hold up before the populace, and some forged will to read whereby the people were to get great legacies which they could never collect. Let us cast them out. Let us frown upon them in both parties, so that they may never have a standing on any political platform. [Applause.]

"Then, let us have more mutual sympathy and confidence between all classes and conditions of men. The man who works for his wages day by day is our equal in right, and our equal at the ballot box. Very often he has—generally he has—as high instincts, as loyal and true a heart, as his employer. [Applause.] There is no reason why his employer or the candidate for office or anybody else should make friends of him only about election time. Be his friend all the year around. Show him that you sympathize with him as a fellow-citizen. This is not condescension. It is his right. It is not altruism. You understand what that is.

"Do not let your enthusiasm and your patriotism evaporate and die away in the shouts that follow one triumphant campaign. Keep them up the whole year round—the four years round. You have heard from two sources to-night how important it is that we should always be vigilant and alert to defend, to educate, to scatter knowledge, to spread intelligence among all the people. It is a very old, but can never be a too often repeated saying, that 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'"

Save
The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood pure, your digestion good, and your system regular at this season by taking a course of
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A WARNING FROM COCKRAN.

He Declares that the Forces of Patriotism Must Not Disband While the Forces of Anarchy Remain at Work.

W. Bourke Cockran was the next speaker. He responded to the toast of "The Forces of Patriotism Must Not Disband While a Patriotic Duty Remains to be Reformed." He said:

"I was profoundly impressed by the opening speech of your chairman. It was a valuable contribution to the political discussions of this memorable crisis. He has described the issue which has just been settled by the votes of the American people with singular felicity as an issue of revolution. In the joy with which we have celebrated the safety of our Government the whole civilized world participates. [Hear! Hear!] For the first tme in the history of our country a Presidential campaign turned not upon matters of National importance, but of universal moment. Your chairman has not exaggerated when he says here that civilization everywhere is rejoicing over its success in meeting a peril which threatened its foundations and menaced its existence. The issue just settled, in my judgment, was more important to humanity than that which ever hung on fate of battle since that fatal day when he who was called the 'humper' stemmed the tide of Polish invasion which rolled down from the pyramids, and which threatened to engulf and submerge the Christian civilization of Europe.

"During the campaign I was often asked to discuss one plank of the Chicago platform or another. In some towns gentlemen thought that the assault upon the Supreme Court was more sinister than the attack upon public and private credit, while others felt that the attempt to circumscribe the power of the Executive was the most dangerous of all the revolutionary utterances which emanated from that wild and tumultuous assemblage. But for my part I can see no difference between any of them. They were all the same. They sprang from the same spirit of discontent and disorder, which began with an attack upon the rights of citizens to contract freely with each other, which means to conduct trade and commerce upon the only lines on which trade and commerce can be conducted; it was natural that they should proceed to assail every other device which civilized man had established for the protection of his industry and the promotion of his prospects. It was natural then when they raised their hands against the rights of men to pursue the paths of civilization in peace, that they should supplement that declaration by another of hostility to the courts which expounded the law and to the Executive which enforced it. [Applause.]

"If the projection of this issue into a Presidential canvass was a grave peril to the institutions of this country and a menace to civilization, the way in which that issue was met was the greatest triumph achieved by civilized man since he has been organized into civilized society. [Applause.] Never has a danger of such magnitude been quelled so effectually. Never has republican government achieved such a signal triumph. I cannot participate in the expressions of woe or apprehension which have been evoked by this sublime spectacle of property defended, not by its possessors, but by those who assisted in creating it. [Applause.] We have seen in this campaign a new force developed in democracy, a conservative influence, which promises to protect forever the institutions of freedom. We find that no demagogue can profit by seeking to array classes against each other. [Applause.] The belief that because those who own property were a small minority of the population, it would be a popular issue to incite those who did not possess it to attack the possessions of their more fortunate neighbors, has been refuted by the experiences of this Presidential election. [Applause.]

A Vast Majority.

"We have thought that while it is true that the possessors of property are but a small minority, those who hope to possess property are the vast majority of our people. [Applause.] And this hope of success springing eternal in the bosoms of American freemen is a force which will call into the field millions of heroes to defend our flag from foreign or domestic aggression, which will rally, as it has rallied around the ballot box two weeks ago, the intelligence, the patriotism, and the industry of this country in a solid phalanx to protect by their votes the institutions under which labor may pursue the pathway to prosperity in peace and hope and dignity. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, we have heard from the Postmaster General, representing one side of the House, or, perhaps, I should say, with greater truth, one of the former divisions into which the good people of this country were divided [laughter]; we have heard a great deal from the Governor of New-Jersey of interest, but we have heard nothing more interesting than the explanation of New-Jersey's vote for sound-money and sound morals by connecting it with the character of its journalistic literature. But while we have all been urged to cooperate for the success of this administration, while we have all been urged to support the enactment of measures intended to promote the prosperity of the American people, I have not yet heard one practical suggestion as to how the different elements which combined for the election of Major McKinley can be welded into one co-operative harmonious force for the success of his administration. [Applause.] How are the fruits of this great victory to be harvested, if I may use the words which have been uttered by the distinguished Postmaster General?

"Can we afford to disband a force of order while the forces of disorder are still in the field being marshaled by their defeated leader for a new assault upon credit and upon industry? [Applause and cries of "Never! Never!"] Can we afford the luxury of political divisions as to the administration of the Government when the existence of the Government is imperiled? Can we afford to quarrel about systems of laws while the moral law itself remains a feature in American politics?

"I believe it is the duty of all the men who contributed to win this victory to contribute now to the harvesting of its fruits. [Applause.] The men who have co-operated to elect Major McKinley cannot be held in co-operative support of his Administration by the bestowal of offices upon any of their number, but only by the adoption of a policy which will commend itself to all of them. [Applause and cheers.]

"We must make sacrifices—sacrifices of opinion, sacrifices of prejudices. We who have scattered the political affiliations of a lifetime to the winds, when, by persisting in party loyalty we find ourselves on the threshold of treason to the country, must not now forfeit that which we have achieved by such sacrifices of our individual preferences. I believe that the proper course for every one to pursue in this campaign which is still before us is to strengthen the hand of the President elected in any policy. [Applause.] Unless we put full power into his hands we cannot impose full responsibility upon his shoulders. We are confronted with the necessity of raising revenue at the very threshold of this Administration. Shall we show to the world the spectacle of a government compelled to borrow money for its daily expenses while it rules and administers the business of the richest and most powerful people in the world? I am not criticising the issue of bonds in the past, because under the conditions which existed no other course was open to the Administration.

Must Borrow Money.

"When revenue falls below expenditures a Government has no other resource than to borrow money. It is its duty to protect its creditors, whether those creditors have acquired their claims by services rendered to the Government or by the notes of the Government held in their hands through the operations of trade; and where the Government owes money, it should borrow it and pay interest upon it like any other debtor. But it would be a monstrous spectacle before the civilized nations of the world if this Government should remain under the necessity of borrowing money not for extraordinary investment, but for its ordinary expenses.

"That would justify the claim of the Populists that under existing institutions it is impossible to raise the revenues from the business of the people necessary to support the Government. That question must be met, and, for my part, I am ready to concede the right of the majority to fix the means by which it shall be met. [Applause.] I would deplore as the greatest disaster that could overcome this country the spectacle of the President of the United States elected on a platform of sound money forced to bargain with the silver Senators for the passage of the legislation necessary to support the Government of the United States. [Applause.] Here is the theatre where Democrats can show patriotism. Here is the opportunity which Democrats alone enjoy, and which is denied to our Republican brethren.

"The sound-money Democrat in the Senate, in my judgment, owes it to his country, to his conscience, he owes it to his God, that the President of the United States shall have the means to raise revenue according to the policy which he marks out. [Applause.] Let him be given these powers without any conditions whatever except the responsibility which he owes to the people, who will judge his administration at its close by the fruits which it will have borne. [Applause.] I do not know but what this assemblage is the most propitious place in which a suggestion might be thrown out—although in all probability it will be rejected—which may scatter some seed which will flower in substantial fruit.

"I believe there is intelligence and patriotism enough in the Republican Party which is just successful; I believe there is intelligence and patriotism enough in the gold Democrats who contributed to its success, to meet together and agree upon a plan of raising revenue which, while it will recognize the right of the majority to fix the policy of the measure, may contain concessions to the minority which will reconcile them to its support without any unnecessary sacrifice of their former professions. [Applause.]

"I believe it is within the power, aye, within the scope of the abilities possessed by the Postmaster General and the present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to sit down now and agree upon a plan of reducing the schedules of the former tariff law which would be a substantial reform of the tariff, without demanding from the successful Republicans the total sacrifice of the policy which they have been committed to and which largely contributed to their victory. This I say myself, without abating one tittle of my own conviction. I believe I am more of a tariff reformer than most men. Indeed, it would not be a libel if you described me as a free trader, for I am one.

Against Protection.

"If I were framing fiscal legislation I would frame a bill which would place no single article on the protective tariff which came into competition with an article manufactured here. I believe the protective system is a mistaken one. In restricting it to production it diminishes our prosperity. But under a consistent system of tariff, of a high protective tariff, every man's product being protected in but a slight degree is restricted in the same measure, and no man enjoys any benefit at the expense of his neighbors.

"Under a system of protection capriciously fixed, where some articles are placed on the free list and others on the dutiable list without any consistent reason governing this difference or regulating this adjustment, the articles which are on the free list contribute to those which are on the dutiable list, and those articles which are protected naturally show a great degree of prosperity, just as I would show prosperity if in addition to my own income I were allowed to enjoy a part of Mr. Dana's income. [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, the existing tariff has no friend. I do not believe that the distinguished Postmaster General would admit its paternity, or the President who allowed it to become a law while he denounced it as the illegitimate offspring of perfidy and dishonor. Surely such a hybrid measure as this, whose system of taxation was based on no consistent plan, when taxes were imposed or remitted according to the demands of certain Senators, who made these concessions the prices of their votes—surely such a bill cannot commend itself to the ardent support of any patriot or of any man who stands for sound money or sound morals. [Applause and cheers.]

"I believe if these two representatives of the two great parties that have won this victory could meet together in that spirit of amity, liberality, and patriotism which have characterized all their movements since I have had the honor of their acquaintance, a bill could be framed which would be an improvement on this measure, which, while it would recognize the system that the Republican Party has always supported, would yet be so far removed from perfidy and dishonor that the present Executive of the United States would be glad to affix his signature to it, for I know that Mr. Cleveland does not become reconciled to perfidy and dishonor. [Applause.]

"Now, with this question settled in a spirit of compromise and amity, the one issue which threatens to split the successful triumphant force into factions would pass from the region of practical politics, and together as a united, irresistible body we could address ourselves to the problems of the currency, and to those problems of social discontent to which my friend the Postmaster General has so eloquently alluded. Will you forgive me, my friends, if I say a word upon this head. I was much impressed by what the Governor of New-Jersey said about his description of the different kinds of discontent.

"I thank God for that discontent that urges every man to try to effect an improvement in his condition. That discontent which seeks to improve is the spirit of American enterprise which should be encouraged. The discontent which seeks to tear down is the spirit of European Anarchy which ought to be suppressed. [Applause.] I do not myself believe that there is any single feature of our laws which discriminates against American citizens. I believe this campaign derived its strength from the discontent which arose from misfortune. It was strong only in those States where agriculture was not prosperous, and in those regions where the agricultural producers had not been able to adjust themselves to those economic conditions which required them to pay wages for the cultivation of their fields. This I described at the beginning of the campaign as a conspiracy against wages.

Populistic Argument.

"The argument of the Populist to the farmer was that he could sow his crop in silver, and sell it for gold, which, translated from Bryanese into English [laughter] simply meant that it was the paying of the laborer in a base silver coin and the selling of the product of his toil in a good gold coin worth twice as much. It would appeal to the farmer to grow rich by the use of false measures. It was rejected wherever the farmer was prosperous; it was rejected wherever the hope of prosperity dwelled within his bosom and nerved his arm to the defense of right and justice and law and government.

"There is no law that I would amend to-day—no fundamental law that I would change; I know of none, and nobody has suggested one that could change the relations of men to each other. It is not new laws that we need, but a better understanding of the economic laws, which bind all men together and make every human being that works and lives in civilized society a workman in the one great workshop which we call civilization. [Applause.]

"The interest of the banker, the interest of the agriculturist, and the interest of the laborer are all one, and they are all governed by one immutable law. No tidings ever reached the ears of the merchant of this city, the members of this great chamber, so gladdening and so inspiring as the tidings that an abundant harvest gladdens the eyes of the Western farmer. The spreading leaves in the wheat field this Fall, promising an abundant crip next year, even now have started the wheels of the factories into activity in anticipation of the demand of the farmer for the comforts and necessaries of life.

"Everywhere men must work, not alone for themselves, but for the benefit of all their fellow-men. Civilization is but industrial co-operation. Let men of every walk in life understand that; let them understand that the laborer's and employer's interests are one. Let them understand how closely interwoven and interdependent the prosperity of each necessarily is, and then all these misunderstandings will cease.

"How can a laborer prosper unless the employer prospers? How can the employer grow rich unless the laborer receives high wages? All through this campaign I declared before assemblages of workingmen that I addressed what I declare before you here to-night—you, the representative typical body of employers and capitalists of this land—and what I have always declared, that there is but one test of prosperity that can be applied in this country, and that is the rate of wages paid to labor. There cannot be prosperity unless there are high wages, for high wages are a feature of abundant production, and abundance and prosperity are interchangeable terms.

True Patriotism.

"Wherever we sit down at table, we are served by hands of whose existence we have no knowledge; everywhere the whole world is moved into activity by the wants of men acting upon each other. The man who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is the best patriot and the best citizen. What hands have helped to gather and prepare the banquet which we have consumed to-night?

"Outside on the street street cars are rolling for your accommodation and the accommodation of the public, managed by men to whom the passengers are utter strangers. Trains are being made up in the Grand Central Station by hands for the accommodation of persons to whom the mechanic who guides the engine are absolute strangers, and they depend for their safety upon the watchful eyes and the steady hands of the man in the switch tower, who regulates the track over which the train may pass in security.

"At this moment men are working on the Western fields to harvest the crop which will furnish the sustenance to mechanics at the other end of the world. Sheep are being shorn upon Australian fields that will make the frock or clothing which will contribute to your comfort and to mine next Winter. The sea is covered with ships laden with the product of human toil, to be brought here for our comfort, and at our docks are freighted with product of American toil, to be distributed throughout the world. Why do men work and why do men toil?

"The laborer may fancy he is working for himself, but in reality he is working for all his fellow-citizens. Does the man who works in building a wall and paving the streets work for the money which he will receive? It would be no use to him if other men did not work and produce the shoes and the clothes and the food that he needs for his comfort. All through the world that spirit of union and co-operation is the force that binds society together. The crop which fills to bursting the Western graneries moves your capital to activity and to profitable employment in the construction of railroads, telegraphs, and ships.

"Everything that is contributing to the creation or increase of commodities is a contribution to your comfort and to mine, and all reacts upon the rate of wages paid to labor; all affect the prosperity of every human being within this land and throughout the civilized world. [Applause.] Let these great truths be preached and taught. Let laborers understand that they are always paid from the fruits and the results of their own toil and not from the philanthropy or charity of an employer.

"Explode the Populist notion that good employers pay high wages and bad employers pay low wages. Teach the laborer that such a conception of his own position in the economic world is a libel upon himself. It treats him as a species of medicant whose prosperity rests not upon his own arm, but the arm of some one else. The foundation, the fundamental principle of American constitutionality is that the laborer is the equal of any citizen because he is the architect of all our fortune and all our prosperity. [Applause.]

"He creates the product from which he is paid; he creates the product which yields the profit to capital; he owes no favor to any man; he gets the full wages which his product would allow his employer to pay. In the nature of things, the employer could not pay him one cent more than that product will allow him to yield.

Strengthened the Government.

"When these great truths come to be understood as they are being more widely explained, we will discover that the Anarchistic attack upon government has not weakened, but strengthened its foundations; that the attempt to incite class against class has failed and has resuled in a better comprehension of the internal laws which govern all human kind in the productive enterprises of the world, and when that fact becomes generally understood, you will find strikes will be less frequent; you will find that form of civil strife which to-day disturbs the creation of abundance of production will become more and more rare. We will not reach the solution of difficult questions by any laws affecting immigration.

"Allow me to express with great deference my dissent to the views expressed by the distinguished Governor of New-Jersey. My belief is that emigration into this country has been of incalculable benefit. My belief is that the emigrants who have dug our cellars and built our railroads and constructed our drains and sewers have performed that kind of work which allowed American citizens to seek more remunerative and to obtain better employment. No emigrant that works produces less than he consumes.

"They all produce more, and the surplus product goes into the common fund, and is added to that great wealth of commodities upon which the prosperity of this country depends. And in political activity, I would venture to remind you all that it was not the cities where foreign population are massed that gave majorities for Bryan. The Central States—Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa—were saved by the foreign vote. [Great applause.]

"In surveying the great triumph which civilization has achieved, I am unwilling to admit that there is any rent in our armor; I am unwilling to admit that there is any weakness in our ramparts. Civilization is safe in America; it has passed through the greatest peril, which will not recur for generations to come. With the growth of intelligence and enlightenment, it will be impossible to repeat the campaign of anarchy and disorder which has just resulted in defeat and in suppression, and with each successive day, as the campaign of education shall be continued, we will find that liberty, order, and law will be more secure, will be buttressed more firmly upon the loyal breasts, upon the honest hearts, the patriotic intelligence of a great, a virtuous and prosperous, and a contented people."

GEN. MILES SPEAKS.

Praises General Washington as the Ideal American and Says that He Does Not Believe in a Great Standing Army.

For at least five minutes the applause was continued, and it was not until Mr. Cockran had arisen and bowed his acknowledgments that Mr. Orr was permitted to introduce Gen. Miles, to speak to the toast of the army.

Gen. Miles said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, I do not think that I could say anything to interest the Chamber of Commerce on this occasion, following as I do the most distinguished orators of this Nation. The gentlemen who have preceded me in their remarks have taken all the field. It is said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and in following such distinguished orators, I fear that I may be out of place and that I could not interest you.

"Yet, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, I simply respond to the toast of the army. The army is a toast that would not, perhaps, interest you. I do not think that you would care to listen to a five-minute speech from me. [Cries of "Yes, we would."] The army is one of the pillars of the Nation. It is one of the safeguards; one of the rocks on which our founders built. The founders of this great Nation realized that they were dependent upon a physical force as well as the intelligent patriotism of the people to establish this great Nation.

Must Have an Army.

"The first commander of the army, George Washington, best rounded of all Americans, and I think the best rounded man of all the world as a statesman, as a soldier, as a patriot, said that we must have a well-equipped army and well-

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equipped national force to maintain the Government we have established. He was the first commander of the army, and he gave it the inspiration of the nobility of his character; he gave it the inspiration of a great statesman and a true soldier.

"From that day to this through a hundred years, it has maintained that character so given by him. He said, in speaking of this great Republic they had established, in speaking of this great Government his compatriots had established, 'We hope that it will be so administered with wisdom and integrity that in time we can commend it to the other peoples of the world.' That was the inspiration that Washington gave not only to the army, but to the sovereign people of this country.

He realized that they had wrought out the grandest and most glorious form of government that human wisdom, human ingenuity, and human patriotism had established on the face of God's earth. He realized that they had wrought out a government, which, if it could be administered with integrity and wisdom and patriotism, would in time commend it to the other peoples of the world. That was the expression of the first commander of the army.

"So far as the army is concerned, we do not believe in establishing a great National force, nor a great standing army; but we do believe that we can establish a system that, as Washington said, we can commend to the other nations of the world. Therefore, I say that so far as the army is concerned, in a hundred years we have had our experience in foreign wars and domestic troubles, yet the heroism, the sacrifice, the achievements of the army has maintained the integrity and character of the Nation for a hundred years.

"We believe in following that system; we believe that we can establish a physical force that will be commensurate with our growth in wealth, prosperity, and importance among the nations of the world. We do not believe that we should sink into a chaotic state; we do not believe that we should ignore the importance of physical force to maintain the integrity of the country. We have an object lesson in the fate of the greatest nation on the face of the globe. Within the last few years we have seen the greatest, most powerful and richest nation, but one, that ignored physical force, subjugated, conquered, and brought under tribute by a nation one-twelfth its force.

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce will hardly realize that that great nation, one of the most populous of nations of the world, China, was within a few months subjugated by a nation of one-twelfth its power with a loss of a paltry 640 men killed, not more than twice the number that are within the sound of my voice. That great nation that ignored the physical force necessary to sustain a great nation was subjugated, subdued, conquered, and brought under tribute by a nation that had a loss of but 640 men.

American Wisdom.

"Well, I do not believe that the intelligent American people think that it would be wisdom to drift into that condition that has been the fate of China. I believe that there is in the intelligent American people patriotism and wisdom enough to maintain an army and a navy commensurate with its wealth and population. Therefore, in my opinion, the army and the navy should grow as the Nation grows, or should grow as our wealth grows.

"There is in these great cities at least six billions of wealth, and ten millions of people living near the water, subject absolutely to the control of any first-class naval power. Therefore, in my opinion, the intelligent American people should take an interest in these affairs and put up safeguards, put a lock on their door, put a safeguard that would be a protection not only to the wealth that is accumulated here, but the shipyards, the factories, the foundries, the savings banks—everything that requires protection. And I am very glad to see that the business men of the community have taken an interest in our National affairs.

"I trust that they will continue to do so, because as sovereign Americans, as intelligent Americans, that is our only safeguard—in making this Nation what our fathers intended it to be, an independent country. [Applause.] I have thought in the last few days, when I see these trains rushing on from east to west, these great systems rolling with perfect order—I have asked myself what would we do in case of war. The answer comes back that in forty-eight hours we could assemble a hundred thousand men on the Atlantic coast.

"We could assemble 100,000 men on the Canadian border. I thought to myself, supposing the great engines of industry were turned to the protection of this country; supposing these great trunk lines were loaded with troops and munitions of war—they could assemble in forty-eight hours on the Atlantic coast 100,000 men. Forty-eight hours from that time they could assemble another 100,000 men. They could do the same thing on the Canadian frontier. Take all the shipping on the Atlantic coast, they could concentrate it at some one point, and we could make ourselves a strong formidable power. But yet we have got to apply ourselves to the ingenuity, the progress that is being made in the art of war.

"This great Nation is an intelligent people, patriotic, heroic, full of sacrifice, and if we were to go to war I think it would be well to pick out some one of our size first as a starter; but yet, when this great Nation finds itself assailed, when the integrity and the perpetuity of the institutions established by our fathers are at stake, you will find such an uprising, such a patriotic feeling, North, South, East, and West as ever has been known. It is like a giant in its power, in its strength, in its possibilities. [Applause.]

"An infant could strike a giant once in the face, but the future result would be very serious to the infant. That is my confidence in the power and the force of the great American people. I believe when you come to any great question of National character, honor, and integrity, there you find such a great uprising that never has been equaled, never has been surpassed by any other people." [Applause.]

THE FLAG HIS PAEAN.

Senator Hawley Responds to His Toast in a Speech of Patriotism, in Which He Pays Tribute to Prominent Democrats.

At the conclusion of Gen. Miles's speech Mr. Orr introduced Senator Hawley to respond to "The Country and the Flag." Mr. Hawley said:

"Briefly, gentlemen, after an invitation and a welcome to this great meeting, I received a kind, friendly note from a gentleman whom I am proud to call my old comrade and much-respected friend, Gen. Horace Porter, [applause,] giving me thoughtful information that I would find the people here very much agreed with myself. I have done so; I have found it so; but I have been a little surprised at the thoughtfulness and seriousness and completeness of the preparation exhibited by the previous speakers.

"I thought we were coming together very much as the boys came down from Appomattox to City Point, full of a hundred songs of the Army, happy and rejoicing. I thought perhaps it would be a little bit like New-York when Anderson came up here with his flag from Sumter. He refused to surrender unconditionally; he demanded that he should be allowed to take his men, with their arms and their property and their flag, away from that place, [applause,] and in a moment of chivalrous generosity the Confederates agreed to it.

"His men went out to their boat with the band playing 'Yankee Doodle,' Anderson went down to the steamer to the tune of 'Hail to the Chief,' and the old worn flag went out with him and the Confederates, like the Frenchman who said 'Please fire first,' stood on the shore and lifted their hats to the flag they ought to have honored; and when the flag came here to his harbor, some of you can now remember it, the flag was multiplied 1,000,000 fold in every house and every mansion and every church all over this town.

A Great Gathering.

"The flag was hung out, 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, and 240 feet from the ground from Trinity spire, and 260 feet high from Grace Church steeple. They gathered by the hundred thousand here on one of your squares and listened to your best orators, composed, as they are to-night, of men of all parties. That is the sort of meeting I thought we would hold here to-night. It is the sort of meeting we all have in our hearts. And when the news came from Appomattox there was a similar, an even greater outburst of patriotism and a greater honoring of the American flag.

"I received notice that I must talk at a similar meeting at an annual banquet of the New-Haven Chamber of Commerce, and the dispatch which I found at my hotel said 'It will be a flag dinner; your toast, 'Our Country and Our Flag.' Your industrious effort everywhere has been in that one direction." [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, it is too late, and too much has been said to permit me now to enter upon anything like an elaborate talk, but there are some things which come to my heart which I must refer to, and prominently among them is a feeling of pronounced respect and gratitude to certain of the men of the United States who found their ancient party, to their great astonishment and illimitable disgust, in the possession of a body of men foreign to our and their ideas of all fundamental principles of American civilization. [Applause.]

"I have the great honor of knowing Senator Palmer of Illinois. [Applause.] I have heard much from men who love him; of Gen. Buckner of Kentucky; I know Carlisle, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Schurz, and I also know Gen. Sickles. I know and thoroughly love Mr. Dana; and among these and other men named, and as an ancient Republican, never a Whig or a Democrat, but always an abolitionist, I lift my hat and pay my tribute of pronounced respect and gratitude to men who forgot all party feeling and ancient prejudice and traditions and who came and rallied to the support of the Union. [Applause.]

Praised Cockran.

"Gentlemen, I cannot forbear a single suggestion concerning some remarks made by that magnificent Democrat, that splendid gentleman from Ireland, our friend, Mr. Cockran. [Applause.] He said some things very thoughtful, indeed, and very instructive, and that I sincerely hope will be remembered not only by you, but by all the multitude of people who, I trust, will read them in the newspapers. He spoke wisely and eloquently of holding together all the men who have brought about this splendid victory over the forces of anarchy, which threatened the dissolution of all the elements of civilization.

"I want to make a suggestion to him—I hardly venture to do it—but it is in the line of prospective harmony and the support of the Administration, I may say of the victorious party in this great struggle. I will be very well content as a protectionist from New-England if we can agree upon the Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, which substantially said then that many industries had grown up under the fostering care of a National Government and have a right to expect so much of protection as is derived from the existing statutes shall not be taken away, and that it is quite proper to remark that in any readjustment of duties upon foreign importations brought into this country it is proper to regard and care for the difference in wages existing between our people and those paid in foreign countries.

"You will find all that in those two platforms, and it has been whispered to me very many times that the widely spread free trade doctrine of 1892 was devised for the purpose of defeating Mr. Cleveland. I do not think that that was true; but I would personally prefer to go a little further back and depend upon the platform with which I am to unite with my Democratic friends.

"I do not despair; I think it quite possible that the thoughtful men to whom it is referred may get together and agree upon some sort of a tariff that will satisfy the great majority of the American people, that will save and protect our interests from further degradation and lift them up on to general prosperity of our country; that will give no serious offense to the great masses of men who do not, perhaps, feel as we do or as I do upon this subject.

"But after all, tariff or no tariff, or whatever it may be, we have the honor of our country to sustain. [Applause.] Our ideal Uncle Sam is a gentleman who does not lie and who is not afraid. He will pay every debt according to its literal terms, not only according to the spirit under which that agreement was made. That which the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment that this country will consent to tender."

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

Mayor Strong Speaks for the City and Promises to Speak Again, if Invited, After Consolidation Is Effected.

In introducing Mayor Strong, Mr. Orr said: "The next toast, a familiar one, will be responded to by one who holds a very dear place in all of our hearts—'The City of New-York.' The Mayor will respond.

"Mr. President, our guests, and members of the Chamber of Commerce," began the Mayor, "the City of New-York has been responded to almost too often for me to undertake to respond to it to-night. It stands to-day a little higher than it has ever stood before. The Presidential election of two weeks ago showed that the Police Department of the City of New-York made the most peaceful Presidential election that we have had in the City of New-York in the last fifty years, [applause,] and that is all the encomium that it is necessary for the Mayor of New-York to state about the City of New-York.

"About a year from now we will pronounce the funeral notes of the present City of New-York, no doubt. The Greater New-York Commission, or a smaller committee that was appointed by that commission, is laboring almost daily in my office to create a charter that I am sure will please every member of this Chamber of Commerce. I believe that they will produce a charter that will create a city by the sea here that will not be paralleled by any city on the face of the globe.

"That its commercial interests and its commercial prosperity will take a start the day that that charter is indorsed and made a law by the Legislature of the State of New-York, that will give the City of New-York the pre-eminence in the commercial world of any city on this globe. That is the future of the City of New-York, and in 1897, if I should so conduct myself that the Chamber of Commerce should see fit to give me an invitation to make an address before you, I will with a great deal of pleasure pronounce its funeral oration." [Great applause.]

THE NAVY OUR PRIDE.

Commodore Sicard Tells of the American Flag in Foreign Ports and Says We Should Have More Ships.

President Orr then announced: "The last toast upon our list is 'The Navy.' It will be responded to by Commodore Sicard."

Commodore Sicard spoke briefly as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the Chamber of Commerce: All of us remember when we were boys with what pride we would take our way down to the walls of New-York to see the ships going out that were carrying our trade to all parts of the world. I have no doubt that a large majority of the gentlemen present have done that very thing.

"Nowadays, if we go down there we see but few American ships. This is a great misfortune. It is due to a variety of causes. We hope some day to see a better condition of affairs, and that there will be some encouragement given by the American people to the merchant service of the United States.

"The navy, owing to the liberality of the Government and to the encouragement of Congress, has received considerable advancement. As you know, we are now really getting ships that we take a pride in, but we have only about one-half the number that we ought to have. When Congress meets again and the estimates are being made up, and it comes to the question of how much the navy should have, of course every one here who has commercial interests will be in favor of backing up and extending those estimates, and assist their members of Congress in getting suitable appropriations passed for further increasing the navy.

"Somebody has said that he was always glad to see the American flag in foreign ports. It is a good place to see it in foreign ports on board of a large man-of-war." [Great applause.]

THEY DID THEIR DUTY.

General Porter Declares that the Election Was Won by American Patriotism and Honesty.

When Commodore Sicard sat down Mr. Orr announced:

"We have now exhausted our list of speakers. What is the further pleasure of the meeting?"

There were loud calls for a speech from Gen. Porter, mingled with calls for Dana, Eckels, and Schurz. The preponderance of noise appeared to be for Gen. Porter, and Mr. Orr appealed to him to satisfy his friends. Gen. Porter bowed, as he declared, to popular clamor, and said:

"As you know, the only compensation of the Chairman of a dinner committee is to wear a gold badge for about three hours and be exempt from speaking. When we go in to hire roosters we do not do our own crowing, [laughter,] and at this late hour I shall certainly not detain you. It is a very dangerous thing for a man who has been speaking much in a campaign to attempt on a sudden to speak on an occasion like this. He is apt for want of something to say to fall back on his campaign oratory, and that is always dangerous.

"It is as dangerous as was the action of that man in a State convention some years ago when he was asked to nominate a candidate for Governor. He had been delivering lectures for six months on the death of Lincoln, and when he put the gentleman in nomination he became confused and fell back upon his lecture, and referred to the man as having been suddenly stricken down, and he was buried out of sight, and he never would be heard of again until the resurrection. He tomahawked the candidate. [Laughter.]

"I have been very glad to listen to the eloquent words that have fallen from the lips of our distinguished friends to-night. I think we all agree that the last campaign has established, we hope forever, American credit, [Applause,] which was accomplished by the consideration of economic questions of the financial question.

"I believe that what did more than anything else to win this campaign was the appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the country. [Applause.] It seemed as if we had returned to the brave days of old when none were for party and all were for the State, [applause,] when we saw Democrats and Republicans uniting and forgetting all their past political allegiance. Why, it taught us that brothers in the same family may be quarreling with one another, but when a blow is aimed at their mother they unite as one in her defense. [Applause.] We were imperiled from start to finish in this campaign. It was won by every man doing his duty among the more intelligent Americans and adopted American citizens.

"Thus we won this triumphant victory. I say we were imperiled all the time, for the bloody hands of Anarchy, with its crimson banner, stalked up to our very threshold; but at sight of the American flag he halted, stood at attention, and struck his colors. [Applause.] Yes, the American people went forth in their strength and spoke in no uncertain tones at this election. They told the world that in this free republic the time had not yet come to substitute Godlessness for religion, sectionalism for Nationalism, partisanship for patriotism, nor dynamite for law. [Applause.]

"We had parties very distinctly drawn upon this great patriotic question. On one side they were sowing the seeds of discontent, scattering in their path the dragon's teeth, preaching the accursed gospel of envy, hatred, and malice.

"On the other hand, we were telling the people that in this country there was no caste; that our patriotic forefathers fought and bled and died to the end that all aristocracy, all hereditary titles should be banished from this land, and the doctrine of caste was shocked to death on the old Revolutionary battlefield of Yorktown. [Applause.]

"Our forefathers put in the Declaration of Independence that men were born free and equal, and in this broad land they have always remained so. We have taught the people, I hope, by our efforts in this campaign, by the intelligent education that is provided in this country, that in this Republic we cannot all expect to be from the North or from the South; we cannot all be from the East or from the West; we cannot all be rich or all poor; we cannot all labor with the brain or all labor with the muscles; we cannot be all Democrats or all Republicans; we cannot be all Catholics or all Protestants; but, thank God, we can all be loyal, patriotic American citizens. [Great applause.]

When Gen. Porter had finished speaking Mr. Orr declared the dinner at an end. The musicians struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and many of the guests sang the words as they walked, arm in arm, to the cloakroom.

THOSE AT THE BANQUET.

Guests Who Were Seated About President Alexander Orr and at the Various Tables.

President Alexander E. Orr sat at the centre of the guests' table. To his right were Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, Whitelaw Reid, Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles S. Smith, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

To Mr. Orr's left were J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, Charles A. Dana, W. Bourke Cockran, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, and Murat Halstead.

Those seated at the other tables were:

TABLE A.

Cornelius N. Bliss,

John Claflin,	Robert C. Alexander,
William Brookfield,	Woodbury Langdon,
Augustus D. Juillard,	Edward E. Eames,
James M. Constable,	Hiram Hitchcock,
S. D. Coykendall,	Lowell Lincoln,
Edward E. Poor,	Trenor L. Park,
Frank Tilford,	Henry A. Page,
A. Willard Kingman,	Edwin H. Weatherbee,
Clarence W. Bowen,	James McCreery,
George T. Bliss,	William H. Robertson,
James W. Cromwell,	Nicholas F. Palmer,
Isaac Wallach,	Edwin Langdon,
Henry A. Caesar,	George L. Putnam,
Corcelius H. Hackett,	Joseph C. Hoagland,
Henry Rice,	Henry W. Maxwell,
Howard C. Smith,	Dumont Clarke,
George A. Hearn,	Frank A. Ferris,
Arthur H. Hearn,	Forrest H. Parker,
George E. Schanck,	Edwin Packard,
James A. Punderford,	Charles W. Ide,
Thomas R. Ball,	Francis L. Hine,
Isaac D. Blodgett,	George H. Southard.

TABLE B.

Henry W. Cannon,

Clement A. Griscom,	Samuel Thomas,
Calvin S. Brice,	John G. Moore,
John J. Mitchell,	W. H. Crossman,
George J. Gould,	Arthur F. Bowers,
John I. Waterbury,	Hart Lyman,
Grant B. Schley,	A. Barton Hepburn,
Frederic Cromwell,	George R. Gibson,
Francis D. Lecompte,	James Brown Lord,
Samuel P. Avery,	Frederick T. Adams,
Richard Butler,	Juan M. Ceballos,
William H. Hollister,	William Sherer,
Charles A. Hoyt,	John T. Mills, Jr.,
Ellis H. Roberts,	William H. Male,
Daniel F. Appleton,	Francis B. Thurber,
Lloyd S. Bryce,	George A. Kessler,
George H. Macy,	Charles Mall,
Anson W. Hard,	Francis C. Moore,
George C. Rand,	William P. Clyde,
Henry Goldman,	James Benedict,
Samuel Sachs,	William T. Wardwell,
Isaac Stern,	Ebenezer S. Mason,
Louis Stern,	David S. Cowles,
Charles H. Ludington,	Walter R. T. Jones.

TABLE C.

Horace Porter,

John T. Browning,	George M. Pullman,
Henry C. Payne,	Charles R. Miller,
Paul Dana,	S. V. R. Cruger,
Collis P. Huntington,	Alfred Van Santvoord,
Isaac N. Seligman,	James A. Burden,
John H. Starin,	George A. Crocker,
Eugene Higgins,	John Jacob Astor,
W. Rhinelander Stewart,	Morris K. Jesup,
Howard Carroll,	George McNeir,
Anthony Van Bergen,	William F. Cochran,
John S. Kennedy,	George Coppell,
John Sloane,	John L. Riker,
William Sloane,	William E. Dodge,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John Crosby Brown,
John T. Terry,	Henry M. Taber,
Thomas T. Eckert,	Henry Hentz,
Nathan D. Bill,	James B. Colgate,
A. Swan Brown,	Walter W. Naumberg,
John T. Agnew,	Elkan Naumburg,
William H. Webb,	Sigourney W. Fay,
James S. Inglis,	Max Naumburg,
Franklin L. Gunther,	William A. Street,
Bernard G. Gunther,	Augustus D. Shepard,

TABLE D.

J. Edward Simmons.

Roswell P. Flower,	Frederick D. Tappen,
D. B. St. John Roosa,	Jordan L. Mott,
Richard T. Wilson,	Richard L. Edwards,
Robert M. Gallaway,	William A. Nash,
J. Bowers Lee,	Thomas T. Barr,
Alfred R. Whitney,	A. Foster Higgins,
Brayton Ives,	Charles R. Flint,
Robert Maclay,	Edward Kemp,
Joseph J. Little,	John D. Crimmins,
John P. Townsend,	Thomas B. Kent,
John J. Sinclair,	John S. Tilney,
Isidor Straus,	Henry A. Rogers,
Abraham Abraham,	William M. Fliess,
Oscar S. Straus,	Christopher C. Shayne,
Robert A. C. Smith,	John Carstensen,
Clarence M. Hyde,	J. Edgar Leaycraft,
Gilbert M. Plympton,	William H. Porter,
Ernest L. Allen,	James G. Cannon,
Louis F. Dommerich,	George F. Vietor,
Ewald Fleitmann,	Fritz Achelis,
Louis Von Bernuth,	Thomas Achelis,
William Steinway,	Carl Schefer,
Louis Windmuller,	Emil Oelbermann,

TABLE E.

Carl Schurz,

Darius O. Mills,	Horace White,
William Dodsworth,	Edward Cary,
Gustav H. Schwab,	Henry Villard,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Frank W. Hawthorne,
Luther Kountze,	Oliver S. Carter,
Edward Winslow,	Stewart Hartshorn,
Stephen V. White,	Gustave A. Jahn,
Nathan Straus,	Charles F. Clark,
Thomas B. Clarke,	Frederick S. Pinkus,
Edward A. Wickes,	John Cartledge,
Henry Clews,	Malcolm Graham,
James Speyer,	William C. Le Gendre,
Edgar Speyer,	Francis R. Appleton,
Cornelius Zabriskie,	Benjamin Altman,
John A. Walker,	George Gray Ward,
Edward F. C. Young,	John H. Jacquelin,
Richard Young,	Abraham G. Mills,
Abraham Wolff,	Francis E. Dodge,
H. P. Frothingham,	David H. King, Jr.,
William H. Granberry,	George T. Wilson,
George Blumenthal,	Samuel W. Bowne,
Eugene Arnstein,	John F. Anderson, Jr.

TABLE F.

Frederick W. Devoe,

J. Seaver Page,	William Tousey,
Richard J. Chard,	Washington Wilson,
Henry R. Towne,	Arthur W. Soper,
William H. Jackson,	George R. Sheldon,
Samuel M. Blachford,	William H. Force,
Henry C. Swords,	James N. Jarvie,
Hart B. Brundrett,	James D. Layng,
John B. Thomas,	Herman Sielcken,
Edward W. Ropes,	John N. Stearns,
Albert G. Ropes,	Oliver W. Buckingham,
Abraham Herrman,	Charles H. Tenney,
Henry A. Landgraff,	Theodore K. Pembrook,
Charles L. Rickerson,	John N. Beach,
William F. King,	[illegible] Palmer,
Aaron S. Robbins,	Engene G. Blackford,
Matthew H. Beers,	David H. Houghtaling,
Willis Haily,	Carll H. De Silver,
James McGovern,	Oliver J. Geer,
Milo M. Belding, Jr.,	Felix Campbell,
Milo M. Belding,	William M. Cole,
Carl von Pustau,	Alonzo Slote,
Henry J. Lamarche,	Richard Delafield,
William S. Pyle,	John T. Waring,
George Wilson,	Christian Schmitz,
Charles A. O'Donohue,	Adolf Kuttroff,

Cornelius D. Wood,

Charles Hathaway,	William Baumgarten,
James G. Johnson,	Percival Knauth,
Lee Kohns,	Julius Ehrmann,
Henri P. Wertheim,	Leonard Lewisohn,
John R. Downey,	Frank S. Witherbee,
Hugh O'Neill,	S. Phillips Mendel,
Richard Deeves,	Solomon B. Solomon,
Wm. H. B. Totten,	Kalman Haas,
Augustus C. Bechstein,	Daniel D. Mangam, Jr.,
George W. Quintard,	Daniel D. Mangam,
Henry Steers,	Daniel McKeever,
George E. Weed,	Robert M. Thompson,
William Rowland,	John B. Roach,
John H. Wood,	Stephen W. Roach,
Paul Schwarz,	Schuyler S. Wheeler,
Reinhard Seidenburg,	James Macnaughtan,
Charles D. Miller,	Felix M. Warburg,
Gustavus C. Hopkins,	James Loeb,
Benjamin M. Day,	John H. Hankinson,
John W. Wilson,	Isaac Denby,
William A. Ross,	J. Webb Himes,
Henry R. Ickelheimer,	Edward D. Faulkner,
Alfred S. Heidelbach,	J. Sinclair Armstrong,
Samuel W. Fairchild,	Joseph M. Valentine,
Gustav J. Wetzlar,	Frank W. Cheney,
George B. Hopkins,	

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse, and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach, and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation is manifested, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

WM·MOIR

Sterling Silver at Reduced Prices,

at the Executrix Sale of the stock of the late Wm. Moir.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE., COR. 23D ST.

LILLIAN RUSSELL VERY ILL.

A Chance that She May Never Again Be Able to Sing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Lillian Russell is confined to her room at the Auditorium Annex with a malady which may end her professional career, and life as well. Already she has undergone three operations, and while she has secured temporary relief, each of them has weakened her to a marked degree.

"I hope Miss Russell will pull through all right," said Dr. Ogden, this morning. "She will recover from the present attack for the time being at least, and if her system responds as readily to treatment as I believe it will, she will be able to sing next Monday and for the remainder of the week." Her daughter, Lillian, will probably be sent for.

After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a suitable new operetta, Miss Russell began the present season prosperously, under the management of Canary and Lederer, in "The American Beauty," by C. M. S. McLellan and Gustave Kerker. Her tour has been broken by this severe illness. The operetta is billed for a Spring season at the Casino in this city.

The John Stetson Will Case.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the probate appeal case involving the will of the late John Stetson, Jr., Judge Holmes granted the motion recently presented by the executor of the will that Mrs. Adah (Richmond) Stetson, who is contesting the will, be required to file in court a specification of the time and place of her alleged marriage to Mr. Stetson. The Court also decided that the question of her standing in court to be heard against the allowance of the will shall be determined by the Court alone, without a jury, and before the trial of the will case.

May Start a House in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—It is reported in mercantile circles that the Siegel-Cooper Company of Chicago and New-York will establish a house in Louisville. F. H. Cooper of the firm and C. H. Hartman, one of the big buyers, are here, in company with J. C. Seashols. The theory in the retail district is that Mr. Seashols is to be manager of the Louisville house. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hartman avoided publicity, and left for Chicago to-night. Mr. Seashols said that Mr. Cooper remarked in a tour of inspection that if he could buy a certain half block in Louisville he would start a branch.

Car Works Shut Down.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—The Peninsular Car Works have shut down indefinitely and 1,500 men are out of employment. The works were re-opened six weeks ago with a force of 1,500 men working day and night. It was expected that the works would run until after Christmas.

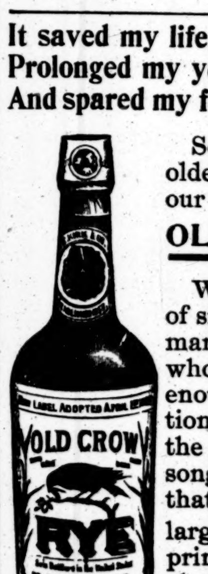
Kitchen Furnishing

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

It saved my life,
Prolonged my years,
And spared my family many tears.



So writes one of our oldest citizens about our

OLD CROW RYE

We get many letters of similar import; also many from persons who have been foolish enough to buy imitations or refilled bottles: the burden of their song is different. See that the word RYE, in large RED letters, is printed on the label, also our firm name is on case, cork, capsule, and label.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.

CLUBMEN DINE DR. STORRS.

Brooklyn's Venerable Minister Entertained by the Hamilton Club.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, last night was the guest of the Hamilton Club of that city at a reception in commemoration of his fifty years' pastorate of that church. Over 160 of the clubmen were present.

Those who spoke the praises of the learned minister were Justice Willard Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Edward M. Shepard, Truman J. Backus, and Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of Public Works.

President James McKeen, in introducing the first speaker, recalled a remark once made by Dr. Storrs about the folly of postponing until after men are dead the satisfaction of saying about them and doing for them things that signify our praise of what they have done for us.

"We do not purpose holding any inquest on Dr. Storrs," he said. "Thank heaven he is here." Warm applause followed. "To-night we have captured Dr. Storrs from his parishioners and his clerical friends for a night at the club. We recognize in him a man of the world who has transcended the restraints of any special calling."

Justice Bartlett asked them to go back with him in imagination to the City of Boston in the year 1841, when Richard S. Storrs was a young law student in the office of Rufus Choate.

"The law office of Rufus Choate," said the Justice, "was very different from a law office of the present day. There was no incisive and insistent ringing of the telephone. There was no constant tick of the typewriter. There was no cheery gossip with the fair creature who presides at this piano of the law. The practice of law had not degenerated into a mere trade."

"We celebrate," said Mr. Edward M. Shepard, "a career which needed neither pulpit nor professional place to make of it a precious possession to Brooklyn. We here profoundly thank Dr. Storrs that whether in the royal wealth of his eloquence or in the private or even silent exercise of his influence he has set for the men and women of Brooklyn ideals of social duty and activity—ideals sometimes austere as ideals ought sometimes to be, ideals always beautiful and heroic, and always practical and beneficent."

Truman J. Backus made a rather humorous address. But he ended with high compliment to the veteran clergyman.

"To have an honorable calling," he said, "to have the temperament and character adapted to such calling, to have the opportunity assiduously and uninterruptedly for five decades to pursue that calling, so to pursue it that one has commanding power over other men, and to have a reputation so lofty, so massive, so pure, that it cannot be assailed; to have these things is to have rich and splendid possessions. Few men have the wisdom and the worth, the manliness, and the modesty to amass such fabulous fortune."

The Rev. Dr. Storrs began his reply by stating that it was unnecessary for him to say that he was not the person whose picture was before them.

"I am infinitely and profoundly humbled," said he, "at the manifold and warm testimonies of esteem from my fellow-citizens which have come to me in the recent days and which have come here to-night."

WANAMAKER FOR SENATOR.

The Philadelphian Consents to the Use of His Name.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Philadelphia branch of the National League of Business Men has adopted resolutions extolling the character and business experience of John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General of the United States, and expressing the desire of the league that he should become a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed J. Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4 next.

A copy of the resolutions with a copy of the declaration of principles upon which the league is founded was sent to Mr. Wanamaker with an assurance of earnest support.

Mr. Wanamaker replied to the league giving his consent to be a candidate for the office, and heartily indorsing the principles of the league.

The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia also strongly urge the selection of Mr. Wanamaker.

Manley Not a Candidate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 17.—The Kennebec Journal will publish to-morrow morning a letter from Joseph H. Manley, in which, in response to the suggestion that his friends would be pleased to see him fill "one of the choice places within the gift of the Administration," he says:

"I desire to state that I am not only not a candidate for any office, State or National, elective or appointive, of any nature whatsoever, but that I should not accept any office were it tendered me. My business interests demand and must receive my entire attention."

A MONETARY COMMISSION.

Prediction that McKinley Will Declare for It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Carlisle's last annual report, which he is now preparing, will, it is understood, reiterate, with emphasis, his recommendation for the retirement of greenbacks, and it is believed President Cleveland will approve the recommendation in his message to Congress.

Secretary Carlisle, in private, says he does not expect that in the short session Congress will adopt his suggestion, although many leading Republicans in Congress approve the plan, and leading bankers favor it. The Republicans want credit for an original financial policy.

What is now most widely discussed is the establishment of a monetary commission to formulate a general plan of currency reform, and submit it to Congress. It is predicted that Major McKinley, in his inaugural address, will recommend such a step.

CLAY ELECTED SENATOR.

Four Candidates for Supreme Judge to be Named To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—The General Assembly to-day elected Alexander Stephens Clay United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1897. The Republicans voted for J. F. Hanson of Macon and the Populists for Gen. Phillips of Marietta.

A State Convention will be held to-morrow for the purpose of nominating four candidates for the Supreme Court, to be voted on at a special election Dec. 8. It is generally conceded that Justice Samuel Lumpkin will be renominated without opposition.

SILVER SENATORS' PLANS.

Mr. Harris Says They Will Turn Gold Democrats Out of the Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Harris has announced that a caucus of silver men will be held here soon to lay plans for a permanent campaign from now until 1900.

Senator Harris intimates that the free-silver Democratic Senators will hold a caucus, nominally a Democratic Party caucus, at the beginning of this term, at which gold Democratic Senators like Palmer, Vilas, Caffery, and Gray will be formally read out of the party.

"Nor will they be suffered," says Senator Harris, "to participate in any further purely Democratic Party caucuses."

The Bacchante Accepted.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Art Commission has reconsidered the vote by which it rejected the now famous Bacchante, and has accepted the gift, so that the statue will remain in its place in the centre of the courtyard of the Public Library Building.

Odd Fellows' Money Gone?

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The accounts of Assistant Grand Scribe Foster of the Indiana Encampment of Odd Fellows are in bad shape. It is said there is a shortage in the funds which will be made up.

TO OLD NEW YORKERS

THIS IS

A PERSONAL INVITATION

Your presence is requested at your convenience between the hours of eight A. M. and six P. M. to see New York's first famous store now under its new conditions.

The best we can do will not be as good as we would like to give in return for these two days of kindly greeting from the best people of America's greatest city.

While the five spacious floors are loaded with the best makes of reliable merchandise, selected especially for New-York sales, these are visiting days and no one is under the least obligation to make purchases.

JOHN WANAMAKER

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HANNA VISITS M'KINLEY.

The President-Elect Receives Many Callers at His Home.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Chairman M. A. Hanna and a party of friends came from Cleveland shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Major McKinley went to the Valley Station to meet his visitors, and they were driven directly to the Market Street home.

Besides Mr. Hanna, there were in the party Gen. W. M. Osborne, J. N. Huston of Connorsville, Ind., who was United States Treasurer under President Harrison; Charles Hedges of Galveston, Texas; Tams Bixby of St. Paul, Chairman of the Minnesota State Executive Committee; E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, and Edward H. R. Green of Terrell, Texas, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Green enjoys the distinction of being the son of the "wealthiest woman in the world," Mrs. Hetty Green of New-York.

After a brief period devoted to the exchange of congratulations the visitors took luncheon with Major and Mrs. McKinley. Chairman Hanna and the President-elect then retired to the latter's office, where they remained in consultation until 4 o'clock. The party, with the exception of Gen. Osborne, returned to Cleveland at 4:30. Gen. Osborne will remain in Canton for a few days.

Major McKinley's proposed visit to Cleveland has again been postponed, and it is announced that he will not leave Canton for another week at least.

The Presidet-elect is enjoying comparative rest at home, and Mrs. McKinley's health is rapidly improving. So long as these conditions exist it is quite probable that Major McKinley will not be found anxious for a change.

M'ALPIN AND THE ADJUTANCY.

His Reappointment a Test of Mr. Black's Independence.

"Is Governor-elect Black making a show of independence in refusing to accept orders from the Republican State organization in the matter of appointments?"

This question was asked by some who read yesterday that Mr. Black is likely to appoint C. W. Tillinghast of Troy to be Adjutant General, instead of E. A. McAlpin.

Gen. McAlpin is supposed to have the indorsement of Mr. Platt and the Republican organization. He is Treasurer of the State Committee. He has contributed to the campaign fund. A week ago it was announced that while Governor-elect Black would like to appoint Mr. Tillinghast, he would yield to the requests of the organization if it insisted on Gen. McAlpin.

State Chairman Hackett said yesterday:

"I am not making the Governor's appointments, but I have not wavered in my support of Gen. McAlpin's claims. He has been a valuable worker for the State Committee in this campaign."

Some who are supporters of the State organization say they believe Gen. McAlpin will be reappointed.

Mr. Tillinghast is a close friend of the Governor-elect. He was with him in the Committee of Safety, which was organized when "Bat" Shea killed Robert Ross two years and a half ago. Mr. Tillinghast was one of Mr. Black's boomers at the Saratoga Convention this year. He has served for about ten years in the National Guard, where he held the rank of Lieutenant.

"If the Governor appoints him," said one of the slatemakers last night, "it will indicate either that the State organization failed to push McAlpin's claims, or that Governor-elect Black does not hesitate to 'turn down' the organization in matters of this sort."

SENATOR PETTUS'S CAREER.

Alabama's Representative a "Southern Gentleman."

E. W. Pettus, who has been nominated for the United States Senate for Alabama to succeed Senator Pugh, is a native of Alabama, and belongs to that class known as the "Southern gentlemen." He is a strict party Democrat and a silverite. Although seventy-four years old, he is still hale and hearty and a hard fighter for his party. Mr. Pettus was a member of the Confederate States Congress. Since the war he has been engaged in the practice of law at his home in Selma. His last important case was the prosecution, in February, 1895, of B. M. Huey, in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, for the killing of a man named Cocke, who was one of the leaders of what is known as the "Black Belt," on account of its large negro population. Huey was acquitted.

Mr. Pettus has also been a prominent "Black Belt" politician on the Democratic side, and has always worked hard to control the negro vote for his party candidates. His son, F. L. Pettus, has served two terms as President of the Alabama Senate, but he declined a re-election this year on account of his father's canvass for the United States Senatorship.

Old Chicago Estate Sued.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The estate of W. B. Ogden, Chicago's first Mayor, is being sued by Frances S. Hobbie, the second wife of Albert Hobbie, who made a grant of a tract of land to Ogden in trust for a divorced wife and her children. The divorced wife remarried. The land, it is charged, was sold in 1865 for $20,000. In 1879 the divorced wife received $9,000 for a release of the proceeds of the sale. The second wife wants the balance, but the trustees say the fund was disposed of before the estate came into their hands.

To Investigate the Elevator Fall.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has appointed an investigating board to inquire into the causes that led to the elevator accident in the American Tract Society Building, in which the offices of the department are located. The board is made up as follows: John E. McKay, Assistant Engineer, Chairman; John C. Graham, Chief of the Bureau of Repairs, and Thomas C. Clarke, consulting engineer of the Third Avenue Bridge.

FAVOR THE NEW SYSTEM

TEACHERS INDORSE THE TIME AND MERIT SYSTEM.

Will Formally Notify the Board of Education to That Effect To-day—Mayor Strong's New Commissioners.

At its meeting to-day the Board of Education may learn whom the Mayor has chosen to fill seven of its places, and the new by-laws relative to teachers, the transfer of principals, and the grading of teachers on a time and merit system may come up, but, in any event, the board will learn that the women teachers have formally and the men informally approved the proposed new salary arrangement.

As was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, there was considerable discussion and not a little opposition among teachers as to the Pavey bill provision for the transfer of Principals at the will of the Committee on Instruction and the new by-law as to the grading of salaries. At the suggestion of Commissioner William H. Hurlbut, the women teachers had meetings, and as a result of these Miss Monfort, President of the Grammar School Teachers' Association, and Miss Rogers, President of the Primary School Teachers' Association, had a consultation yesterday morning. Then they sent to Commissioner Hurlbut a letter, in which they said that they believed the grading of salaries according to years of service and merit was "calculated to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

Commissioner Beneville is responsible for the salary by law.

"The shifting of Principals," he said last night, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is provided for by law, so there is nothing to be said as to that. The grading of salaries meets the approval of teachers as far as I have heard, and a great many teachers have expressed their views on the subject. The women are enthusiastic for it, as their letter to Mr. Hurlbut shows. The men—well, a great many of them have said to us that it is the best plan we could have.

"Some have a mistaken notion of it. It is not that a teacher, just by hanging on from year to year can keep on getting increase of salary to the limit. Merit counts every time, and that is the beauty of the system.

"A teacher we'll say starts in at the minimum salary. She is under the observation of a Principal. At the end of a year the Principal reports as to her merit. That report must be signed by the Examining Superintendent, and on that countersigned report the increase of salary is given. In that way no incompetents can last long.

"The trouble now is favoritism. A teacher can pull this way and that way, and although he or she may not be able to more than keep at the lowest level, there is no chance to get away from the influence. There are men in the board who wouldn't vote to discharge certain teachers.

"Under the new schedule a teacher will stand solely on his or her merits. It has been said that there might be enmity or favoritism in the approval or disapproval of teachers and that Assistant Superintendents may act the same way. If a teacher thinks that he or she has been wronged in the report of the official immediately above, there will be always the appeal to the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education."

"I don't think the board will take up the new manual or by-laws to-morrow," said Commissioner Hugh Kelly. "Each Commissioner has the report, but it is such a big one, and so many committees are concerned in various parts of it, that it will take some time to get everything thoroughly understood. I think there will be a special meeting to take action in the matter.

"As to the provision for the shifting of Principals, I think that is a good thing. Our teachers, of whom there are about 4,500 are an educational army. The Principals are its Colonels and Majors. The commanders of brigades and regiments in an army move wherever their orders send them, and so it is with our Colonels and Majors in command of our children.

"I haven't had time yet, however, to thoroughly study the new provisions. I understand that some of the male Principals are strongly opposed to them."

To Christen Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Miss Frances La Farge of Newport, R. I., youngest great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, who, on Lake Erie, signaled "Don't give up the ship," has been designated by the Mayor of Newport, at the request of the Navy Department, to christen the gunboat named after that city to be launched at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, the latter part of the present month. A similar invitation has been extended to the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., to select a young lady to perform a like function for the gunboat Vicksburg to be launched at the same time and place.

A Large Bequest to Masonry.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The will of the late John H. Collamore was filed to-day in the Suffolk Probate Office. It gives $66,500 to Masonry. The largest legacy is of $50,000, bestowed upon the Masonic Education and Charity Fund, to be held by the board having charge of that fund until the gift with its accumulations shall amount to $100,000. Then the $100,000 shall constitute a fund to be called the "John H. Collamore Fund," and is to be devoted to the relief of members from the Masonic fraternity of the Massachusetts lodges and their widows and children. The will also gives $500 each to thirty-three Masonic lodges, of which the testator was an honorary member.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Andrea Chenier—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
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BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Shaft No. 2—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Good Thing—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Meistersinger—7:45.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
STANDARD—Boston Howard Athenaeum Company—2:15 and 8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1896.

MR. ALDRICH AND THE TARIFF.

For reasons which are well known to those who are familiar with the history of tariff legislation during the last nine years, the opinions of Senator ALDRICH as to what the Fifty-fourth Congress can do at the coming session, so far as tariff duties and the revenue may be affected by its action, and what the Fifty-fifth Congress ought to do, deserve careful consideration. With respect to tariffs Mr. ALDRICH is a legislator of exceptional experience, thoroughly informed as to the history of the subject and the effect of changes which may be proposed. He is also in touch with business interests, being himself a practical business man. It may be recalled that in December last he advised that the tariff should not be taken up at the session of Congress then near at hand, saying:

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this Congress would be simply suicidal for the Republicans. No tariff bill can pass the Senate and none can be approved by the President.

"In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation."

Mr. ALDRICH has given to The New-York World his views as to the situation at the present time. He thinks that in the Senate as it is now constituted "no remedial financial legislation that would satisfy the advocates of sound money can be adopted." Pointing out that there will be in the Senate until March 4 "fifty-one Senators [out of eighty-nine] who have been, and are likely to be, with a very few possible exceptions, opposed to the Dingley bill or to any revenue legislation that would have the approval of the thirty-eight Republicans," he says that "it may safely be assumed that any attempt to pass a tariff or revenue bill, or even to enter upon the serious consideration of one, at this session would be unsuccessful." Concerning the duty or policy of the next Congress he writes as follows:

"The future of the Republican Party may depend largely upon the measure of wisdom shown by the responsible majority in its treatment of this question. The details of party policy in this respect can only be decided upon and announced after the most careful consideration and fullest consultation.

"In the meantime in a general way the obligations and purposes of the party are fully understood.

"It should not be forgotten by those supporters of the President-elect who have heretofore differed from us on the tariff question that Republicans are protectionists by the explicit pledges of platforms and candidates and by the traditional policy of the party, and as such are bound by every consideration of fidelity to the American people to apply their principles to any changes which may be made in the revenue laws.

"No amendments to our tariff laws, however, should be made unless necessary to cure defects or to provide the requisite revenue. The task of amendment should be entered upon in a spirit of true conservatism, and with a determination to make the needed changes as soon as possible, and in a manner which will create the least disturbance to business interests."

First, it should be noted that in Mr. ALDRICH'S opinion the Dingley bill cannot become a law. We do not think it ought to be or can be passed. The Republican leaders should lay it aside. But Mr. ALDRICH must admit that a simple bill not involving the question of protection, but providing sufficient revenue temporarily, could be passed at the coming session if the Republicans should consent to vote for it.

Sound-money Democrats should not forget, he says, that "Republicans are protectionists." Nor should Republicans forget, we may add, that without the help of the work and the votes of the sound-money Democrats Mr. MCKINLEY would have been defeated, and that the tariff now in force is a protective tariff. There should be no amendments to the present law, he remarks, "unless necessary to cure defects" or to increase revenue. But he knows that in the opinion of his partisan associates substantially the entire tariff as it now stands is "defective," and that any attempt to change a few of the duties would inevitably bring on a long debate and lead to a revision of the entire law. By temporary legislation affecting only one or two products the needed revenue could be procured with very little delay and without subjecting business interests to that disturbance which would surely be caused by tariff revision.

IMPORTS AND THE CURRENCY.

Our friends of The Tribune show a praiseworthy anxiety for the "maintenance of a sound currency." That paper has, during the past six months especially, done excellent service in combating the false notions on the currency question advocated by Mr. BRYAN and the few speakers who were willing to join him in the campaign. But now that that fight is over and won, The Tribune seems to us to be a little indefinite as to what constitutes a "sound currency" and what is necessary to its "maintenance." It says: "It is plain enough that all difficulty on that score is removed when large supplies of gold are brought in by a liberal excess of merchandise exports over imports and a sufficient revenue is assured to the Treasury. This excess of exports needs to be considerable, because the country is using a thousand millions or more of foreign capital on which it has to remit for interest and dividends either gold or goods. As it is never possible to reckon with certainty on the foreign demand for American products, there is needed a sufficient restriction of imports * * * to prevent a ruinous excess and drain of gold in time of business activity."

It is not surprising that the "restriction of imports" occurs to The Tribune as necessary to maintain a sound currency, because that is one of the objects of a protective tariff, of which the paper is an earnest and sincere advocate. But if the Treasury were not obliged to keep on hand enough gold to redeem over and again ad infinitum the legal-tender notes that are exchangeable for gold, it is, we think, clear that the inflow of gold through "restriction of imports" would be much less necessary for the Treasury. And, again, if the legal-tender notes were so far reduced that none would be presented for redemption, the Treasury would need to have no concern as to whether gold were coming in or going out. It would, of course, need a revenue adequate to meet its expenditures. No one disputes that. But it would have no especial use for gold more than for any other form of money, and no use for more money than the expenditures required.

If our paper currency is to remain just as it is, if we are to keep the $500,000,000 of legal-tender notes outstanding, and if we are to reissue every dollar of them that may be redeemed, why, then, necessarily, the Treasury must have a large surplus revenue, must have it in gold, and must be directly dependent on the inflow or outflow of gold in the course of foreign trade. It may well be that with a Republican majority in Congress this will be an argument in favor of keeping the legal-tender notes up to their present volume. It will make a high protective tariff more plausible and more feasible. But the argument is, we think, political rather than financial. It cannot have force with those who see that a currency the stability of which is made to turn on legislation is essentially unsafe. That is the case with our present legal-tender issues. They rest on the gold reserve; that reserve depends partly on the revenue, partly on the appropriations, partly on the discretion of the Executive. It does not increase or diminish with greater or less need for it. It has no logical relation to the requirements of business. It is as absurd as a bank reserve would be, managed by a political caucus from which the bank officers were excluded, and it is as much more dangerous as the affairs of the whole country are more extended than those of a single bank.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

In an interview published yesterday morning in The Tribune Mr. LLOYD, the editor of The London Statist, remarked:

"Although for a time there was an undoubted disposition on the part of London to leave American stocks alone until the election was over, I do not think that state of things was caused by any real fear on the part of England that America would really declare itself on the side of anything having the appearance of repudiation. The alarm that was manifested here found its way to the other side of the Atlantic, and it was this that induced the waiting policy—not any real fear that the United States was in danger of manifesting any breach of faith. Of course, inasmuch as the feeling in this country was that the situation was acute, its infection spread to England, and I would like to emphasize the fact that this was the only cause of any depreciation of American securities that took place on the London market."

We have no doubt that this is a frank and substantially correct statement of the feeling in England. The first inference from it naturally would be that we were needlessly concerned here about the sense and honesty of our own people. We certainly came out much better than at one time many of us were afraid that we should. But what we understood better than any stranger could understand it was the real danger. That was, not that the American people would vote wrong on a plain question of honesty, but that they might not see that the question of honesty was the one really presented. The chief source of this danger was in the strong partisan feeling so common in this country. Men were blinded by it. Of the six millions, in round numbers, who voted for BRYAN, it is a moderate estimate that five millions did so purely because he was the regular candidate of their party. They would have voted for him or any one else just the same had he stood, say, on the Indianapolis platform and if Mr. MCKINLEY had stood on a platform favoring bimetallism. Their support of him was, in other words, unintelligent. It was not, on that account, so ominous as it would have been had they distinctly understood what they were doing, because it was not a deliberate act in favor of dishonesty.

But it was, nevertheless, very ominous. It showed to what lengths partisan feeling would carry a large part of the people. Fortunately there was a strong body of Democrats who not only saw what the real question involved in Bryanism was, but were perfectly ready to break with their own party in order to settle that question in the right way. That was what saved the honor and prosperity of the country. It must be remembered not only to the honor of those who rose above party, but as an example which patriotic and honest citizens should be ready to follow.

TAXATION FOR REVENUE.

The entire country has for months been deeply interested in a financial issue of the greatest importance, and it is not surprising that immediately after the election the highly objectionable features of last Winter's Dingley tariff bill were not clearly recalled by some who reasonably desired that the revenue should be increased without unnecessary delay. But free discussion is directing attention to the real character of this measure and to the expediency of resorting to other legislation for the additional revenue which is needed. THE TIMES and The World have taken part in this discussion, and our neighbor expressed the opinion, on the 11th inst., that the Dingley bill ought to be passed with the assistance of sound-money Democrats, in order that the passage of a "Trust-fostering bill" might be prevented. Since that time public attention has been directed to the fact that the Dingley bill is peculiarly a "Trust-fostering" measure. Yesterday morning our neighbor said:

"In his annual report Secretary CARLISLE will urge the imposition of a small import duty on tea and coffee and an addition to the beer tax as a means of meeting the temporary deficiency of revenue. Without now inquiring whether or not the specific taxes mentioned are the best for the purpose, it is certain that the Secretary's recommendation is right in principle. It is in spirit that which every enlightened Government resorts to when occasion arises to make temporary increase in revenue. In England such exigencies are met by a small increase in the income tax or on some article or articles of luxury, and at this moment both France and Germany are contemplating a like relief. As the Supreme Court holds an income tax in this country to be unconstitutional, we must find other means of meeting the deficiency.

"But as the deficiency seems certain to be temporary, as reviving business promises sufficient revenue in the near future under existing tax laws, it will certainly be wiser for us to raise the additional amount presently needed by the imposition of small taxes where they are most easily borne, and where they can be repealed with least disturbance when no longer necessary, than to throw the business of the country into chaos by undertaking an unnecessary and radical reconstruction of the tariff.

"The results of tariff revision in raising revenue are always problematical. The yield from special taxes on beer, tea, coffee, bank checks, and the like can be calculated with accuracy. We need temporary taxes to meet a temporary deficit. It would be folly to institute a permanent revolution in our tax system for such a purpose."

The Dingley bill would not add, we think, more than $20,000,000 to the revenue; it would increase the power of numerous Trust combinations to exact high prices from the people; it would make a great many duties as high as they were in the McKinley tariff; the avowed purpose of Republican leaders has been to revise the tariff again, "on Republican lines," next year, even if this bill should become a law, and thus business would be subjected to repeated or continuous disturbance. The bill should be dropped.

"SLUGGING MATCHES" REVIVED.

"Fake hotels" and "fake clubs," which are hotels and clubs only for the purpose of evading the prohibition of the Raines liquor law against the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, have become a familiar product of that peculiar statute. It appears that we have now at least one "fake" athletic club, the object of which is to evade the amendment of the Penal Code adopted last Winter for the sole purpose of putting an end to brutal "sparring exhibitions." The amendment so modified the provisions of the law relating to prize fighting as to make it a misdemeanor to engage in a "public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received." There is, however, a proviso that "sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association."

The terms "athletic association" and "athletic purposes" have as distinct a meaning as social club or hotel. We all know what athletic clubs are, and it was the intent of the law not to interfere with sparring exhibitions by their members upon their own premises, while putting an end to brutal and demoralizing "slugging matches" by professional bruisers. There was precisely such a performance as it was the purpose of the law to prevent in a conspicuous building on Broadway the other night, on a site once occupied by a church. President ROOSEVELT of the Police Board might justify his presence there by a desire to see that there was no violation of the law, but we are surprised to find him quoted as saying that "the Maher and Choynski contest was a grand struggle," and that he "could find nothing brutal in it."

The persons engaged in this "grand struggle" were professional pugilists giving before the kind of crowd fond of that sort of thing an exhibition of their peculiar prowess. One of the newspapers addicted to giving graphic descriptions of such spectacles tells how in the sixth round MAHER "caught CHOYNSKI on the jaw and sent him down," whereupon the latter "got on his feet and rushed in, fighting like a demon." He sent his antagonist "reeling back with a smash on the jaw with his left," and in the "fierce buckle that followed" he was himself again sent "sprawling." Getting to his feet again he "put a hot reminder in MAHER'S face with his left," but he was "too groggy to do much damage," and his adversary brought around "his awful right in a crescent sweep, landing flush on CHOYNSKI'S jaw." In the glowing language of the prizering reporter the "transformation from power to utter ruination was sudden and complete. His hands fell to his sides inert and lifeless. His wild hair flew all abroad at the sudden swish of the glove against his jaw, and down he went on his back prone and lifeless," and then "the howling of the legionaries broke loose," &c.

If this is not the sort of thing the law was intended to stop, it would be interesting to know what it was aimed at. This exhibition was given by "the Broadway Athletic Club," but it is an athletic "association" only for the purpose of getting up just such "slugging matches." It leases and occupies the building for no other purpose, and it is practically unoccupied except when one of these exhibitions is going on. If the police authorities do not find in this a palpable evasion, or rather a gross violation, of the law, we see no reason why they should show any further concern about the offenses of "Raines hotels" and "Raines clubs."

SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTATION.

It is reported that the "Republican managers" propose to press upon Congress at the coming session the contention that South Carolina is entitled to only three Representatives in the House instead of seven because the educational qualification for the suffrage in the new Constitution of the State "practically" restricts the right to vote to the whites.

It is admitted that about 15,000 negroes were registered and cast their votes at the recent election, but it is claimed that this is little more than 10 per cent. of the colored citizens of the voting age. The educational qualification does not discriminate against colored citizens as such, but only against the illiterate, and fairly applied it will not restrict the right of suffrage for negroes more than for whites except so far as a larger proportion of them are disqualified by illiteracy. Discrimination on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," if it were really made by the State Constitution, would not merely reduce representation in Congress; it would be in absolute violation of the Constitution of the United States. The whole substance of the Fifteenth Amendment is a declaration that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on that account. The prohibition is entirely irrelevant to the question of representation.

The Fourteenth Amendment declares that when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, "being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." This was adopted before the Fifteenth Amendment, and its intention was to reduce representation in case the negroes should be excluded from the exercise of the right of suffrage by any State.

It is a question whether a qualification of the suffrage by a State, which is not a denial or abridgement on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and does not draw a line of exclusion against any class of citizens, but merely requires all to comply with the same tests, is such a denial or abridgement as was intended to work a reduction of representation. An educational qualification may be regarded as one which any citizen of a voting age can attain, and as therefore not in itself a denial of the suffrage to any one. If it is not a denial, it is not an abridgement, which is a denial for certain purposes and not for others. This question has never been brought to a direct judicial test and it is not one that Congress can dispose of.

A snake season productive of many complications and much literature closed on the 31st ult. But our latest mail advices from Dingman's Ferry and the Knob Pond come freighted with bear stories of great power. Two opera companies singing in three languages are at work in this city. There is restlessness in Cuba, and BISMARCK is astir. Congress is coming and Christmas and a Republican Legislature. These among other reasons constrain us to decline giving space to a contribution, from a correspondent whom we highly esteem, embodying "A Plan to Accomplish the Multiple Standard of Value by Means of a Bimetallic Dollar."

Mr. PARKER is not without support in the police force. We have received from some one who does not like to give his name but signs himself "A Ten-Years Patrolman," a letter that contains the following luminous statement: "The new men are called tooth picks by the better built men of the older body and are simply riduculous specimen for their work." Yet if this professed patrolman or Commissioner PARKER will take the trouble to inspect, as the present writer has inspected, the actual physical examination of applicants for appointment on the force, he will readily see that the tests are rational and extremely searching. It may be, as our correspondent further asserts, that the "examinations are nearer that required for admission to a college (except that the Commissioners have not yet added Latin and Greek) than they are to find fitness for police duty and contests with criminals," but if that be so, the men who pass these examinations would be apt to stand high in football, in rowing, and on the diamond field.

The minority report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen upon the proposed ordinance to keep heavy traffic off from Fifth Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets during four hours of the afternoon from Oct. 1 to June 1 presents a complete answer to the ridiculous charge that it is "class legislation." To keep free for pleasure driving the main thoroughfare leading to Central Park during such a limited part of the day may accommodate people fortunate enough to have carriages; but it ought to be equally gratifying to those who like to walk through a street enlivened with something more attractive than loaded trucks and beer wagons. The poorest of the people would share in the advantage and have their pride in the city fostered. It would cause little inconvenience and produce much satisfaction in which all classes would have a part. The people are not so envious or mean-spirited that they are unwilling to have a fine street for pleasure driving even though they can rarely share in it except with their eyes.

Two years and a half have elapsed since it was discovered that two young women had been murdered in a church in San Francisco. DURRANT, the young Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school which these young women had attended, was tried for these murders, and convicted, more than a year ago, but the execution of sentence has repeatedly been delayed on technical grounds. Further delay was granted a few days ago by the Supreme Court. The crimes were of a peculiarly shocking character, and the guilt of the accused was clearly established. A dispatch from San Francisco says that the granting of this latest delay tends to excite "contempt in California for the administration of justice." We should say that the history of this case would tend to deprive the courts of the respect and confidence of the people of the State.

Gen. PETTUS, who will take the place of Mr. PUGH of Alabama in the Senate, is, of course, a silver man, but it may fairly be expected, we think, that he will be a bettter representative of his State than Mr. PUGH has been. A State so rich in natural resources should be represented in public life and at the capital by progressive men whose attitude toward great financial issues and other questions of the time should not tend to prevent the full development of those resources by capital from other States or from foreign lands.

Virginia is one of the States in which the free-silver delusion was supposed to be rampant at the beginning of the late campaign and in which the regular Democratic Party held well together and controlled the election machinery, not without strong suspicion of fraudulent practices. But the official returns show that MCKINLEY'S vote exceeded that of HARRISON in 1892 by more than 22,000, while BRYAN'S fell more than 8,000 below CLEVELAND'S and 2,216 were given to PALMER and BUCKNER. CLEVELAND'S plurality was 50,841. BRYAN'S is 20,607.

It is said that it will take two years to complete the new school buildings in this city that have been provided for. Why two years? Twelve-story hotels and fifteen-story office buildings of the costliest construction are put up in a year or less. Why should it take two years to build so simple a structure as a public schoolhouse? Apparently only because it is public work. Every schoolhouse for which legal and financial provision has been made ought to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next school year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Syracuse has a leaning tower, but the Syracusans, unlike the Pisans, are not at all proud of their architectural freak and devote a lot of time to prodding the city authorities into taking action for its removal. The tower is a part of the great Stearns factory and is used in making wire. It is now thirteen inches out of the perpendicular and with every high wind sways about in a way that gives people living in the vicinity severe attacks of nervous prostration.

—"When the word 'metropolis' is coupled with the word 'American,' every American thinks of Chicago." This is the form of humor that amuses the residents of Cook County, Ill. It also amuses people living in other parts of the country, much as do the songs of the Cherry sisters. In it, too, there is the same pathetic element of aspiration after the unattainable that characterizes these newly arrived representatives of Western culture.

—An expedition sent out last Spring by the Geological Survey to explore the headwaters of the Yukon and to discover if possible the source of the gold found along that river has returned with a wonderful tale of rich ore veins extending from British territory into Alaska in the neighborhood of Forty-Mile Creek, and running thence for five hundred miles in a northeasterly direction. The gold belt is at least a hundred miles wide and the geologists say that the deposits are fully as rich as those of South Africa.

—That the Liberian "navy" should have ventured to fire on an English vessel is so supremely ludicrous that probably no serious consequences to the grotesque little colony are likely to ensue. If a British gunboat happens to pass that way her commander may send a middy and half a dozen sailors ashore to cuff the ears of such members of the local Government as do not take to the woods, but he will hardly think of spoiling a good joke by inflicting real punishment. It is difficult enough to imagine a war between Snain and the United States, but that a difficulty should arise between England and Liberia is quite unthinkable.

—The Captain of the steamship Colla believes that if he and his sailors had been Americans, the wrecking of their vessel on the coast of Cuba would have been followed by the massacre of every one of them by the Spanish soldiers into whose hands they fell on landing. There is good reason to regard the Captain's belief as well-founded. On the bare suspicion of being from the United States, these men were treated with savage brutality by their captors, and were not stood up against a wall and shot simply because they were able to prove British citizenship. Evidently the madness that precedes destruction has seized upon Spain. At any rate, her ruling class seems determined to force this country to abandon its policy of non-intervention and inflict upon a doomed nation the final blow its numberless crimes against civilization have so long invited.

—In The Washington Post appears an editorial gravely advising Mr. MCKINLEY to show his appreciation of what a great part the negro vote played in electing him by giving at least one Cabinet position to a member of that race. It is hard to believe that this suggestion is made in seriousness, and yet The Post says: "It is clear to us that Mr. MCKINLEY owes his election, first, to the fidelity and wise foresight of the colored delegates at St. Louis, and secondly to the loyal support of the colored voters in half a dozen States necessary to his election, which could not possibly have been carried for him without their aid. He is under obligations which, as a man of feeling, he cannot well ignore and which he could most felicitously acknowledge by asking some truly representative negro to enter his official family."

PERSONAL.

—While little Queen WILHELMINA was in England recently, it is said that, to an inquiry from the Prince of WALES as to how she liked the English people, she replied: "I am astonished to find them so nice and amiable. I never should have thought it from the specimens I see in Holland." Whether true or not, this anecdote illustrates well enough the marked difference between the Englishman at home and the Englishman as he is when traveling among the "natives" of other lands.

—PALMER DAVIS, a farmer living near Columbia, Mo., is the victim of a most curious malady. One cold night two weeks ago, while lying in wait for some boys who, he had heard, were coming to steal his front gate, DAVIS became thoroughly chilled, and then when the marauders arrived he chased them along the road until he became as thoroughly heated. And in the latter state he has remained ever since, so far as his feelings go, though his doctor's thermometer does not reveal a trace of fever. DAVIS now goes about his work in his shirtsleeves and spends the evening on his piazza, using a fan to hasten the November breezes and mopping a streaming brow while the rest of his family gathers about the fire indoors. How long this uncomfortable state of affairs is going to last no one can tell, but apparently the farmer will never be comfortable again unless he emigrates to Nova Zembla.

—With the proceeds of a fair just held at Easton, Penn., the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have bought the stone house in which for many years resided the GEORGE TAYLOR whose name is signed to the Declaration of Independence. The house was built by WILLIAM PARSONS, who had been appointed Surveyor General of the State by WILLIAM PENN. TAYLOR went from Ireland to Philadelphia as a "redemptioner," and, being penniless, bound himself to work for a term of years for the owner of the Durham furnaces. He began as a coal heaver, but was soon promoted to a position of trust, and on his employer's death married the widow. TAYLOR was twice a member of the Provincial Assembly, served on the Committee of Safety, and after war with England began, his furnace supplied the patriots with cannon balls. TAYLOR died in 1781, and forty years ago a handsome monument was erected over his grave in the Easton Cemetery.

—Though JOHN R. ROGERS, the silverite Governor-elect of Washington, lives at Puyallup, a town whose name has a Western wildness far from reassuring to Eastern ears, and though in the past he has vehemently preached economic doctrines of exactly the sort one would expect to come from a place so named, yet his talk since election has been marked by a good deal of moderation and sound sense. Mr. ROGERS says he realizes the responsibility about to be placed upon him, and that the duty of a Governor is to enforce laws, not make them, to guard the interests of a State, and not of a party. He denies that he will start a crusade to advance the schemes of himself or of his friends, and earnestly assures the business men of Washington that his election is not a menace to them. As a result of these announcements, the gold-standard papers of the Pacific coast, including The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, have changed materially the tone of their remarks about the Governor-elect, and seem inclined to prophesy that under his administration the State will get its share of the prosperity upon which the Nation is entering.

DEFECTIVE ELECTION LAWS.

The Recent Election Demonstrates the Weak Points in the Law.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The recent campaign has demonstrated, among many other things, that there is perhaps nothing to which the term "crazy quilt" could be more appropriately applied than to the election law of this State. This institution has been under the patronage of the Platt politicians for the last two years, and to them we owe all that we have gained (?) in the way of reform. The numerous instances of peculiar and ridiculous situations afforded by the operations of this law might profitably engage the attention of thoughtful voters.

One of the first things noted in the beginning of the campaign was the provision that where Presidential Electors were to be voted for, the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of the "parties" making nominations should be placed at the head of the ticket. When, therefore, after the Saratoga Convention had declared for sound money and the Chicago Convention for repudiation, and there seemed a possibility that the Buffalo Convention might nominate Electors instructed to vote for other candidates than Bryan and Sewall, an unlooked-for emergency was presented. Of course this did not take place, but if it had, whose names would the Secretary of State have placed at the head of the ballot? In the case of the Populists, who nominated the same set of Electors as those named by the Buffalo Convention, their State Committee requested the Secretary of State to place the names of Bryan and Sewall at the head of their ticket; but the latter insisted on placing there the names of Bryan and Watson. What justification was there for his action?

There are at present two organizations in this State, each calling itself "Democratic," and indications are favorable for a similar division in the ranks of the G. O. P. It is likely to prove a serious question for any man to determine, which one of two organizations is more Democratic or more Republican than another. Manifestly the provision for placing the names of National candidates at the head of the State ticket is superfluous and inappropriate.

The Ward-Fairchild contest, as to which name should go on the official ballot, was prolonged until dangerously near to the day of election. Had the case been delayed so that the final decision was deferred a few days longer, the County Clerks who had in charge the matter of printing the ballots would have been unable to have them ready in time for election. Manifestly it ought not to be possible for such a state of affairs to exist. If there was any respectable number of voters desiring to support either one of these candidates for Congress it should have been possible and easy for them to do so, and one should have had no undue advantage over the other.

Questions as to the "regularity" of a party faction or of a convention are of such a nature that in many cases a just decision would be difficult to reach.

In the provision for the employment of Inspectors of Election in cities, it is stipulated that two Inspectors shall be appointed from the party polling the largest number of votes, two from that polling the next largest number, &c., &c. One of the local papers in this city reported that in one election district no "Democrat" could be found willing to serve on the board, so a Prohibitionist was hunted up and prevailed on to accept the place. The question is, Did not the appointing power violate the law in making such an appointment? I believe that the Court of Appeals recently held in the case of the Albany Police bill that the law had no right to discriminate against any citizen as to his eligibility to fill an office on the Police Commission. Has the law any better right to discriminate against the right of Prohibitionists, Populists, or National Democrats to serve on Boards of Election?

The root of the whole trouble, Mr. Editor, seems to be in the recognition by the law of political "parties." There is nothing tangible about a political party. It is not incorporated, it cannot hold property, nor be sued. The men who compose it to-day are likely to be elsewhere to-morrow. The Democrats of Saratoga in June, many of them, became the Popocrats of Buffalo in September. There is a constant shifting of voters from one party to another, and a tendency to form new parties as new issues arise for consideration. It was an evil day for the State of New-York when the words "political party" and such expressions as "political faith and opinion" and "State and National issues" were incorporated into our statutes. It is unfortunate further that this attempt to define "parties" as having certain rights has even crept into the Constitution. We find it inserted in Section 6 of Article II. It would surely be possible to provide for fair and honest elections without recognizing machines of so-called party organizations and putting the practical appointment of Inspectors in the hands of political bosses.

The provisions for making nominations were well discussed at the time the present law was amended last Spring, but it might be well to note that it would not have been possible for the supporters of Palmer and Buckner to have nominated an Electoral ticket this Fall if they had been obliged to do so by petition. The law requires at least fifty signatures in each county of the State and an aggregate of 6,000. Of course, it would not have been possible to get the requisite number in all the counties, notwithstanding the fact that the sentiment for the ticket was strong enough to warrant this being proposed. The accident of the Wheeler campaign of 1894 was all that provided a way for the nomination of the State ticket of the National Democratic Party. It is needless to say that Mr. Wheeler was nominated before the law was amended requiring fifty signatures in each county.

What more will be done to the election law at the coming session of the Legislature remains to be seen. There is every reason to suppose that Mr. Raines, who was apparently the "Czar" of the last Legislature, will make efforts to further amend the law so as to strengthen the power and prestige of the Platt machine, and with it, as a consequence, that of the Popocrat machine, and to make independent political action more difficult than ever. However, perhaps it is as well not to borrow trouble over what may be done, but it would be somewhat interesting to see whether the Legislature will attempt to correct any of the ridiculous provisions of the present law.

EDMUND H. TITCHENER.
BINGHAMTON, Nov. 16, 1896.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Democratic Party's Hope.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Let Democrats study the Indianapolis platform. It has in it the hope of the Democratic Party.

Football and Politics.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

The difference between politics and modern football is that there is always a lot of kicking in politics.

Welcomes the Issue.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

There is solid comfort for every Democrat in the land in the reflection that we will go into the campaign four years from now with a tariff issue made by the thoughtful and thorough Major McKinley and Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS.

From The Chicago Journal.

I've been in town a month or two—
Come here expectin' I might stay
'Bout all my days with little Sue—
An' even yit, perhaps, I may.
Fur she hangs 'round my neck so tight
That, though I know I oughter pack,
I can't raise the spunk to say to-night:
"I must git back."

They make it pleasant fur me here,
Sue an' her husband, I must own.
An' sence ma's gone, it would appear
I'm better off than I'd be home.
But I dunno; to settle down
I some way can't jest git the knack.
An' now, 'fore Winter gits aroun'
I must git back.

It seems ungrateful like, I know;
Fur when I come—the very night—
The things she'd brought from Cedar Row
Was the first things to meet my sight.
"See, dad," she cried, "'tis just the same—
Your slippers, pipe, and chair, and sack."
Why, sir, the thought that minute came:
"I must git back."

Why, bless your soul, this ain't no place
Fur an' old chap as rough as me;
There ain't enough of air or space
Or elbow-room—fur's I can see.
Why, I have watched the sky through all
This Injun Summer through a crack
Between two buildin's, an' this Fall
I'm goin' back.

It's lonesome on the farm, I know,
Now that I'll have to stay alone;
But ma'd be sure to feel jest so
An' long, as I do, fer her own.
I b'lieve when I hev piled the wood
Upon the hearth, a blazin' stack,
If there was jest a way she could,
That she'd come back.

Mebbe she can; I ain't so wise
That I can say such things can't be;
There may be things hid from my eyes
That's meant to be a help to me.
So I'll go home an' sort o' wait,
An' if there's any path or track,
Why mother'll find it, soon or late—
An' come right back.

A NEW SCHEME FOR TURKEY

A PLAN FOR THE POWERS TO CONTROL HER FINANCES.

European Ministers to Manage Her Financial Government and Preserve the Empire Intact.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In its issue to-morrow The Daily News will claim on what it declares to be credible authority that the powers are considering a scheme for the financial control of Turkey under European Ministers.

It says that Sir Edgar Vincent, an Englishman, who is Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has been mentioned for the Ministry of Finance. A Russian officer will probably be Minister of War, and a Frenchman Minister of the Interior. The Grand Vizier will remain President of the Council of State. The appointments are being submitted to the powers.

It is understood that the heads of the scheme are: First, the raising of a loan of £5,000,000 and the placing of the police under European control; second, a reduction of the army; third, each vilayet to have a European Receiver, who shall be answerable to the Minister of Finance, for collecting taxes and paying salaries; fourth, a complete revision of the civil and military lists and the removal of any officers who have been convicted of crimes or who are otherwise unfit for office; fifth, an entire reorganization of the gendarmery; sixth, no person to be debarred from holding office because of his religion, and, seventh, all communities to have equal rights.

The scheme aims to maintain the integrity of the empire, but does not necessarily presuppose the retention of Abdul Hamid as Sultan.

A PARLIAMENTARY MYSTERY.

The Alleged Resignation of J. M. White Denied by Himself.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Considerable mystery attaches to a report concerning Mr. James Martin White, a Liberal who represents Forfarshire in the House of Commons. The Dundee Advertiser announced on Saturday last that Mr. White had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundred, in other words had retired from Parliament. Immediately thereafter Mr. White declared that the announcement was wholly untrue. He added that he was going to India on business, but hoped to return by the time Parliament resumed its sittings.

That something is wrong was shown today by the action of the Executive Committee of the Dundee Liberal Association, which held a meeting and discussed the case of Mr. White. The committee finally adopted a resolution declaring that since it had been informed that grave charges affecting Mr. White's personal character had become the subject of litigation, the committee would take no action in the case, hoping that Mr. White would be able to clear the charges up.

Mr. White started for India yesterday.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon publishes a report of the action of the committee, which concludes with the statement that the state of affairs causes great excitement in all political circles in Forfarshire.

The Daily Mail, in its issue to-morrow, will seek to minimize the gravity of the charges against Mr. White. It does not state definitely what the charges are, but the article indicates that a suit for breach of promise of marriage has been or is to be brought against Mr. White by the daughter of a Scotch clergyman.

Mr. White, who is about thirty-nine years old, is a member of the firm of J. F. White & Co., 54 Worth Street, New-York, which is chiefly engaged in the importation of textile goods. He is a Justice of the Peace, member of the Council of University College, Dundee; Chairman of the Technical Institute, and President of the Dundee Technical Association.

SPAIN'S INTERNAL LOAN.

The Subscriptions Were More than Double the Amount Called For.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that the new Spanish loan has been subscribed for to the amount of 579,000,000 pesetas, though only 250,000,000 pesetas were required. The sum total of the loan authorized by the Queen Regent was 400,000,000 pesetas, but the Government decided to ask for only 250,000,000 pesetas, reserving the remaining 150,000,000 pesetas, for which there was no immediate need.

The success of the Government in floating this internal loan is regarded as assuring the Government's ability to secure a foreign loan should it ever become necessary, and the Government is greatly encouraged.

It has been decided to send 10,000 troops to the Philippine Islands at once, in addition to the 6,000 which are already under orders to leave for Manila.

Mrs. Merritt's Sudden Death.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow upon the body of Mrs. Alma Merritt of New-York, who died at the Hotel Cecil, in this city, Saturday night from the effects of laudanum poisoning. The autopsy, which was performed yesterday, together with the general circumstances attending Mrs. Merritt's death, clearly establishes the fact that it was accidental. Mrs. Merritt was of Hungarian birth, and telegrams apprising them of her death have been sent to her parents in Buda-Pesth.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Steinitz claimed an off day in the championship chess match to-day.

ROME, Nov. 17.—In Vatican circles it is considered improbable that the reports made by Cardinal Satolli regarding Archbishop Ireland will be published. Cardinal Satolli is still resting at Perugia.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies the statement that a solution of the differences between Italy and Brazil has been found, and adds that the negotiations for a settlement of the disputed questions are still going on.

After the Dr. Cronin Reward.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The suit of Henry Rosch against W. P. Rend, T. T. Conklin, James F. Boland, John F. Scanlan, and others to recover $5,000, the amount of reward which was offered by a number of Irish-American societies for information regarding Dr. Cronin after the disappearance of the latter in May, 1889, is set for trial in Judge Baker's court this week.

Rosch was Superintendent of Streets in Lake View, and discovered the body of Dr. Cronin in the catch basin. The defendants who offered the reward refused to pay him anything, on the ground that the reward was not offered for the finding of the body, but for evidence which would convict the murderers.

Hunting for a Missing Heir.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Julius Silberstein of New-York is at the Tremont House looking for Herman Silberstein, his nephew, who disappeared from that city eight years ago, and has not since been seen. Herman's father died at Schwiebus, Germany, a year ago, leaving $500,000 for his children. Herman's share is $80,000. The law prevents the division of the estate until the missing heir is found. His father sent Herman money often, but in spite of this Herman borrowed much cash from his uncle. Unless Herman is found the German Government will confiscate the money and divide his share among his relatives.

AN AMBITIOUS NOVICE.

An Afternoon of Tragedy with Miss Gertrude Waldemar.

Miss Gertrude Waldemar, a lady with theatrical aspirations and a pupil in the art of acting of F. F. Mackay, essayed an impossible task at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon. She set out to depict the dignity and sorrow of Schiller's Mary Stuart, (a fictitious personage, but a powerfully drawn and interesting one;) the horror and dementia of Shakespeare's Juliet in the potion scene; the ambition and determination of Lady Macbeth in scenes from the first and second acts of Shakespeare's Scottish tragedy, and the pitiable wreck of her mind in the sleep-walking scene. The true aim of all dramatic representations is to create in the spectator's mind an illusion of reality. The mightiest genius could not be exerted so powerfully as to create this illusion in the portrayal of three personages so unlike and so great in their attributes in the short space of two hours. People who applaud such exhibitions as Miss Waldemar gave yesterday afternoon prove by doing so their lack of comprehension of the dramatic art.

Miss Waldemar is not particularly young and her features, while pleasing, do not lend themselves easily to a wide variety of dramatic expression. She seems to have good taste and appreciation, as well as ambition, but those qualities never yet carried an actor to success, unaided by others. She has been diligently trained. Her denotement of the traits of Mary and the mood of poignant sorrow tempered by religious ecstasy in the last act of Schiller's tragedy was creditable for an amateur, but her monotonous delivery, and inflexible voice, her cramped and artificial gesticulation and posing indicated how far her ambition outstrips her ability. Yet the pathos of the situation was not wholly missed. In the more difficult potion scene of Juliet she failed utterly. Her vocal power was inadequate, and her illustrative "business" ill-chosen. When she came to playing with her forefathers' joints, she indicated that the game she had in mind was marbles.

An Embarrassment of Riches.

Lately the theatrical market, judging by the dearth of productions of meritorious new plays, has been dull. But we are soon to have an embarrassment of riches. Next Monday, (Nov. 23,) besides the usual weekly changes at "combination" theatres, Mr. Daly will begin the regular season at his house with "As You Like It"; Mr. Crane's annual engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be opened; Mr. Mansfield will present "Richard III." at the Garden Theatre, and "The Two Little Vagrants" will be acted at the Academy. Tuesday, Nov. 24, the stock company of the Lyceum, including Mary Mannering, James Hackett, Ernest Hastings, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and Felix Morris, will appear in "The Courtship of Leonie," by H. V. Esmond.

Monday, Nov. 30, will be a night of competition in theatrical novelties the like of which has never been known here. In London and Paris conflicting "premiers" are avoided as far as possible. Here they are growing in favor with theatre managers. The important new things already announced for that night are a new play by Mr. Crane, a revival of "London Assurance" by Mr. Daly; "Seats of the Mighty" by Gilbert Parker, produced by Beerbohm Tree at the Knickerbocker; "Castle Sombras," produced by Mr. Mansfield at the Garden, and "The Chili Widow," ("Monsieur le Directeur,") presented by Arthur Bourchier at the Bijou Theatre. Anything like adequate critical consideration of these performances in the next day's newspapers is, of course, out of the question, and that, perhaps, is the idea some of the managers are working upon.

LAKEWOOD CHECK FORGER.

Discovery of the Fraud Made by a Columbus Bank.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A check for $1,500, received by the Capital City Bank from its New-York correspondent, the Third National Bank, and drawn on the East Side Savings Bank of Columbus by J. M. Tracey in favor of L. P. Titus, has been discovered to be a forgery, even to the blank upon which it was written.

The indorsements indicate that the check was cashed by the Lakewood Safety Deposit and Trust Company of Lakewood, N. J., and by that institution transferred to the Third National Bank of New-York City. The Capital City Bank passed it through the Clearing House, where the forgery was discovered.

The paper was ostensibly made by the Speed Company of Long Branch, and has evidently been lithographed in large lots, but the forgers have used a different colored ink from that in which the bank checks are printed.

Neither Tracey nor Titus is known to the East Side Bank, and an expert is of the opinion that the signature and indorsement were written by the same person. The loss will fall on the Lakewood Safety Deposit and Trust Company.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ruddell—Bailey.

Miss Helen Louise Bailey and John Ruddell, Jr., were married last night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bailey, 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The Rev. H. W. Kidd officiated. Miss Bailey was dressed in white satin. Miss Anna McGarrity was the only attendant. George Adams was best man. The ushers were James Crawford, Robert Searle, Charles Schultz, and George Ruddell.

Among the guests at the reception which followed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Glendenning, Mr. and Mrs. William Manken, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. White, Miss Jennie McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, George Ruddell, Miss Anna Ruddell, John Ruddell, Mr. and Phayre, the Misses Schetler, Mrs. Schetler, Mr. and John McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, the Misses Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. McGinniss, and Miss McGinniss.

Floyd-Jones—Ferris.

The wedding of Miss Lillian I. Ferris and William Floyd-Jones took place yesterday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Theodore Kearney Wilmerding, 33 West Thirty-sixth Street, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Oscar L. Livingston. The only attendant was W. Chauncey Floyd-Jones, the bridegroom's brother, who was best man. A reception followed the ceremony, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George McLean, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. John Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Carpender, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. William Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Benedict, George S. Brewster, Mrs. Wagstaff, William Parker, H. N. Whitlock, Alfred Wagstaff, and Mr. and Mrs. Skidde.

Hog Cholera in the West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Hog cholera prevails in some sections of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana so that the Union Stock Yards here has established a strict quarantine.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia Nov. 7, Barbados 9th, Martinique and Dominica 10th, Antigua and St. Kitts 11th, St. Croix and St. Thomas 12th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. Nov. 17.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Burmeister, Rio Janeiro Oct. 25, via St. Lucia Nov. 9, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. Nov. 17.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Lowe, Savanilla Nov. 4, Carthagena 6, Black River 9, Savanna-la-Mar 10, Kingston 12, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Laguayra Nov. 11, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

FIRST ROSENTHAL RECITAL.

A Large and Enthusiastic Audience at Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMME.

Sonate, op. 57	Beethoven
Nocturne	Field
Moment musical	Schubert
Paganini variations	Brahms
Nocturne, E flat major, op. 9	Chopin
Mazurka	Chopin
Valse, A flat major, op. 42	Chopin
Berceuse	Liadoff
Si Oiseau j'Etais	Henselt
Romanze	Rosenthal
Springbrunnen	Davidoff
Tell overture	Liszt

This is a very good programme for a piano recital, and fairly covers the development of composition for the instrument, historically and aesthetically. It would have been completed by some Schumann, which Mr. Rosenthal promises—the "Carnaval"—for the next recital to-morrow. But it contains nothing of mere bravura, except the final piece. Even this has an interest as an attempt, and at some points a skillful and successful attempt, to represent orchestral effects on the piano. At any rate it is a programme that enables us to gauge very fairly the power of any pianist who undertakes to interpret it.

The estimate to which it leads of Mr. Rosenthal is not essentially different from that expressed in these columns the morning after the pianist's first appearance. It is that his growth since he was here before has been exclusively in the mechanical part of his art, and not in the adaptation of his remarkable technical means to emotional ends. Technique is, in fact, to this pianist an end, and not a means, and there is no doubt that he has attained it. His performance of the Chopin concerto last Friday seemed to constitute an exception to the work he had shown us before, and so, in a less degree, did his performance of the Chopin number yesterday. But, taken in connection with his previous work, the performance of the concerto almost irresistibly suggested that the interpretation of Chopin he was giving us was not original with him, but derived from that of some other musician—that is to say, that it was not properly his interpretation at all. His technique, it need not be said, is equal to anything, and it might easily be equal to rendering another pianist's conception more completely than the other could render it for himself.

Even in respect to technique, however, there are reservations to be made, though indeed it is hard to distinguish between want of sensibility and want of skill when the real question is of attaining emotional ends by mechanical means. There are delicacies and nuances in tempo, and in dynamics, which Mr. Rosenthal misses altogether, but more probably because he "does not see the necessity" than because he could not attain them if he did. The cantilena is prominent enough, but it seems to be, so to speak, all in one plane, and the accompaniment all in another, each of them capable of being changed, but only according to a hard-and-fast mechanical system. His best successes were won yesterday in the pieces which have no emotional significance, like the Brahms "Variations," or which call for breadth and majesty like the first movement of the "Appassionata" rather than for tenderness.

The introduction to the slow movement of the sonata, on the other hand, was muddy, and the andante itself has very often been given more effectively, in spite of the pianist's exaggeration of dynamic differences. The pieces which were most successful with the audience were the Chopin numbers, after which he was enthusiastically recalled; the Springbrunnen, which introduces a class of effects more sought by the last than the present generation of composers for the piano, and, of course, the Liszt transcription. This was an astonishing piece of piano playing in strength, clearness, and rapidity, and the enthusiasm it excited was entirely justified. There is scarcely any other pianist who could have done it. But it remains remarkable and lamentable that a pianist should have so much virtuosity with so little individuality, so much skill with so little style, such an abundance of means and so little to do with them.

Carnegie Hall was quite half filled, in the parquette and the boxes, and this is an unusual achievement for a solo pianist.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Classical and Modern Chamber Music at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

PROGRAMME.

Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5	Haydn
Quartet in A flat major, Op. 105, (new)	Dvorak
Octet in E flat major, Op. 20	Mendelssohn

Good things that come in so still and small a way as good chamber music take a long time to make their merits known. Last year was the first when the audiences at the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet were not so small as to be downright discreditable to the musical taste of New-York. But that is over, and last night, at the first concert of the fifth season, there were very few vacant seats in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, and there was a fringe of standers.

The novelty of the programme, Dvorak's new quartet, proved to be a very interesting work, which, as was to be expected, is as modern as it could be without ceasing to be musical. It taxes the resources of a quartet without overtaxing them, as much recent chamber music does, by aiming at effects not properly within their compass. It is spontaneously tuneful, and at the same time richly and ingeniously developed. Even the "molto vivace" is broad and pathetic in character, while the slow movement is one of the best of its author's efforts in that line, and the final allegro is very stirring. After this it was inevitable that the suave and polite strains of Mendelssohn should sound a trifle tame, though the volume of sound was twice as great. In this the quartet had the assistance of four other members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, whose accession did not impair the quality of the performance while doubling its quantity. The octet has been given here once or twice at the private concerts of the Aschenbroedel, but it deserves to be heard oftener than it is, being very near to its author's masterpiece.

It is well understood to be superfluous to say anything about the performance in the case of this quartet. Whatever works are put upon the programme are "played." Rather curiously, the principal exhibition of virtuosity in last night's concert was in the D major Haydn quartet, which is such a favorite of the Kneisels. The final presto was taken at such a tempo that it was completed in two minutes, and this without the slightest loss of clearness or of grace.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 17.—Fire in the Hotel Greenleaf Block on Hancock Street this noon caused a loss estimated from $10,000 to $12,000; insured. The heaviest losers are the Granite Shoe Company and Frank Silvar, a barber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The barns and offices of the Fort Dearborn Transfer Company, at Forquer and Desplaines Streets, were almost entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $25,000. Sixty horses perished and thirty heavy trucks were ruined.

MARION, Ill., Nov. 17.—Fire to-day destroyed an entire block of business buildings, causing a loss of $50,000. The losers are: W. L. Simpson, saloon; S. C. Dunstan, saddler; H. N. Balles, saloon; G. H. Goodall, General merchandise; S. M. Abphr, restaurant; Parks Hotel; F. Gent, livery stable, and F. S. Frye, boot and shoe shop.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—3:45 A. M.—48 Maiden Lane; Valfer & Co.; damage trifling.

—4:40 A. M.—440 West Twenty-seventh Street; brass foundry; damage trifling.

—4:10 P. M.—94 Elizabeth Street; no damage.

—4:25 P. M.—560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Francis Dean; damage, $100.

—5:20 P. M.—131 East Fifty-fourth Street; Gustav Kohler; damage slight.

—8:20 P. M.—288 East Third Street; Frankel Brothers; damage, $40.

HAY FOR BAYARD'S PLACE

AN OHIO POLITICIAN STARTS THE REPORT.

Talk Among Republicans as to How Mr. Reed, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Platt Stand with Major McKinley.

The Republican politicians were discussing Col. John Hay of Washington yesterday as the successor of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard. An Ohio politician was responsible for bringing his name into the field.

The Ohio man was in this city two days ago and he said that Col. Hay's name had been presented to Major McKinley and that he would have strong backing. Col. Hay was in England early this year when some of the representatives of London newspapers attacked Major McKinley's record and the Colonel, it is said, came to the rescue with numerous newspaper articles, warmly supporting the Major.

Col. Hay is said to be a close personal friend of the President-elect.

Other names have been brought forward for this position. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew's friends say that this place would suit the doctor better than any other within the President's gift. They aver that he would willingly lay aside his business interests to represent this country at the Court of St. James's. Whitelaw Reid is regarded as possible timber for the same place.

His Diplomatic Experience.

Col. Hay has held several positions in the Diplomatic Service. He is fifty-nine years old, was one of Lincoln's private secretaries, and had been attached to the United States Legations at Vienna, Paris, and Madrid during various Administrations.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed is said to have written to a friend that he would not accept a place in Major McKinley's Cabinet. This surprised no one. Mr. Reed has his eye on the Presidential campaign in 1900, and his friends say that that alone would keep him out of the Cabinet.

Mr. Reed, according to some of his Maine friends, does not care for any further service in Congress, and if the issues had been other than they were in the last campaign, he would not have accepted the nomination in the First Maine District. Two or three years ago a story went around the country that Mr. Reed would come to New-York City and practice law. It is said he still has such a move in mind, and some of his Portland friends think that he will probably come to New-York at the expiration of the term for which he was elected last September.

New-York State might thus have an adopted favorite son by the time the next National Convention is called, and if the present Republican organization is in control, he would get the support of the delegates from this State.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was in this city yesterday. He said he did not want to talk politics for publication.

Lodge and the Administration.

Mr. Lodge's friends are speculating as to his relations with the new Administration. The Senator helped Mr. Platt put the word "gold" into the platform at St. Louis. He made the speech presenting Mr. Reed's name to the convention. At that time Chairman Hanna expressed no appreciation for either of these features of Mr. Lodge's work. Mr. Lodge is said to be as much of a Reed man now as he ever was, although during the campaign he got into the fight on behalf of sound money and McKinley.

But the question is asked concerning Mr. Lodge as it is concerning Mr. Platt, "What will the Ohio politicians do with them in the way of recognition?"

Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge are put in the same class, so far as their standing with the so-called "Ohio Outfit" is concerned, and if the patronage is to be doled out to the "original McKinley men," while those who opposed McKinley before the convention are to be left out in the cold, Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge will be outside the breastworks.

There was some talk yesterday of a general movement among the men who were anti-McKinley at the outset to form a defensive, and possibly an offensive, alliance, if the President-elect does not extend the courtesies which seem to them fitting.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Politicians Say New-York Republicans Will Be Overlooked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Canton yesterday which carried a Cabinet list omitted the name of H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, who, according to Washington reports, is on the roll for Postmaster General. The Canton slate named Samuel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania for that office. The only Pennsylvania man in favor for the Cabinet, according to some of President-elect McKinley's friends here, is Senator Quay, who, they say, will be asked to become either Secretary of the Navy or Secretary of War.

It is believed here that Gen. Alger will not be asked to take a portfolio, and in the last few days Senator Proctor has stated positively to an intimate friend that the use of his name is unauthorized.

The probability of Senator Cullom going into the Cabinet grows stronger in the minds of his friends each day. It seems certain that Senator Cullom desires a portfolio.

The chances of New-York having a Republican representative in the Cabinet looks less encouraging each day, according to Washington politicians. Factional fights, it is said, will tend to keep New-York out of representation, unless it shall be decided to give a Cabinet office to a former Democrat like Carl Schurz or Bourke Cockran.

AN OHIO COMPLICATION.

Barr's Vote Not Counted—McKinley's Majority 51,109.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Samuel M. Taylor, Secretary of State, and ex officio State Supervisor of Elections, and Attorney General Frank S. Monnett have issued a statement officially declaring McKinley's plurality in Ohio to be 51,109.

A large amount of money in the hands of stakeholders, wagered on the proposition that McKinley would not have 50,000 plurality in Ohio, is being turned into Republican hands to-night.

Secretary W. A. Taylor of the Democratic Press Bureau, insisted that the vote of Populist Elector Barr must be added to the Popocratic vote. Barr, the sole Populist Elector, made an attempt to withdraw, but was too late to have his name removed from the Australian ballot, and the Populist ticket consisted only of Mr. Barr's name. The officials hold that Barr's vote would be that of a twenty-fourth Elector, when the State is only entitled to twenty-three, and cannot, therefore, be added to Bryan's vote.

McKinley's Plurality in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 17.—The Secretary of State completed tabulating Town Clerks' returns of the Presidential election in Maine this afternoon, as follows: McKinley Electors, 80,425; Bryan and Sewall, 32,217; Bryan and Watson, 2,287; Palmer, 1,864; Levering, 1,571. Total vote, 118,364; McKinley's plurality, 48,208, which is 164 less than the Republican plurality for Governor in the September election. The total vote was 5,404 less than the September vote.

Jury in the Schoepflin Libel Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—In the Supreme Court this afternoon a jury was obtained in the $50,000 libel suit which ex-Assemblyman Schoepflin of Erie County has brought against Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn for accusing him of accepting a bribe in connection with the Hudson River Ice bill, which was before the Legislature of 1895, of which the plaintiff and defendant were members. No testimony was taken to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the Hoffman.

—Justin Winsor of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Savoy.

—Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey is at the Albemarle.

—Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is at the Waldorf.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—Lieut. Gov. G. A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario, Canada, is at the Gilsey.

—C. W. Fox of Boston and S. G. Fulton of Milwaukee are at the Normandie.

—C. H. Wilkins of Boston, A. P. Dodge of Chicago, and M. V. Loomis of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—William J. Roche of Troy, C. S. Winner of Philadelphia, and J. J. McNulty of Boston are at the Westminster.

—Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut and ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons of Ohio are at the Murray Hill.

—T. F. Ricker of New-Orleans, L. C. Renfro of Boston, and W. E. Dyott of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

—C. W. Adams of Philadelphia, A. V. Grimes of Washington, and M. S. Allen of New-Haven are at the Bartholdi.

—A. N. Burbank of Boston, George P. Peck of Syracuse, and J. G. Drew of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Netherland.

—M. de Meek, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, and Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine are at the Cambridge.

—Ira D. Bronson of Boston, O. E. Case of Providence, W. K. Allen of Pittsburg, and L. L. Pope of Cleveland are at the Astor.

—John C. Graves of Buffalo, A. F. Peck of Detroit, C. A. Young of Boston, and W. C. Hunter of Chicago are at the Imperial.

—J. A. Bingham of Chicago, E. K. Butler of Syracuse, John Bigelow of Highland Falls, N. Y., and J. H. Glass of Utica are at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University, and Prof. Simon Newcomb of Washington are at the Buckingham.

—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam of Minnesota, and John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, are at the Holland.

—John G. Woolley of Chicago, F. M. Haynes of Buffalo, Alfred E. Whittle of Albany, and William H. Murray and B. F. Smith of Philadelphia are at the St. Denis.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Congressman J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, and Judge Celora E. Martin of the New-York Court of Appeals are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods, 57 White Street.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, silks; 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Black, linens, 120 Franklin Street.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, linens, laces, and dress goods, 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. M. Harrison, notions, 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; M. V. Baker, woolens; S. Ginsberg, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Bissell, C. H. & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, Silks; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, Millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslen & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. Simpson, linings and trimmings; 115 Worth Street.

—Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Myer, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; C. E. Williams, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

—Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Danenberg & Co., Macon, Ga.; H. Danenberg, dry goods, 650 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Doggett, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens, 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. P. Tiffany, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, dry goods, &c.; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss L. Hogan, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Greenwalt & Co., Cumberland, Md.; D. F. Greenwalt, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Gutman, dry goods; W. Dyott, dress goods; F. Freudenthal, dry goods; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; Miss F. Gruber, laces; Miss F. Shepard, millinery, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods and silks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. I. Hecht, woolens; Grand Hotel.

—Herman Brothers & Lindauer Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

—Horne & Ward, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, notions and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

—Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Renfrew, umbrellas; J. Gardner, laces, 8 Greene Street.

—Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Johnston, dress goods, notions, silks, and linens; 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufmann, boys' clothing, 746 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Lansburgh, J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

—Loomis, Evans & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Greene, domestics and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street.

—McKean, Eilers & Co., Austin, Texas.; W. G. Baker, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street.

—McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. M. Duffy, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Murphy & Brother, Springfield, Ohio; J. W. Murphy, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. O'Neil, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Grey, house-furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul; A. H. Warren, notions; Hotel Imperial.

—Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hammer, white goods and notions; J. L. Rogers, gents' furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

—Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Hasgall, millinery and carpets; 443 Broome Street, Hotel Marlborough.

—Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dry goods, &c.; A. Tyler, dry goods, &c.; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Tedcastle, A. W., & Co., Rome, Ga.; W. W. Tedcastle, notions; Plaza Hotel.

—Ullmann Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. Ullmann, webbing; Hotel Vendome.

—Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Snitzler, dry goods; W. B. Herpolsheimer, notions; Hotel Albert.

—Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. T. Watt, fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. A. Payne, laces; 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. Bridges, black goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Turnure's letter on this subject is so candid and thoughtful that it deserves careful consideration. Mr. Turnure does not overstate the danger to which our citizens are exposed, not only in Constantinople, but everywhere in Turkey. The practical question is, What are we going to do about it?

When a man's life and the lives of his family are in danger, and his home is threatened with destruction, there are three things he can do. One is to run away, another is to put out the lights and keep quiet, in the hope that he will not be noticed, and the third is to send for a policeman.

The first of these plans was suggested to our citizens more than two years ago. The Turkish Government offered them an escort to the coast, and the United States sent a man-of-war to take them away. They refused to abandon their posts. Some of them who were here on furlough have returned. They all felt that duty to the native Christians, to whose welfare they had devoted their lives, obliged them to remain. As President Gates of Euphrates College said: "If we abandon the Christians, they are lost."

The second alternative has been followed for two years, and without the slightest success. The houses of our citizens have been bombarded and destroyed. The streets in front of them have been so full of riot and bloodshed that for days they have been unable to leave their houses, and the American flag has been torn down and trampled under foot. Our citizens in Turkey feel that there is no hope of any protection from the Turkish Government, that this Government has been emboldened by impunity, and is preparing further plans of violence.

Besides our own experience during the last two years, all previous history shows that the only argument which has had weight with the Turkish Government for a century, and has induced it to punish offenders, and thus restore order, has been the argument of force. If our Government does not use this agument it is reasonably certain that within a very short period great numbers of American citizens in Turkey will be killed by the Turks.

On the other hand, in no case, so far as a very careful research can discover, has forcible intervention to preserve order caused massacre. These mobs are not the movements of well-disciplined troops. They are very much like other mobs, and a few resolute and disciplined men would soon put them down.

One word more as to the Armenians, who Mr. Turnure in one sentence blames for allowing themselves to be slaughtered like sheep, and in another for resorting to murderous methods for redressing their wrongs. The Turks before the massacres began disarmed the Armenians, so that they had no weapons with which to defend themselves. In the only instance in which they had been able to retain their weapons—that is to say, in the town of Zeitoun, they defended themselves against the attacks of the Turks with such courage as to secure safety for themselves and their families. The defense of that town was as heroic as the defense of Saragossa. It does not seem to me that a people who have been robbed of their swords and guns, and whose wives and children have been murdered before their eyes, or dragged into captivity worse than death, can be blamed for resorting to dynamite.

But this is by the way. Our Government has no call to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. That is a duty which the powers of Europe have taken upon themselves, and for the non-performance of which they must answer to their consciences and to God. The plain duty of the American people is to protect our own citizens in Turkey, and to guard them against the ruffians "who," to quote Mr. Turnure, "fill the streets of Stamboul and Galata," as well as the streets of every town in Turkey where our people are to be found, and who, let me say, like all such ruffians, are as cowardly as they are cruel.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Gustavus A. Sabine.

Dr. Gustavus A. Sabine, who died at his home, 43 East Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday, was born in England in 1809. He entered the Middlesex Hospital in London when nineteen years old, and in 1832 received his degree from the Royal College of Surgeons. The following year he was appointed surgeon in the East India service.

Dr. Sabine came to this country in 1836, and a year later married a daughter of the late Capt. Tufnell, an officer in the British Army.

While practicing his profession in this city, Dr. Sabine was at various times Curator of the New-York Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, consulting surgeon in the Quarantine Hospital and in the Woman's Hospital, was a member of the Pathological Society, the New-York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and many charitable and religious societies.

Dr. Sabine retired from practice about ten years ago. He leaves one son and three daughters.

Judge Isaac Parker.

Isaac Parker, Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, died yesterday at Fort Smith from a complication of diseases, arising from fatty degeneration of the heart, from which he had suffered for the last four or five years. Judge Parker once represented the St. Joseph (Mo.) District in Congress. He was appointed to the bench by President Grant in 1874. He had been located at Fort Smith ever since and had probably passed the death sentence on more men than any other Judge in the United States. Judge Parker's jurisdiction extended to Colorado. For many years Indian Territory was overrun with outlaws and fugitives from justice from other States. His enforcement of the law soon made his name a terror to them. He passed the death sentence on 159 persons, and sent more than 3,000 criminals to the penitentiary. Among the noted outlaws tried before him were "Bob" Dalton, "Bill" Cook, Eugene Standley, "Cherokee Bill," "Jim" French, Henry Starr, and "Waucootah" Hampton.

Judge Parker was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1838. He moved to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, and resided there until appointed to the position he held at the time of his death. He was City Attorney of St. Joseph, Provost Marshal during the war, and later was elected State's Attorney, Judge, and to Congress from that district. He was married there.

Obituary Notes.

—Richard P. Giles, Congressman-elect from the First District of Missouri, died at his home in Shelbina, Mo., yesterday.

—William Tennant Hart, ex-President of the New-York and New-England Railroad, died yesterday in Boston. He was near seventy-nine years old. He leaves a wife and a married daughter.

—William T. Bartlett, Treasurer of the Union Trust Company of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday. At one time he was Secretary of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad Company. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Mrs. Lucy C. Freedley, the first woman to secure a pass to the Southern battlefields, died Saturday at Boston, aged eighty-two years. Her second husband, William Freedley of Philadelphia, died just before the civil war, leaving her a fortune. She was of a retiring nature, yet, inspired by patriotism and seeking no remuneration, she went to the front, without training, and for three of the bloodiest years of the war nursed the soldiers on the battlefields. Since the war Mrs. Freedley has lived in Boston.

The Castles Coming Home.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle of San Francisco will sail for New-York on board the steamer Havel to-morrow under assumed names.

WANT A NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Movement in Alabama Making Long Strides.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 17.—The movement for a State Constitutional Convention, to modernize the organic laws of Alabama, with special reference to improving the public school system and obviating fraudulent elections by removing the illiterate voter, has taken tremendous strides. The Alabama Commercial Association, which is made up of the various local commercial bodies, through a committee appointed for that purpose, met here to-day and memorialized the State Legislature, now in session at Montgomery, to pass a bill submitting the question to the people, and appointed a strong committee of citizens, representing each Congressional district, to go to Montgomery and urge the passage of the bill and suggest its provisions.

The House has already adopted a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of the House and Senate to pass on the bill. The press is almost unanimous for the convention. Illiteracy and fraudulent elections are believed to be the greatest obstacles to the State's development, and this sentiment has become so strong that better schools, longer school terms, and the elimination of the ignorant voter seem to be prospective certainties.

SQUADRON A'S LECTURES.

Col. Bacon and Others to Speak to the Soldiers.

The first meeting of Squadron A, Cavalry Institute, for the Winter, will be held in the armory Saturday evening, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock. Col Alexander Bacon, formerly of the United States Army, will lecture on this occasion, his subject being "The Origin and History of Military Science," with special reference to the cavalry arm of the service.

A plan of lectures suggested by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough has been accepted by the Institute. It covers historical subjects, and will be intermingled with talks on cavalry horse breeding, training, feeding, and cavalry subjects. Among those who have consented to lecture are Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Col. Francis Greene, and Col. G. J. Fiebeger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

What a comfort it is to be relieved from corns. Hindercorns does it perfectly. 15 cts. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

Niota. E. & W. Niota.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

FLOYD-JONES—FERRIS.—At the residence of the bride, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1896, by the Rev. William Grosvenor, Lillian I. Ferris to William Floyd-Jones of New-York.

DIED.

BASS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 15, 1896, W. Alex. Bass, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral from late residence, West 8th St., Plainfield, Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot Liberty St., New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 1:30 P. M.

SABINE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Dr. Gustavus A. Sabine, in the 88th year of his age, at his late residence, No. 43 East 68th St.
Funeral services will be private.

SEACORD.—On Nov. 14, Durias Seacord, aged 82 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 232 Huguenot St., New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEIDENBERG.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, Joseph Seidenberg, in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late residence, 45 East 72d St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

WESTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, Elizabeth Weston, widow of the late Edward R. Weston, in her 88th year.
Funeral services at 419 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.
Lynn (Mass.) papers please copy.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office 16 East 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

By Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright.

Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts.

BY

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

Author of "Birdcraft," "Friendship of Nature," &c.

With many Illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

"The ways of all wild living creatures have a fascinating interest for most children, but unfortunately their parents and friends are usually too ignorant to answer their reasonable questions. To such inquiring minds 'Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts,' by Mabel Osgood Wright, (Macmillan,) should be a boon. They will hear the unappreciated garden snake's plea for toleration, and the mole's account of his own good deeds. They will have a peep into Bob-o-link's wardrobe, and a glimpse of Madame Duck's nursery, and will learn many surprising things about our small familiar beasts and the common plants which we all think we know. A pleasant thread of story binds together the bits of information, making them easier to hold, and the child who reads will be charmed while he is instructed and led on to make new discoveries for himself." —The Nation.

By the Same Author.

BIRDCRAFT.

A field-book of two hundred song, game, and water birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "The Friendship of Nature." With full-page plates, containing 128 birds in their natural colors, and other illustrations. Small quarto. Cloth, $3.00.

"The author has struck the golden mean in her treatment of the different birds, saying neither too much nor too little, but mostly furnishing information at first hand, or from approved authorities. The book will be very welcome to a large number who have felt the want of a work of this kind. It will increase their enjoyment of outward nature, and greatly add to the pleasure of a Summer vacation."—Boston Herald.

THE FRIENDSHIP of NATURE

A New-England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 18mo. Cloth. Gilt top, 75 cents; paper cover, 25 cents; large paper, $3.00.

Filled with the very spirit of New-England woods and byways, it is a book to make glad the heart of every lover of nature; for, together with a keenness of insight and a scientific precision, it unites the warmest sympathy and reverence of all the doings of that mysterious world of birds and flowers of which we really know so little and of which no study can be more engrossing.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,

66 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PROTESTANTS TO THE CZAR

BISHOP SATTERLEE, ENVOY IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS.

Bore a Petition Signed by English and American Churchmen of Many Creeds—His Cordial Reception.

Through the permission of the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington, and formerly rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, this city, the facts concerning a mission of peculiar moment with which he was intrusted during the course of the past Summer are now for the first time made public.

This mission was no less than a visit of the American Bishop to the Czar as a representative of Protestant bodies of all creeds in this country and Great Britain. He presented a petition imploring the interposition of that monarch in behalf of the persecuted Armenians in Turkey. It was deemed prudent, in order that there should be no undue haste in making public the circumstances of the case, that nothing should be said about it at the time.

The movement in behalf of the unfortunate Armenians which culminated in the presentation of a memorial to the Czar, began last February, when the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States joined in an address to the principal powers of Europe, asking them to take action in stopping the course of the massacres and persecutions of the Armenian Christians. At the same time the Bishops addressed a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Lord Benson, praying for the help of the Church of England and for his influence with the Governments of Europe.

Other Churches Then Included.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose earnest sympathy with the cause of the Armenians remained with him until his death, expressed himself as being ready and willing to do everything in his power in the direction indicated in a letter to Bishop Williams, the Presiding Bishop.

It is said that it was at his suggestion the movement was made that the Protestant Christians of the English-speaking world, regardless of their forms of creeds, should unite in an appeal to the Czar, to be presented to him at or about the time of his coronation. This general petition was to be substituted for one which had been prepared by the Bishops. A petition was then drawn up which was submitted to the various denominations and missionary organizations in this country and Great Britain. It was, in part, as follows:

"We venture to make it in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and solely as an act of Christian duty, moved by pity for our perishing fellow-Christians; and we are emboldened thus to approach your Majesty in the belief that at this solemn season of your coronation, when you have besought the grace of God to rule, in Christ's name, over a great and powerful people, you will desire to extend your sympathy and protection to those unoffending and destitute sufferers, many of whom are perishing miserably every day, while others are living in constant fear of being compelled at any moment either to abjure their Christian faith or to suffer unspeakable outrage."

The Array of Signatures.

Appended to the petition were the signatures of eighty Bishops of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, twenty-one Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the President of the Baptist Convention, and the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

The list of European names was even much larger, consisting of the signatures of 42 Bishops of the Church of England and suffragan and colonial Bishops, 13 deans of cathedrals, 7 doctors and professors in Cambridge and Oxford Universities, 13 Archdeacons, 28 Canons of cathedrals, 7 Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, 6 Bishops of the Church of Ireland, the Moderator and ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and representatives of all the dissenting denominations.

At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Satterlee, who was then traveling abroad, consented to be the bearer of the petition to the Czar. He proceeded to St. Petersburg, and, although Czar Nicholas was fully apprised of the object of the Bishop's mission, he was most cordially received, as he tells the signers of the petition in the official report he made of his visit. In part he says:

Graciously Received.

"Your petition was presented by the Bishop of Washington to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at a private audience on Aug. 5, and your messenger was graciously accorded another audience with the Emperor's mother on Aug. 7. He explained at both of these audiences that he came, not in the name of any country or international diplomacy, but simply and only in the name of and in behalf of millions of Christian believers who were sorrow-stricken at the sufferings of their fellow-Christians in the East. * * *

"The Bishop came home with the conviction that God Himself had inspired and blessed the memorial, whatever its results may be."

ST. PAUL BUILDING STRIKERS.

Men of Two Trades Went Back to Work Yesterday.

There has been a break in the ranks of the strikers on the St. Paul Building, at Ann Street and Broadway. The marble carvers, who went out on strike on Saturday, returned to work yesterday, and so did the elevator constructors, who had gone out three weeks ago, when the strike was first ordered. The reason that the latter returned to work was because their delegate on the Board of Walking Delegates had been suspended by the board.

The men of the other trades that struck are still out.

Two of the walking delegates said yesterday that the contractors were losing more money by the strike than the men. The men were losing wages only temporarily, as they would have to be taken back sooner or later, because the building cannot be finished without them; but as far as the proprietors and contractors were concerned every day of the strike was a day less to rent the offices.

Her Sightseeing Cut Short.

Adelaide Dangerfield, an stylishly dressed young woman, was arrested at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Montreal. She is charged with having stolen $200, the complainant being her mother. The young woman would say nothing further than that the money had been deposited in a bank in her name by her mother, and that she had a perfect right to draw it out. She said she had come to New-York to see the sights, and had intended to return to her home in a few days. She is held to await the arrival of officers from Montreal.

No One Knows How He Died.

Vito Caebon, sixteen years old, of 31 Crosby Street, was found dead yesterday morning at the bottom of the elevator shaft in the building at 7 Clinton Street. The car is usually left at the first floor overnight, but for some unknown reason it was left at the top of the building Monday night. It is supposed that Caebon, thinking the elevator was in its accustomed place, walked into the shaft and fell to the floor below. His skull was fractured, and he was probably instantly killed.

WHEAT IS STILL DROPPING.

December Fell a Cent and a Half Below Monday's Prices.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—The day's news, taken altogether, was most favorable to the bulls in wheat; but, like the bruised and maimed players in a football match, in which skill and science have to give way to brute force, the party referred to got nothing but hard knocks, and the worst of it in the end. Compared with yesterday's final prices, December wheat is 1½c and May 1⅜ to 1½ cent lower. It looked toward the close as if the scalping operation undertaken to turn the elevator December wheat over to May at about 7 cents difference had been successfully accomplished.

The controlling power in the wheat trade was thoroughly established in command this morning. The news was for the most part the reverse of bearish, but the market acted as if all that has recently been heard about deficient crops in the world had all been authoritatively and officially contradicted and abundance re-established.

There was selling out of long wheat for some of the bull leaders, scalpers, and small holders. There was throwing over of lines on stop loss orders and exhausted margins. On top of all this letting go there was a lot of short selling. The December price started 77¾ to 77⅝ cents, and touched 77¼ cents. There was a rally to 78 cents on an error in sending second cables higher when they were lower. Then the price broke to 76⅝ cents, with a rally at midday to 77 cents. The May sold 81⅝ to 81⅜ cents, rallied to 82 cents, broke to 80½ to 80⅝ cents, and recovered to 81 cents. This left prices 1¼ cents off from Monday's closing.

The market firmed up to 78 cents on the reported advance on second cables, but after that there was a succession of declines until about forty-five minutes from the close it was struggling around 76⅝ cents. May at one time in the first hour of the session got to 4¼ cents over December, but later the spread contracted again to 3⅞ cents. At 1 o'clock December was 76¾ cents, May 80⅝ cents, and the close was: December, 76⅝ cents; May, 80¾ cents.

Consolidated Gas Works Sold.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 17.—Referee H. R. Barrett this morning sold the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Works at Port Chester and Rye, at the Court House, here, and they were bid in by Charles Perry of Wesley, R. I., for the bondholders, for $190,200.

The Local Market Weak.

The wheat market in New-York was weak yesterday. The December future at the close of the Produce Exchange was one point lower than at closing on Monday. It opened at 85⅞ cents, and its fluctuations were between 86¾ and 85½ cents. It closed at 85¾ cents.

WON HIS WIFE WITH A CENT.

How William M. Terry Secured the Widow's Consent.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—When William McAllister, a saloonkeeper at 240 Plane Street, died a year ago, he left a young widow to mourn his loss. She subsequently sold out the saloon and purchased another at 42 Plane Street. Among her customers was William M. Terry, an employe of the Water Department of the Board of Works.

Terry, in time, became a suitor for the widow's hand and heart, but she told him she could not think of marrying until her husband had been dead at least a year. Terry was disappointed, but he watched the time lapse, and on Thursday last called on the widow again and told her the year would be up the following day. She then said she would think the matter over. The next day Terry called to press his suit again, and again the widow put him off. But he was persistent, and on Saturday night he once more called, but she was still obdurate. He then made a proposition that a cent be tossed in the air to decide whether he or she would name the day. It came down "head." Terry won the toss, and he named that night.

Mrs. McAllister thought that a little too sudden, and at first demurred, but finally yielded to Terry's appeal. Justice of the Peace Fisher was sent for, tied the nuptial knot, and a jollification followed. When news of the marriage reached the Water Department yesterday, a vacation was given Terry to enjoy his honeymoon.

BLACK ASKS NO DISPLAY.

The Governor-Elect Wants No Demonstration at His Inaugural.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Secretary of State Palmer has consulted with Governor-elect Frank S. Black concerning the inaugural ceremonies on Jan. 1, and the latter has placed all the arrangements in the Secretary's hands.

It is the wish of Governor-elect Black, however, that the ceremonies be as simple as possible. He is averse to display, and realizes that the inaugural ceremonies occur at a season of the year when the weather is liable to be severely cold and stormy, and to keep men standing in line waiting for the formation would be a hardship. For that reason he prefers that there should be no large demonstration of clubs and other bodies which have expressed a desire to participate.

In all probability the only escort will be a detail of the National Guard, with the usual ceremonies in the Assembly chamber.

NEW OYSTER BEDS OPENED.

Horton's Point Variety Soon to be on the Market.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 17.—The Lewis Oyster Company for several weeks past has been building a large oyster house on the banks of the Great South Bay. It began active business to-day. The concern will employ twenty-five skilled oyster openers.

The company owns over 600 oyster beds in the bay, and the seed oysters planted two years ago have now reached perfection. Other syndicates also have been organized to cultivate and market the new variety of oyster, known as the Horton's Point oyster.

FOUND A CASK OF WINE.

Two Crab Fishers Freely Distributed Liquor at Stapleton.

STAPLETON, S. I., Nov. 17.—While crabbing yesterday Thomas and George Linsey caught sight of a big barrel floating in the water and towed it ashore. They found it was very heavy. They rolled it to Front Street, where they bored a hole in its upper side and found wine.

A liquor dealer pronounced the wine to be of excellent quality, but the Linsey brothers decided to sell it for 50 cents a gallon. After selling fifty gallons they gave the rest away. Men, women, and children came with pails, mugs, and pitchers, and in a very short time the barrel was empty.

New Officers Elected.

The following officers have been elected by the Board of Managers of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor: President—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Presidents—William R. Huntington, D. D.; Henry E. Crampton, M. D.; William G. Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews, Howard Townsend; Treasurer—Warner Van Norden; Secretary—George Calder; Counsel to the Board—John L. Cadwalader; General Agent—William H. Tolman, Ph. D.

Charles A. Moffatt Sentenced.

Charles A. Moffatt was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday, to six months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 for renting flats for questionable purposes. Moffatt's colored housekeeper, Emma Booker, was sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison.

ANGLICAN CHURCH ORDERS

THE PAPAL PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST THEIR VALIDITY.

Bishop Doane of Albany Gives His Opinion of It in His Annual Address to the Diocese.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, the Episcopal Bishop of Albany, in his annual address, delivered to-day before the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Diocese of Albany, said:

"Somewhat remotely, and yet very really, we are concerned with the Papal pronouncement on the subject of the validity of Anglican orders, and I have only to ask that certain facts in the case should be fairly considered.

"(a) No request for any such judgment was ever made by the Church of England, or by anybody or person authorized to represent her.

"(b) The movement originated with certain Roman ecclesiastics in France, who sought for Papal confirmation of their own convictions that the English orders are valid.

"(c) This request, inspiring the hope of a fuller understanding of the position of the English Church, induced some earnest lay people and learned priests in England to further the inquiry by furnishing facts.

"(d) The reply of the Bishop of Rome, addressed to his own people and not to us, is that the orders of the Church of England are, in the judgment of Rome, invalid.

"After the nine days' wonder has subsided, I fancy that this bull will pass into the 'innocuous desuetude' which has entombed so many of its predecessors. But there are certain issues involved in the fact and in the manner of this decision which deserve notice among us.

"Two things are matters of congratulation; first, that the decision takes the form of a denial. The result to be feared was, that, by acknowledging our orders valid, Rome should have held out a temptation to certain Anglican priests to fall into the trap of recognizing first, the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome, because he had decided rightly in this case against the wishes of the Jesuits and the narrow Anglo-Roman ecclesiastics; and, secondly, the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, by submitting to his authority and so producing the form of schism known as the Uniat Churches in the East.

"The second subject for congratulation is the argument upon which the decision was reached, which is the well-known method of reaching a foregone conclusion by an apparently new investigation of facts. It is comfort to feel that at least the Nag's head fable is remanded to the shades, with other myths. And it is still more satisfactory to know that either one of two alternatives is irresistible by the Bishop's own reasoning. Either Roman orders are invalid, since they were not conferred for centuries in the Roman Church, according to what he now considers the essential form, or else Anglican orders are valid because they have been conferred always by the same form as that defined to be essential by the Council of Trent, or by a form even stronger and more definite; the laying on of hands, with the words 'receive,' or, 'take the Holy Ghost.'

"It is still more curious and comfortable to note that so far as the intention of the church is concerned, (the matter of laying on of hands and the form 'receive ye the Holy Ghost' being used,) the expression of intention is clearer in the English than in the Roman Church. For the English ordinal orders to the priesthood (Sacerdotium) and the Roman to the Presbyterate (Presbyteratus) and the English ordinal specifies the 'Ministry of Sacraments,' whereas the Roman ordinal omits it.

"The sad part of it all is the fact that the new dogma of Papal infallibility, and the very fallible manner of its exercising widen the branches of Christendom and increase the hindrances to unity."

PUBLIC MORALS IN WORCESTER.

Theatres Feel the Power of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 17.—The members of the chorus of the Watson Sisters' Burlesque Company, which began a week's engagement at the Front Street Opera House to-day, appeared in long skirts instead of tights at both the afternoon and evening performances to-day. Early in the day Manager Pierce of the company was notified that a complaint would be entered against him if he allowed the girls to appear in tights. Notification was sent from the counsel of the Young Men's Christian Association, which recently instituted a crusade against the theatre. The proprietors of the theatre will not fight the case at present, but will comply with the request and see what action is taken against other playhouses.

The last three nights of this week "The Sporting Duchess" will be presented at the Worcester Theatre, and a great deal of speculation is being indulged in regarding what attitude the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association will assume toward this production.

Trouble with Kansas City Printers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—A strike or lock-out of all the union printers, pressmen, feeders, helpers, and bookbinders in this city employed by the firms which are members of the employing printers' organization, the Typothetae, is threatened. The trouble arises over the refusal of the typographical union to call off its boycott recently declared against the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, a non-union house. An ultimatum has been issued by each side, and each is preparing for a fight. Definite action will be taken at the next meeting of the union next Sunday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 17.—There is to be built shortly a steam packet to ply between this place and Philadelphia, which will cost $175,000 and have a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—John Carpenter, a prominent lumber merchant of Covington, and H. Lyons, an architect of this city, were run down by a train and both killed in Avondale yesterday.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 17.—Francis F. Furlong, a well-known mining engineer, was drowned at Vancouver while trying to cross the bay for the purpose of examining some mines for English capitalists.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 17.—Ernest Collins was caught in the act of robbing Actor Oliver Doud Byron's cottage last night. He was bound over for the Grand Jury. He confessed to a number of other robberies.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—It is rumored that the Court of Appeals has agreed on a decision affirming the death sentences imposed on Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and that the decision will be handed down not later than Friday or Saturday.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 17.—Frank L. Newton, aged twenty-eight years, died last evening of lockjaw at his home, on the Watertown Road. Thursday he stepped on a nail, which pierced his boot and entered his foot. Sunday lockjaw developed.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 17.—An attempt was made last evening to wreck a train on the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad near Soho Station. Railroad ties were placed on the track behind a sharp curve. The engineer saw them in time to stop his train a few feet from the obstruction.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 17.—The people in this part of the State are greatly concerned over the discontinuance of the old mail route between Flatbrookville and Newton, and will petition the Post Office Department at Washington to have it renewed. The route was established in the early part of the present century.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The application of Gormully & Jeffery, bicycle manufacturers, for an injunction against the Metal Polishers' Union restraining it from conducting an alleged boycott against the firm, came up before Judge Grosscup. Judge Grosscup denied the application on the ground of insufficiency of service.

UKIAH, Cal., Nov. 17.—John Dodge and wife, under arrest charged with the assassination of J. A. H. Mudget, a well-to-do rancher, whose charred body was found in the ashes of his cabin, near Usal, three weeks ago, have made a full confession. Dodge claims that Mudget accused him of stealing hogs and threatened his life, forcing him to shoot in self-defense. Finding he had killed Mudget, he rushed home and informed his wife, and the two returned and fired the rancher's cabin, hoping to conceal the crime.

RIVAL TICKETS AT HARVARD.

The Pi Eta Men Have Bolted the Hasty Pudding Club Slate.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Pi Eta men at Harvard have "bolted" the "society" class day ticket which was gotten up by the Hasty Pudding Club and Pi Eta Society. It is the old story of men of wealth and blood being recognized over fellows of more lowly antecedents. The slate which was put out by the Hasty Pudding Club the other day has created the biggest stir which has been in evidence at Harvard for years and years.

The trouble all came over the refusal of the Hasty Pudding Club to give the Pi Eta Society all the officers which the organization wanted. When this was refused, the Pi Eta Society bolted the ticket and issued a separate ticket, calling for the support of the students. On the Hasty Pudding ticket R. H. Stevenson had the place of chief marshal. Over this came the first kick. The Pi Etas, backed by the student body, thought that Edgar Wrightington, Captain of the football eleven, ought to have first honors. They headed their ticket with Wrightington's name.

On the Pudding ticket, Dana, the Captain of the nine, was given the third marshalship, and Scannel, who was entitled to the captaincy, but didn't get it because he was not among the swells, was relegated to a committee. The Pi Etas will run Scannel for third marshal, and his popularity will probably elect him.

Another big kick is coming over the way in which the Pudding men neglected to give Capt. Vincent of the Mott Haven team the place which he deserved. The non-society men are hot over this point, and are forming great opposition to Hallowell, who was put on the Pudding ticket as the Chairman of the Class Committee. The fight over these points is bitter, and will continue right up to Wednesday night, when the election will come off. Indications point strongly toward the defeat of the Puddings in the contest.

HOUSE BURNED IN AN HOUR.

Several Narrow Escapes at a Staten Island Fire.

ST. GEORGE, S. I., Nov. 17.—At 6:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the "Columbia," a fashionable boarding house on Richmond Terrace, near the Hotel Castleton, and in less than an hour it was totally destroyed.

The fire spread with such rapidity that the guests of the house were obliged to abandon their possessions. Some escaped in their nightclothes; others in a few scanty garments.

Mr. H. H. Hoffman, the lessee of the house, barely escaped with his life. He made a dash through a mass of flame to an open window, from which he was carried in an exhausted condition. His whiskers and hair were burned off, and his hands were severely blistered.

A female servant, named O'Neill, occupied a room under the roof, in which she kept a trunk containing her savings of many years. She ran to this room to get her little hoard and was soon hemmed in by the flames. Policeman Edward Roe hoisted a ladder against the burning building to the window and, with great difficulty, carried her down through the smoke and flame to a place of safety. She struggled to remain where she was, crying that she would rather perish with her treasure than live without it. After the fire was extinguished Chief Engineer Hicks found the girl's money in the debris and returned it to her. She wept for joy at this piece of good fortune.

The burned building belonged to the Fosdick estate, and was valued at $7,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in an overheated furnace.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR OFFICERS.

Sovereign Re-elected General Master Workman Unanimously.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor elected officers to-day. J. R. Sovereign was re-elected General Master Workman, with no opposition, and General Secretary Treasurer Hayes was re-elected, with no opposition. To the office of General Worthy Foreman Thomas Maguire of Amsterdam, N. Y., was elected. His opponent was Philip L. Amon of New-Jersey. There was but one ballot taken, resulting in Maguire getting 34 votes and Amon 23.

The nominations for the Executive Board followed. They were H. B. Martin, Minnesota; Andrew D. Best, Brooklyn; John F. Maher, New-York; C. A. French, Massachusetts; Henry A. Hicks, New-York City; Daniel Brown, Montana; James M. Kenney, Omaha, and Thomas H. Canning, Boston. Hicks and Kenney declined the nominations, and the one ballot that was taken showed that Martin, Best, and Brown were elected. Martin is a member of the old board, Best is District Master Workman of the Street and Elevated Railwaymen of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and Brown is Assistant Master Workman of District Assembly No. 98 of Montana.

The Committee on the State of the Order adopted resolutions preventing persons on a strike from entering the Knights of Labor.

SUICIDE AT A CHURCH DOOR.

Brockton Man Kills Himself When Charged with Fraud.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—George E. Taber, foreman of the sole leather room in George E. Keith's shoe factory, killed himself in the upper vestibule of the South Congregational Church at Campbell to-day by shooting himself behind the left ear with a revolver.

Mr. Taber was a prominent member of the church, and Chairman of the Religious Work Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was prominent in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Rumor says that Taber had been carrying dummy names on his payroll for a long time, and had been drawing the extra pay. George E. Keith refused to refute or deny the rumor, but his brother, D. Carey Keith, said that there was some truth in it, and that the matter was being discussed in the factory office when the news of Mr. Taber's death was received.

DYNAMITE IN ST. LOUIS.

Frustration of a Supposed Attempt to Release Prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Detective Kelly this morning found a dynamite bomb ten inches in circumference lying on the pavement on Clark Avenue, immediately in front of the Four Courts Building, and within one hundred feet of Police Headquarters.

The police are inclined to believe that the bomb was intended to shatter the building and in the confusion following the explosion permit a number of prisoners confined in the cells in the basement to escape.

The city jail adjoins the Four Courts Building, and more than thirty prisoners arrested for murder are confined therein. The agent of a powder company, to whom the bomb was taken for examination, declared that it was filled with sufficient dynamite to cause great destruction had it exploded.

Funeral of Dr. Burchard.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas H. Burchard, who died last Saturday, took place yesterday at his late residence, 53 West Sixty-second Street. Upward of sixty members of the New-York County Medical Society were present, together with about 200 in and out of town physicians. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The choir of the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Burchard was a member, were present. The body will be laid to rest in Greenwood this morning.

GEN. VON GOSSLER EXCITED

GERMANY'S NEW MINISTER OF WAR IN THE REICHSTAG.

He Stands Up for the Army in a Lame Speech and Is Hooted by His Opponents Until He Becomes Angry.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—To-day's proceedings in the Reichstag were of quite as much interest as those of yesterday, and in many respects a great deal more exciting. As announced last week, the Radical interpellation on the recent murder of Herr Siebemann at Carlsruhe by Lieut. Baron von Brusewitz and other military outrages and scandals, and also upon the question of dueling, was introduced to-day in the presence of a full house and packed galleries.

The motion was offered by Herr Munckel, Richterite Radical, who, in the course of his remarks, referred to the concluding sentences of the Emperor's address to the recruits last week. The words of the Kaiser, Herr Munckel said, could have but one meaning, and that was that whoever insulted the King's coat insulted the King himself. This interpretation of the Kaiser's words elicited ironical cheers from the members of the Left and noisy cries from the members of the Right, and the speaker was vociferously cheered by the Radicals when he declared that Lieut. von Brusewitz was a criminal whose liberty endangered the safety of peaceful citizens.

Prince Hohenlohe replied by reading a declaration from the Emperor, ordering entirely new stipulations in regard to courts of honor, the effect of which was that the decisions of the courts must not necessarily involve a duel. The Chancellor declined to discuss the matter of the Emperor's prerogative to pardon Lieut. von Brusewitz and others who had been condemned by military and other tribunals.

Gen. von Gossler, the new Minister of War, followed in a lame speech. It was his first address in the Reichstag, and he made an exceedingly unfavorable début. The sentence imposed upon Lieut. von Brusewitz by the military court, he said, had not yet been submitted to the Kaiser for his sanction. He protested against the incitment of the public against the army by exploiting cases of cruelty on the part of officers toward soldiers and civilians. [Cries of "Shame!" and "Oh! oh!"] The House ought to recollect the instances in which officers had been insulted in the streets. Gen. von Gossler recounted several of such cases, and then followed an awkward pause, the new War Minister having lost the thread of his discourse, members of the Opposition adding to his embarrassment by audibly tittering.

Finally the speaker pulled himself together and continued his remarks. He contended that an officer had the same right as a civilian of self-defense when he was attacked. This declaration caused a great uproar, in which loud laughter was mingled with hoots, catcalls, &c.

When order was restored the General announced that he would make a further communication to the Reichstag upon the case of Lieut. von Brusewitz when he had obtained the sanction of the Emperor.

Herr Lenzmann, Radical, followed with a fiery speech, in which he defended the rights of civilians against the brutal and wanton assaults of officers.

Herr Lenzmann was followed by Dr. Bachem, Clerical, who spoke in a similar strain.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bachem's remarks the President of the Chamber, Baron von Buol-Berenberg, arose and in grave accents expressed regret that Gen. von Gossler, the War Minister, was not a member of the House so that he (the President) might call him to order for having said that the incitement of hatred of military officers had been carried into the House.

The President's remarks were greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.

The speech of Gen. von Gossler was then assailed in strong terms by Herr Bebel, one of the Social Democratic leaders, who declared that it was an insult to the rights of civilians. Herr Bebel also criticised the Emperor's recent utterances to the recruits, which he characterized as bordering on madness and calculated to strain the allegiance of the people. "We could as well," he said, "hang up the Kaiser's uniform in the Unter den Linden, and demand that the passing crowd render it homage." In the course of his speech Herr Bebel said that Gen. von Gossler's remarks concerning the case of Lieut. von Brusewitz might please the military circle, but they could not be called the remarks of a gentleman.

At this point the President intervened and called Herr Bebel to order. Herr Bebel, resuming his speech, said that the style of Gen. von Gossler's address had provoked his (Bebel's) remark.

Gen. von Gossler attempted to refute the statements made by Herr Bebel. He began speaking in a low tone, but the persistent interruptions of the Opposition members, who kept shouting, "Louder, louder!" exasperated him, and he finally raised his voice to a high pitch and cried: "The insults of the Socialists I regard as an honor." At this manifestation of temper on the part of the Minister of War the Leftists laughed derisively.

BRYAN TO WRITE A BOOK.

It Will Discuss Bimetallism and the Late Campaign.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 17.—William J. Bryan is preparing to publish a book about the first of next year, which will embody an exhaustive treatment of the silver question and bimetallism, emphasizing its importance as an issue in 1900.

Mr. Bryan has authorized his publishers to announce that one-half the royalties received from the sale of the book will be devoted to advancing the cause of bimetallism during the next four years.

The work will embrace Mr. Bryan's views as to the recent campaign and election, his biography, written by Mrs. Bryan, together with special contributions from political leaders. A description of Mr. Bryan's campaign tours will be another feature of the publication.

End of the Horse Show Sale.

The "Horse Show sale" of harness horses at the Madison Square Garden was concluded last evening. The attendance at both the day and evening sales was small, the bidding spiritless, and the prices low, the buying being mostly by dealers. During the evening not a horse reached the two-hundred-dollar mark, and but few single horses sold for more than that during the day. The highest price paid during the day was $635, at which figure George M. Webb's pair of bay geldings, Willard and Victor, each six years old and 16 hands, were knocked down to F. Waterman of Brooklyn. M. McDonald paid $250 for the same owner's pair of brown mares, Telegram and Emerline, both standard trotters, and William Butler bought Prince and Pauper, a pair of Morgan geldings, for $285.

Stern Brothers paid $600 for a pair called Hawley and The Judge, sired by a French coach horse, and a fine looking pair of geldings. Col. Lawrence Kip's bay mare Monarchess was bought by T. L. Arthur for $200.

Sued by His Divorced Wife.

Carl Bruckhausen, a composer, and former professor of music in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, is being sued by his divorced wife, Ellinore, for $700, which she alleges she advanced to him during their married life. The couple were married in 1893, but lived together only a few months. The case is on trial before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court. As professor in the convent, Bruckhausen is said to have received a salary of $4,500 a year.

Trolley Car Struck a Boy.

Frank Gertru, nine years old, living at 202 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was run down by a Fifth Avenue trolley car of the Nassau line yesterday afternoon at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins Street. The shock caused concussion of the brain and other injuries. The boy was removed to Brooklyn Hospital. He will probably recover.

ÆSOP CALLED A FRAUD.

Fables Credited to Him Written by Others, Says Dr. Jacobs.

Joseph Jacobs, M. A., of London, delivered his first lecture in a course on "Fables and Fairy Tales" before the department of philology at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences yesterday afternoon.

The subject was "The Fables of Aesop—the Aesop of Greece and Rome." The history of these fables was traced back from the first collection that appeared in printed form, in the year 1475, to the Latin verse translations of Phaedrus, who was a Greek freedman of the time of Augustus, and to the Greek verse of Babrius, the tutor of Alexander Severus's son, who wrote in the early years of the third century, A. D. So far as philology had been able to determine, the author of the Aesop fables was Demetrius of Phaleron, in Attica, who for some time ruled Athens. His collection of the fables, dating about 300 B. C., was the first of which literature gave any signs.

The philologist said he had been able to find only eight full Aesopic fables in Greek literature, references to but twelve others, and a single instance of a fable credited to Aesop, by Aristotle. He explained this indifference to Aesop by the suggestion that the fables had become so familiar as folk-lore that they needed no specific quotation. In English there was also little specific reference to Jack the Giant Killer.

But as the real author of fables, Aesop was a fraud. History showed him to have been a Samian slave about the year 550 B. C. He was killed by the grandson of his master, who received a compensation for the murder. Why had Aesop's name been selected as that of the father of the fable? Fables had always been a convenient means of attacking tyrants. And it seemed that Aesop, through his sad fate, gave room for the first application of the fable to a political purpose. But fables had been a part of folk-lore long before Aesop's time, and had always been regarded as jests. An audience was expected to laugh at a joke and did so more effectively when some eminent jester was given as the authority of the joke. Therefore, for another reason, many fables had been popularly credited to Aesop.

O'BRIENITES STILL FOR BRYAN.

They Name Twelve Prominent Men as No Longer Democrats.

The "Jimmie" O'Brien Democracy last night made public a series of resolutions in which the organization pledges itself to support Mr. Bryan and Bryanism for an indefinite period.

An address accompanied the resolutions in which it is said that the outcome of the recent election in this city "was in the highest degree unsatisfactory and totally unwarranted."

Then the followers of the ex-Sheriff declare that the party is "better and purer" without those who "deserted" in the recent campaign, and it declares that the "opposition of the Cleveland Administration to the Democracy which placed it in power was a disgraceful exhibition of ingratitude."

The resolutions include the following:

Resolved, That the Young Democracy of the City of New-York reaffirm their support of the National platform of the Democratic Party, and pledge themselves anew to the support of that party and to the principles on which the Presidential campaign was conducted.

Resolved, That we recognize in William J. Bryan a statesman worthy of the best days of the Democratic Party, fitted to lead patriotic men in this crisis, and we offer him our renewed and continued support.

Resolved, That the traitorous action of men who have heretofore claimed to be Democrats, and in the last campaign were supporters of either McKinley or Palmer, was in violation of every principle of honesty and Democratic loyalty.

Resolved, That the use of large sums of money by the trusts, syndicates, corporations, and individuals to corrupt voters at the late election, and the system of coercion employed to intimidate employes in the exercise of the right to vote as their conscience might dictate, was criminally base and unworthy of American citizenship.

Resolved, That in our opinion, David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, Roswell P. Flower, William C. Whitney, Perry Belmont, Thomas F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, Jacob A. Cantor, John R. Fellows, W. Bourke Cockran, Frederic R. Coudert, and William R. Grace have forfeited all claim to be hereafter recognized as Democrats.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic Party on the fact that the official existence of Grover Cleveland will terminate on the 4th of March next.

THE LOOMIS SANITARIUM.

It Will Be Dedicated on Friday by Bishop Potter.

The Loomis Sanitarium, for the treatment of cases of incipient tuberculosis, will be dedicated Friday. Bishop Potter will conduct the exercises.

The sanitarium is within four hours of New-York, and is situated at a height of 2,200 feet above the sea. It includes an Administration Building, 200 feet in length, and three stories high; a casino of stone, and four one-story cottages.

The examining physicians are Dr. H. P. Loomis and Dr. C. E. Quimby of this city, and Dr. J. E. Stubbert, who is the resident physician. There is urgent need for more cottages, which can be built for between $4,000 and $5,000, the latter sum will also endow a bed in perpetuity, and $250 will support a bed for a year.

The Board of Managers are Mrs. Richard Irvin, President; Mrs. Chapman, Vice President; Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Mrs. James Lent Barclay, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. Coppenhagen, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Miss E. V. Cockroft, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. John D. Prince, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

VASE FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

Brooklyn Women Will Present a Golden Token of Esteem.

The Brooklyn Woman's Republican League will shortly present to Mrs. William McKinley a solid gold vase, which is now in possession of the league, and which will be presented by a committee of ladies, who will go to Canton for that purpose just as soon as Mrs. McKinley is able to receive them.

The vase is twelve inches high. The bowl is heart-shaped, with crescent top and with frosted finish. It rests on a polished scroll base. On one side is inscribed: "The Woman's Republican League of Brooklyn presents this token of esteem and affection." On the other side is: "To Mrs. William McKinley, whose patience and nobility of character have touched the heart of American womanhood. Nov. 3, 1896."

The committee having the presentation in charge is composed of Mrs. Charles P. Abbey, Chairman; Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. Charles H. Winslow, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Calvin E. Hull, Miss Simis, and Mrs. V. C. Titcomb.

He Wore a Court Face.

The "court face" has now been added to that other list of faces—the "bicycle face," the "Horse Show face," and the "Brooklyn trolley face." Jacob Jerusalem, a thirteen-year-old lad of 110 Suffolk Street, is responsible for this latest addition to the list. He was charged in the Essex Market Court yesterday by Mrs. Emma Fuchs with having continually rung her doorbell, and with being a bad boy generally. Magistrate Wentworth remarked that the boy did not have a bad face, to which Mrs. Fuchs replied that he had a "court face," which he would change as soon as he gained the street. Jerusalem was thereupon fined $2, which was paid by his father.

SHE CHARGES COERCION

PRINCIPAL GRIFFIN ACCUSES SUPERINTENDENT JASPER.

Says that He Tried to Compel Her to Accept a Transfer from Grammar School No. 47 to No. 50 by Veiled Threats.

Miss Felicia A. Griffin, Principal of Grammar School No. 47, in East Twelfth Street, talked plainly yesterday of the attempt that, she asserts, was made to coerce her into accepting a transfer to Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, as planned by Superintendent Jasper. She is still very indignant at the treatment she received in the matter. She said that last Friday she received a telegram directing her to report at Superintendent Jasper's office at once. As Miss Griffin has the natural ambition for promotion to the head of one of the projected high schools, a position to which she thinks she is entitled by reason of her long and faithful service in the system, she went cheerfully in response to the telegram.

"When I reached the office," said Miss Griffin to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I saw Assistant Superintendents Godwin and Jameson with Mr. Jasper. 'Well,' I said to Mr. Jasper, pleasantly, 'if it's a high school, I accept.' He did not notice the pleasantry, but rather abruptly asked me how many pupils I had on register in my school. I told him 470, and he said something about 400 which I did not clearly understand. Then he asked me for the average attendance. I could not tell him exactly, but he had evidently looked it up on the records, for he said it was 403, which was correct. Then he said: 'Miss Griffin, would you accept a transfer to Grammar School No. 50?' I replied that I would not. Mr. Jasper said that it would be a promotion, but I again said I would not accept the transfer. Then Mr. Jasper asked me whether, if I was ordered to go, and serious consequences would follow my refusal, would I still refuse. I persisted in saying that I would not go. Assistant Superintendent Godwin then broke into the conversation and said: 'If you do not accept the transfer now, you will be kept in No. 47 until the walls crumble about you.' I saw all my hopes of a high school position vanishing, but I still refused my consent. I said that I loved every brick in the school where I had been a pupil, and had taught for thirty years, and I did not want to leave it. I was utterly heartsick, and I broke down and burst into tears.

"Mr. Jasper then left the room, and Mr. Godwin continued to urge me to consent to the transfer. He tried to coax and then to bully me, but I was not moved from my determination. Mr. Jameson, who witnessed my distress, advised Mr. Godwin not to urge me further. He advised that I be allowed to go home and think it over, and to send a written answer the next day. I promised to do this. Then I left the office.

"After talking the matter over with my friends, I concluded that in view of certain veiled promises which were hinted to me if I accepted the transfer, that it might be better to accede to Mr. Jasper's proposition, and so I wrote him. When, however, on Monday, I was confronted with the prospect if leaving my old school and my faithful teachers and loving pupils, I concluded to withdraw my consent, and I went down to Mr. Jasper and told him my determination. He then said that I would not be disturbed. He had evidently discovered that I had many friends who would not submit tamely to any injustice done me."

A statement was prepared by Miss Griffin yesterday, in refutation of Mr. Jasper's statement that the proposed transfer was really a promotion. In it she says that her present school has an average attendance of 403, while the average attendance of No. 50 is but 487. A Principal's salary is based upon the average attendance, $1,700 if the attendance is over 500, if not, less. Miss Griffin receives now $1,600. She would not receive more in the other school unless the grammar and primary departments were consolidated. In that case she would receive an advance of $100 per year, but would have the added responsibility of the double departments.

Superintendent Jasper denied yesterday that any coercion or threats had been used to induce Miss Griffin's acceptance of the transfer. He was positive that no threats were used in his presence. He contended that the transfer of Miss Griffin to a growing school from one which had become stagnant from the gradual dwindling away of a population from which to draw a larger school attendance, was for her good. He said that owing to the northward trend of the population the attendance of the school would not increase naturally, and it would have to be eventually consolidated with some other school.

SINGERS REPLY TO MAPLESON

De Marchi and Mme. Darclee Say They Were Not Paid All.

Signor de Marchi and Mme. Darclée, who recently resigned from Col. Mapleson's New Imperial Opera Company, because, as they said, their salaries had not been paid, have issued a reply to Col. Mapleson's statements regarding their contracts, as printed in Monday's NEW-YORK TIMES.

That Col. Mapleson had paid them all that was due, they reiterate is untrue. When in Milan, they say, Col. Mapleson had telegraphed to obtain their signatures to contracts, saying upon their arrival in New-York the directors of the opera company would pay the balance of the sums to which they were entitled, and set forth in the contracts. There was due to Mme. Darclée 13,500 francs and to Signor de Marchi 7,000 francs.

On arriving at New-York the directors of the company had declared that they would not recognize either Col. Mapleson's signature or his promises by telegraph. They had then consulted a lawyer, and were told their contracts had been violated.

Signor de Marchi and Mme. Darclée purpose to sail for Europe on Saturday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather, possibly occasional light showers, colder northerly winds.

MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy weather, colder, westerly winds becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, threatening weather, possibly showers in the northern portion, colder, northerly winds becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy weather, slightly cooler; southerly winds becoming northwesterly.

WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy weather, probably without rain, light southerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, variable, or southerly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, generally fair, except possibly showers in the southern portions, easterly winds becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather and probably showers, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southeasterly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, threatening weather, with occasional light showers, cooler, light variable winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, probably occasional showers in the northern portions, light southerly or variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, occasional light rain or snow, light variable winds. MINNESOTA, snow, variable winds. IOWA, showers, northerly winds. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness and probably showers, colder, southerly winds becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, threatening weather, with occasional light snow, variable winds becoming northerly.

KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, northerly winds becoming southerly. COLORADO, threatening weather and possibly showers, variable winds becoming northerly. WYOMING, threatening weather and probably showers, colder, variable winds becoming northerly. MONTANA, fair in the western portion, snow in the eastern portion, northerly winds.

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AT YALE AND PRINCETON

FOOTBALL TEAMS PREPARING FOR SATURDAY'S GAME.

Both Elevens Undergoing Severe Practice—The Yale Men Improving—Tigers Continue to Disappoint Their Friends.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Never before in the history of Yale football has there been such uncertainty so close to a game about the final make-up of the team as at present. Practice this afternoon consisted of two halves of thirty-five and sixty minutes. The latter half was played in secret, and was devoted to practicing signals and tricks.

Hinkey appeared at full back, and Yale men breathed easier. This is his regular position. It seems his rest has not affected his ability in the least. He plays better than ever. His game was unusually steady. He was called on twice to run with the ball, and made fine runs each time.

Hine, on whom interest has suddenly centred, was at left half back, and played better than he has done for some time. His playing seems to be a series of ups and downs. He did all of the punting, but was not allowed to try for a goal from the field. He was taken to the training table at the New-Haven House to-day.

Benjamin was at right half, as yesterday, and made several good runs through tackles. From present indications, it seems probable Hine and Benjamin will be half backs in the first part of the game, but, judging from the shifting of men to different positions which has been going on the last two days, it seems probable the coaches may make some radical changes. Mills may be put in Hine's place.

The question as to who will be back of the line is still bothering the coaches. This question has become more serious as days have gone by. To-day Conner was at Hazen's place, as the latter was still troubled with his stiff knee. Hazen, however, may be counted upon to play Saturday.

The scrub team was unusually strong, especially in the line. Yale is supposed to be weak at this point, but the showing against such heavy men as Sanford and famous Heffelfinger does not bear this out. Even these men were unable to stop the tremendous rushes of 'Varsity. Murphy, Chadwick, Benjamin, and Hine plowed through the line often. The average weight of the three centre men on the scrub, Heffelfinger, Sanford, and Chamberlain, is over 200 pounds. The first two, however, are not used to Yale's new methods of playing.

Capt. Murphy played brilliantly. He was injured in practice, but pluckily stuck to his post.

The return of Hinkey and the promise Hine has shown to-day have about decided the coaches in favor of keeping Fincke at quarter. He is good for any position behind the line, but at quarter he is a wonder. Hundreds of men were unable to get seats to-day. The management refunded their money.

Officials of the Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Capt. Murphy of the Yale eleven to-day announced that ex-Capt. W. J. Wyckoff of Cornell would officiate at the Yale-Princeton game as linesman. W. A. Dashiel, a Lehigh graduate, already has been chosen for umpire. These are the two officials which Yale will choose. The referee, to be named by Princeton, and the other linesman have not been chosen by Yale's opponents.

PRINCETON IN BAD FORM.

Friends of the Tigers Not Pleased with Their Playing.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—After the enthusiastic mass meeting in the interests of the football team held last evening, every one expected to-day to see the 'Varsity do good work. The side lines were thronged with spectators, who cheered the players as often as fine playing was exhibited. This was not often, however, and the cheers for the scrub were nearly as frequent as those for the 'Varsity. Every 'Varsity man and substitute was ordered out for the first time in several days, and all reported except Thompson and Reiter. The former has a slight attack of laryngitis, but it is hoped he will be out tomorrow.

To-day's practice started off with a ten-minute game between the 'Varsity and the freshman eleven, in which the 'Varsity scored ten points. Kelly and Baird were shoved over the line for touch-downs after repeated line bucking.

The 'Varsity and scrub then lined up for the usual daily game. All the regular players were in their positions, Gailey being at centre after a short rest. Individually, several of the men did well, and team work showed a slight improvement. Kelly seems to have recovered from his injury and his rest has done him good. He went into the game with his old-time dash, never failing to gain when he got the ball. Barnard also displayed considerable spirit, making some good end runs.

Baird's work was a disappointment. He had three opportunities to kick goals from the field, all easy, and succeeded only once in getting the leather between the posts. This was the only score of the first half.

In the second half all spectators were excluded from the field and the team went into secret practice to try some tricks that have been worked out in preparation for Yale. It is said to-night that the tricks were not satisfactorily executed, one of them resulting in a touch-down for the scrub.

On the whole, the team work continued loose and ragged, and fumbling was too frequent to suit the coachers. Hillebrand, on a fine end run, scored a touch-down, and Church, with good interference, got a second touch-down, which ended the scoring.

In spite of the enthusiasm stirred up by the visit of the alumni and by the stirring speeches, a feeling of uneasiness is being manifested among those who are well acquainted with the situation. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the Tigers are not playing anywhere near the game they played two or three weeks ago. The doctor and trainer account for their falling off by saying that the men have had too much work, and need rest. They are not likely to get rest, however, because it is felt by the coachers that the team is far from the form which a championship eleven should display, and therefore the presence of every man is necessary in order to perfect the style of play.

The coachers are still hopeful of rounding the team into winning form, but they base their hopes more on the reputed weakness of Yale than on the present strength of the Tigers.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The coming games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association on Dec. 5 are attracting considerable attention from the members and their friends. It is expected that the armory will be taxed to its utmost on that night to see the thirty-two events run off with the promptness and dispatch so characteristic of this crack organization. The following is a list of the events: Ninety-three-yard run, scratch; 75-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch; one-mile safety bicycle race, scratch; 440-yard run, scratch; 220-yard run, handicap; 95-yard hurdle race, handicap; 220-yard Roman chariot race, scratch; one-lap sack race, handicap; mile safety bicycle race, handicap; 75-yard hopping race, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, novice; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; one-half-mile run, scratch; potato race, scratch; 440-yard run, handicap; two-mile safety bicycle race, handicap; one-lap three-legged race, handicap; eight-lap relay race; putting sixteen-pound shot, novice; running high jump, handicap, 5 inches limit.

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Delightful Surprises await those visiting the Novelty Floor.

New-Jersey Division Officers.

The result of the ballot for officers for the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen was announced yesterday. There was no opposition to any of the candidates. The total number of ballots cast was 1,063. C. Frank Kireker of Paterson was chosen Chief Consul, Frederick J. Kerr of Newark Vice Consul, and James C. Tattersall of Trenton Secretary-Treasurer. The following were elected State representatives: A. J. Wright, Montclair; Henry Jackson, Salem; E. H. Smith, Jersey City; James G. Lee, Trenton; Frank G. Tower, Bloomfield; Edward O. Chase, Newark; U. F. Roelker, Hoboken; George D. Roe, Lakewood; E. T. Davis, Bridgeton; F. V. Bates, Hackensack; J. Herbert Potts, Jersey City; M. B. Rudderow, Merchantville; Walter Savage, Morristown; Percy B. Lovell, Moorestown; J. Barber, Englewood; Harvey Iredell, New-Brunswick; P. A. Brock, Jersey City; T. J. Emery, Atlantic Highlands; George H. Mallalieu, Paterson; R. L. Stewart, Roselle, and Harry Trippett, Montclair. Robert Gentle, the retiring Chief Consul, who refused to serve another term, has communicated his thanks to the members of the division, through the medium of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin, for their support during his administration. Under Mr. Gentle's direction the division made great progress in the matter of securing wheelmen's rights.

Harlem Wheelmen Notes.

The Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Wheelmen, which consists of Dr. H. P. De Voursney, George J. Cooke, T. B. McGovern, F. M. Barthel, William A. Brady, H. J. Eckhoff, R. E. Shaw, Charles Thompson, and V. A. Seggerman, has already given four entertainments this Fall, and it now has in view several more, the first of which will be a stag for members only on Thanksgiving Eve.

The next ladies' reception will be held on Dec. 9 at the Ellerslie, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Lenox Avenue. It is impossible to give these dances at the clubhouse, owing to a lack of room.

The club's annual ball will be held on Jan. 15 at the Lenox Lyceum, and owing to the number of inquiries already received for boxes, the Entertainment Committee is considering the advisability of auctioning them some night at the clubhouse.

A hockey team is being organized among the members of the club to compete on the ice with representative teams, and a match is looked for in the near future with the team of the New-York Athletic Club.

The Harlems have been well represented at the indoor meets thus far this season. O. V. Babcock and Leslie Mockridge have already carried the club colors to the front, and if Joe Harrison and Linford Lefferson decide to race at indoor meets the club will have a peerless team.

Dr. Parkhurst Joins the L. A. W.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst has joined the League of American Wheelmen. His application was secured by C. W. Bernson, and forwarded by him to headquarters.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—There will be a meeting this evening of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate at Sherman Square Hall, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, commencing at 8:30 o'clock.

—A capitalist owning property along the Coney Island cycle path intends, it is said, to build a track thereon, modeled after the Fountain Ferry track at Louisville. Side attractions such as bowling alleys, rifle ranges, a fine restaurant, &c., will add to the popularity of the place.

—New-York State contributed the largest number of new members to the League of American Wheelmen last week, it being more than twice as large as the new membership in any other State. Here are the figures: New-York, 174; Massachusetts, 17; Pennsylvania, 64; New-Jersey, 18; Ohio, 20; Iowa, 6; Missouri, 4; Wisconsin, 1; Connecticut, 33. New-York State's total membership is 20,200, and the league's 71,845.

—"Joe" Harrison, the young racing man of Asbury Park who won many prizes during the season just closed, will appear in a play soon to be produced in Wilmington, Del., for the first time. A bicycle race is said to be one of the features in the "Road to Wealth," which is the name of the play. Young Harrison wins the race against the villain, and all ends happily. Thus it is that cycle racing is furnishing material for the stage along with pugilism and baseball.

For the Revolver Championship.

The Knickerbocker Revolver Club, a part of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, is to have an open competition for the revolver championship of America. The tournament will be held in the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It will begin at 10 A. M. on Nov. 30, and will last until Dec. 5. It is open to all amateurs. Silver cups will be awarded to the three contestants making the highest scores. Every shot fired shall count. Competitors present must shoot in rotation, one target each. In case of a tie, it must be shot off; six shots at ten yards and six shots at twenty yards; total to count.

A New Athletic Club.

The Polo Athletic Club is a new organization just formed for the purpose of giving boxing entertainments and other athletic sport at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, in the old Atlanta Casino. A new departure will be made by the club in the scale of prices of admission. None but popular prices will prevail—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. The first boxing show will be given Saturday night, Nov. 28.

Notes from the Golf Links.

—The Apawamis Golf Club of Rye has recently purchased thirteen acres of land, and leased sixty acres more, and a fine nine-hole golf course is to be laid out at once.

—The St. Andrew's Golf Club will give no special event on Thanksgiving Day, leaving that day for the use of the members in general, and there is sure to be a big turnout on the links.

—Miss Lillian Brooks has just won the women's handicap tournament at the Ardsley Casino. She and Mrs. De Witt Cochrane tied for first honors, and in the play-off Miss Brooks won.

—The Baltusrol Green Committee is arranging a members' handicap tournament for Thanksgiving Day. The new eighteen-hole course is now being used, and a large number of new members are giving considerable attention to golf.

—A foursome competition will be held next Saturday on the links of the Westchester Country Club. A members' handicap tournament for a silver cup is now in progress, the best score for the eighteen holes made in November to win.

—A series of members' handicap matches have recently been started by the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. A cup is given to the winner of each event. Benjamin Hardwick won the first competition, and last Saturday Ashton Harney won the trophy.

—The annual competition for the championship of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island will be held next Saturday on the club links. The victory carries with it possession of the George Hunter Gold Medal for one year. Albert E. Paterson is the present holder.

—The competitions which have been held at the Plainfield Tennis and Golf Club for the Reinhart and Chapman Silver Cups have just been finished. Dr. F. C. Ard won the former, and the latter trophy was won by H. Reeves Stockton.

—"Al" Norris of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn is one of that club's golfers of the present season whose success has been particularly marked. He now holds the lowest "bogey" record, and has beaten the first "bogey" record several times. A members' handicap match will be played on Thanksgiving Day.

—Mrs. Jules Reynal has offered two cups for Thanksgiving Day at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains—one for men, handicap, open to all clubs, thirty-six holes, medal play; the other cup for ladies, putting match, thirty-six holes, medal play; first round for each at 10:30 o'clock; second round for each at 2 o'clock.

—A number of the St. Andrew's golfers are raising by subscription a sum to expend in prizes for a tournament on the public golf course at Van Cortlandt Park. This will only be open to golfers who are not members of the United States Golf Association. It will be the first regular contest ever held at Van Cortlandt. The date is not definitely fixed, but it may be Saturday, Nov. 28.

Will of Napoleon Sarony.

The will of Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, was filed for probate yesterday. To his daughter, Mary Fry of London, England, he leaves $1,500, and to Mrs. Fisher, another daughter, $500. To his son Otto he bequeaths his photographic business, with directions to carry it on for fifteen years after the death of the decedent, and to retain $75 out of the receipts each week as his salary. Of the net profits of the business, Otto Sarony is to receive one-third, the decedent's widow, Louise Sarony, one-third, and the remaining third is to go to his daughter Belle. The residuary estate is divided into eight parts, of which Mrs. Sarony is to receive two parts and Otto and Belle Sarony three parts each. Should Otto Sarony refuse to accept the business under the terms of the will, it is to become a part of the residuary estate.

BARBELLA JURY COMPLETED.

Twelve Men Selected to Try the Girl for Murder.

A jury was secured before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday at the close of the second day of the new trial of Maria Barbella, who is charged with the murder of her lover, Domenico Cataldo.

Besides the talesmen called in the case, only a few Italians were present in court yesterday when the case was called. It was difficult to secure a jury because of the sex of the prisoner. Talesman after talesman was excused because he did not believe in capital punishment, or did not believe in applying it to a woman. At last at 4 o'clock the jury box was full and an adjournment was taken until to-day. The jury as obtained is as follows:

Foreman, Louis K. Goldsmith, tailor, 2,071 Madison Avenue; No. 2, Emmanuel Kridel, Sings, 49 Greene Street; No. 3, Sager J. Slawson, milk, 2,148 Seventh Avenue; No. 4, Marcus Seliger, dry goods, 305 Seventh Avenue; No. 5, Louis Jarkowski, manufacturer of clothing, 710 Broadway; No. 6, Max Freund, clothing, 796 Lexington Avenue; No. 7, Horace Kingsbury, clothing, 303 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; No. 8, Melchior Ullman, Jr., clerk, 3 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; No. 99, Samuel Raymond, shirtmaker, 313 West Forty-eighth Street; No. 10, David Allen, real estate, 314 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; No. 11, John Scallen, florist, Broadway and Thirty-first Street; No. 12, Richard Wottenberg, wholesale hop merchant, 264 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or SECOND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid or second laundress; well recommended. Apply at 7 West 20th St., on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would go as either chambermaid or laundress; best references. D. D., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing in private family; nine years' reference. 112 East 54th St.; ring Bolend's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or housework; small family; 8 years' best reference. 582 3d Av.; Minogue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced Protestant girl as chambermaid; assist with other work; highest personal references. Jackson, 406 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference; no cards. 157 9th Av., bet. 19th and 20th Sts.; Grady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a young Swiss girl, lately landed, speaking German and French, as chambermaid or with children. M. Heppe, 136 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent, smart, willing, obliging; small private family; Scotch Protestant; personal city reference. 234 East 76th St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best city references. W., care of Mrs. G. Cross, 1,306 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in a first-class family; excellent references. 420 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first-class reference. 264 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; best city reference. 430 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; six years' reference. Present employer's, 24 East 46th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. 941 3d Av., near 56th St., three bells.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class young woman; can get up company dinners; take entire charge; all kinds French, English, or American cooking; do marketing if required; last employer can be seen; best city reference. S., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; best city reference. M. T., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook (German); understands all kinds of cooking; also baking and desserts; best city personal references; city or country; not less than $30; private family. Grosjean, 237 East 35th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By two competent young Swedes to do entire work of small family; city or country nearby; best reference. 838 8th Av., 1st flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress in American family; good reference; city or country. 138 East 43d St., 2d bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in an American family; willing and obliging; do plain washing; best city references. 68 East 56th St.

COMPETENT COOK or NURSE MAID.—In a small private family; understands all pertaining to housekeeping; six years' best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 154 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook; understands meats, soups, game, and dessert; city reference. I. P., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; or would do the housework of small family. W. S., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thorough cook on all kinds of cooking; company dinners, luncheons; take entire charge; excellent references. 216 West 86th St., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook, good washer and ironer, as good cook in small family or private boarding house; reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference from last employer. 313 West 42d St., Cook's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class; understands dinners, luncheons, &c.; also excellent plain dishes; personal references. Cook, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required. A. S., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK or WAITRESS.—By a girl as cook or waitress in small family. 333 East 30th St., ring Mrs. Deward's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; good city reference. 166 East 104th St.

COOK.—By New-England cook by day; get up nice dinner; reasonable. 359 West 45th St., Shumaker's bell.

COOK.—By plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to country. M., 419 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; five years' city reference from last employer. Call or send care Mrs. Burbage, 147 West 16th St.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as good plain cook in small family; best city reference. 423 West 49th St., McGuinness's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; personal reference. 541 West 57th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; city reference; city or country. 341 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city references. 232 East 54th St., second floor. R. D.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; good reference. 229 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family. 232 East 38th St.

COOK.—In private family; best of city references. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman, day's work in private family; can do anything. Owen, 220 West 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—Madame Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern in London, Worth & Doucet in Paris, will make costumes from $6; evening waists, $3.50 up; also remake furs of all kinds, such as sealskin, &c.; stage work a specialty; by the day, $3.50. Trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker a few engagements by day in private families; evening dresses, fancy waists; old garments remodeled to look as good as new; day, $1.75. H., Box 181, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or two more customers by day or at home; no refitting; McDowell system; lunch only. Mrs. M. Marshall, 303 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class; perfect cutter and fitter; wishes more customers; references; moderate prices. Mme. Clotilde, 202 West 58d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day in a private family. Laffey, 381 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished, experienced, highly cultured English governess, with European diplomas, resident position; all English branches; fluent French and German acquired in respective countries; Latin and music; highest references from prominent New-York family and English nobility. E. H., Box 141, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a thorough teacher, refined American, with exceptionally pleasant methods, visiting governess in prominent city families, has hours free for one more daily engagement; thorough English and piano; unexceptionable references. Instruction, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess; can take additional pupils; primary and advanced English, Latin, French, German, music; highest city references. Instruction, 128 West 66th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess (graduate) to instruct children; all French branches; obliging; will take them out if necessary. Teacher, 530 6th Av.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined competent French governess or nursery governess; good plain sewer; city references. Nice, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By competent French Protestant as nursery governess for growing children; good references. France, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian girl as nursery governess to growing children and seamstress; good references. 45 West 45th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, educated young German woman as nursery governess; successful in teaching children; first-class references. E. B., Box 139, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant girl; best reference. 162 East 36th St., care Mrs. Zyllart.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By middle-aged woman, capable of any kind of work; private family, general housework, plain cooking, washing, ironing. 474 3d Av., top floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged American woman light housework; small wages; references; willing and obliging. Box C, 1,513 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl, housework and to mind a baby; good city references. 210 East 40th St., 1st flat.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—In a private family in the city; first-class reference. Call from 12 to 5, Mrs. Schoening, 250 East 70th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser. Ryan's, 177 West 64th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By firts-class lady's maid; French; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; competent; also would travel; wages, $25. Celina, 820 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands altering dresses; good seamstress; can dress hair any style; city reference. 316 East 33d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As lady's maid and seamstress; best personal reference. 13 East 45th St.

MAID.—By a quiet, educated North German as maid to a lady or grown children; competent and reliable; understands dressmaking, sewing, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. P. S., 157 East 57th St., Times Agency.

MAID.—In private family, permanent or by the day, as maid; good seamstress; ten years' reference from last employer. 944 3d Av., near 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes to find situation for her laundress; well recommended. Apply at 7 West 20th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 1,559 Lexington Av., F. O'Brien's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. Room 6, 306 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; best city reference. M. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good city reference. 243 East 87th St., 2d floor. Call all week.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; understands gentleman's shirts and collars; reference. 203 East 33d St., 5th bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; willing to do chamberwork. Present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress; can take charge of the finest clothes; personal city references. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. B., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a Swiss-French, speaking English, as nurse to take entire charge of an infant or small child; very competent; five years' reference. Address, by letter, P. O., 107 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; highest references. London, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated North German girl for one or two large children, or light chamberwork; understands all handwork. 437 East 58th St., second bell. W. F.

NURSE.—By a French girl; good sewer; city or country; can't speak English; small wages. Charlotte, Times Agency, 1,708 1st Av.

NURSE.—Competent; understands massage, or as traveling nurse to invalid; highest references. E. A., 131 Sands St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By refined young girl to take care of infant or grown children; first-class seamstress; best city reference. T. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; first-class references. B., 117 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl to take care of children; best references. 123 West 29th St.

CARE of CHILDREN.—By young girl from country to take care of children and make herself useful. 167 West 31st St., second bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take care of baby from birth; thoroughly understands sterilizing; many years' city references; wages, $25 per month; no cards. 323 West 12th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk and all kinds of artificial foods; best city reference: Infant's Nurse, Box 887 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a good situation for an infant's nurse, who has lived in the family five years. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 2, at 104 East 39th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Understands all foods; sterilizing; city or suburbs; indisputable references; Protestant. Experienced, 257 West 42d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; understands children's clothes; all kinds of family sewing; wait on lady; assist with chamberwork or children; excellent city reference. 593 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS and NURSE.—By a neat, respectable German girl as seamstress and nurse to grown-up children, or light up-stairs work. 450 West 42d St., care of Mrs. Watt.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; all kinds family sewing; would assist dressmaker; by day or week. W., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress, few more days a week; also children's clothes; good city references. P. Terado, 820 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a smart German girl to do plain sewing by the day for private families. Miss Hemmer, 210 West 67th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class waitress; three years' good reference; city or short distance in the country. 426 3d Av.; first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress, in private family; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; best city reference. 798 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English Protestant; competent to take a butler's place. M. H., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; would go South; first-class reference; wages, $20; Protestant L. L., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—As waitress or parlormaid; best city references. H. H., Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Call, 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; excellent city reference. Call at 847 East 41st St.; ring Berry's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. K. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman washing at home or day's work. Mrs. Wales, 242 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER.—By typewriter and stenographer; Remington; experience. H. C., 74 Church St., Montclair, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By a French couple together; man as butler and valet, which he understands in every particular; wife as experienced cook in all branches; wages, $100 for both; several years' personal references from best families in New-York. Address, for two days, care of Mrs. W. K. Hyde, 249 West 33d St., stationery store.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class man; thoroughly competent; single; age, 30; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' good city references. S., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler or valet; good shaver; thoroughly competent; understands every branch; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. B., 122 West 81st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety; willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. P., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good references; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. L., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER-COOK.—By English couple; wife excellent cook; man good valet; bachelor, gentlemen, or small family. G. L., care Mrs. Grady, 323 West 24th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman as butler or second man; best references. J. S., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; twelve years with last employer; can be highly recommended. D. W., 404 West 55th St.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands butler's place; willing and obliging; good reference. A. M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; experts in all branches of the business; abstainers; good reference; wages, $60. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man; single; willing to be useful; strictly sober, faithful, and obliging; city or country. Louis's stationery store, 1,152 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man speaking French, German, and English, as first-class butler; good city reference. Francois, 371 9th Av., care of Unternehr.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; expert; good reference; moderate wages. A. J. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swiss; twenty-four; thoroughly competent; highly recommended. R. H. Parshall, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—WIFE HOUSEWORKER.—Thoroughly experienced; superior accessible metropolitan recommendations; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, and trustworthy; smart appearance; moderate expectations. English, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references; city or country. James A., Box 210, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly competent; good driver; willing; handy around the house; best city reference from last employer. R. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly competent in every particular; very best reference; city or country; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 409 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best of references; city or country; last employer can be seen. J. B., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Swede, highly recommended; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; long experience. 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply, 525 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 5 years' reference from last employer. Coachman, 608 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—Married; first-class, upright man; has made and stocked gardens, greenhouses, grapery, &c., in most judicious manner; has cared cattle, poultry, butter, &c.; has a son 16 years; for both, $50; house, fuel. Suffolk, seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, 124 Irvington, N. Y.

Second Men.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By a single, smart-appearing Englishman; thoroughly competent; splendid accessible metropolitan references; sober, respectful, and industrious; careful driver. Bone, 145 West 54th St., private stable.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—In house or stable; by a neat, intelligent young man; recently landed; is respectful, careful, and industrious. W. B., care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman, with first-class city references. E. T., 1,291 Lexington Av.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; good valet; city references. Daniel Pyne, 513 6th Av., care janitor.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife, separate or together; husband furnace, windows, brass, &c.; wife plain cook and first-class laundress; best city reference. 208 West 67th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man in a private family, or run elevator and attend to door; willing and obliging. Henry Lodenberg, care of Ernst Delin, 310 East 34th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; good waiter; city references. Daniel Pyne, 529 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Young man valeting gentlemen wishes one or two more; best references; moderate terms. G. Carlson, 224 East 27th St.

VALET.—By competent young man; active, obliging; first-class references. Walker, 306 East 18th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By a colored waiter or useful man; reference. P. Kennedy, 139 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—By expert, to take charge of account; evening work; moderate. H., 25 3d Av., Times Agency.

COMPANION and ASSISTANT.—By an American young man of good appearance, kind disposition, and musical talent; to a cultured gentleman accustomed to the best surroundings. Address, with some particulars, stating age, height, and weight, Protestant Companion, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVANTS. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; PRIVATE family; good home for neat girl; wages, $18. Inquire 922 East 138th St., near St. Ann's Av.

WANTED—Competent French maids, waitresses, second men at once. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent valet; one having some knowledge of massage preferred; references must be first-class. Call D., Box 5, 200 West 56th St., 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE.

FIREPROOF,
Grand Boulevard and 63d Street, West,
American and European Plans,
Cuisine and Service strictly first-class.

A few very pretty 2-room suites can now be rented at $15 per week and upward. Larger apartments at correspondingly low rates.

Families desiring to locate for the Winter will find at this hotel an atmosphere of quiet refinement where all the luxuries and quiet of home life may be enjoyed without any of its annoyances and at the very smallest expense.

WM. CAULDWELL, Owner and Prop.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

THE
GROSVENOR,
5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.
M. J. SHEA.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 66th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO ESTABLISH his son or a connection with a prosperous firm, may do so by subscribing capital to a leading business firm on 5th Av. Address BUSINESS, Box 140 Times Office.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Is clearing $250 monthly; $5,000 cash required. Address BARGAIN, 753 6th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—BERKSHIRE FAMILY OFFER CHOICE rooms, (excellent board optional,) near 6th Av., below 50th; terms moderate; highest references at Dailey's, 151 East 51st St.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant suite on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; also third-story front room.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

45 WEST 25TH ST.—Desirable second floor; private bath; also hall room for gentleman; table excellent; references.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Handsome suite of rooms, or single; dressing room; ample closet room; bathroom; one block from "L;" near Park; furnished entirely new; board optional; in refined private family.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisment, and only those who really desire strictly private family life, luxurious surroundings, perfect cuisine, and will moderately share expenses, need address L. & Co., 30 State St., New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS in apartment to let, with board. BOLLES, 252 West 85th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH, 9 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; gentlemen only; references.

50TH ST., 142 EAST.—Two large rooms, neatly furnished; hall room; bath, gas; moderate; board optional.

153 WEST 93D ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with strictly first-class board; small private family; reference.

BRIGHT, NEWLY FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE room; one or two gentlemen; running water. KERR, 239 West 21st St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.



We have secured from the Receiver of the late J. B. Brewster & Co. the balance of the old company's stock of new carriages, comprising Broughams, Four-in-Hands, Landaus, Game Carts, Phaetons, Top-wagons, Carts, &c. These goods must be sold quickly, and no reasonable offer will be refused, as we need all available space for our own stock.

DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
Of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.
Warerooms 487 & 489 5th Ave.

A DEMAREST VICTORIA, CHEAP; ALL IN good order. Can be seen at Teaney's Stable, 39 West 44th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance. Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
THE LAKEWOOD,
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 19.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J., of ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS EARLY IN JANUARY.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

The Laurel House OF **Lakewood, New-Jersey,**
NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New-York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonge.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL, 148 Madison Av.—Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

TEACHERS.

COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXaminations.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET, CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey
IN COOPER UNION
To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Overflow in Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Third Av., at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, Sole Lessee & Manager. Every evening this week at 8:15, George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy, The
GEISHA.
Most Fascinating Musical Comedy in Town.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Next week The Geisha will be acted on Tuesday, Thursday, (Thanksgiving,) and Saturday Evenings, and for the Wednesday Matinée.
**Next week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, MISS ADA REHAN and MR. DALY'S Company, in
SHAKESPERE'S AS YOU LIKE IT.
MISS REHAN........as...............Rosalind
☞ TAKE NOTE. ☜
Next week: The Geisha, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and the Wednesday matinée. Next week: MISS REHAN in AS YOU LIKE IT, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and Thanksgiving and Saturday matinées.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
GREAT **SANTA MARIA** SUCCESS.
Book and music by Oscar Hammerstein.
Cast includes Lucille Saunders, Alice Rose, Eleanor Elton, Julius Steger, and James T. Powers.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.
THE GREATEST EVER.
Charming Cherry Sisters
The Florenz Troupe, the Hanlon Trio, Alexandra Martens, the Poluskis, Amann, etc.
OLYMPIA WINTER GARDEN.
Floor Vaudeville and Bal Champetre at 11 P. M.
Tickets purchased for Music Hall or Theatre are good for free admission to the Winter Garden and Bal Champetre.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
R. F. Outcault, the "Yellow Kid."
Female Football Game.
WINTER GARDEN SATURDAY NIGHT,
Louise Blaudet appears Dec. 6.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera, Season 1896-97.
To-night, at 7:45, Die Meistersinger.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Plancon, de Vries, Bars, D'Aubigne, and Bispham. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Nov. 20, Tannhauser.
Mmes. Emma Eames and Marie Engle, Gogny, Plancon, D'Aubigne, Bars, and Lassalle. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Nov. 21, FAUST. Melba, Olitzka, Jean and Ed de Reszke, and Lassalle.
Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.
Sat. Ev'g, Nov. 21, at popular prices, Donizetti's Opera, LA FAVORITA.
Mantelli, Bauermeister, Cremonini, Plancon, and Ancona. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Nov. 22, 1st Sunday Night Concert.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.
Répertoire next week—Monday, Nov. 23, Romeo et Juliette. Wed., Nov. 25, Huguenots. Thurs., Nov. 26, Thanksgiving night, extra performance of FAUST. Friday, Nov. 27, Lohengrin.

Academy of Music.
Last week of the opera.
To-night, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, for the third and last time, the highly successful new opera,
Andrea Chenier.
Friday, Nov. 20, LOHENGRIN, (only time this season.)
Farewell matinée, Saturday, Nov. 21.
LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia..............................Mme. Huguet

"A great artist—not a prodigy."
HUBERMAN
at 12, Greatest Living Violinist.
Carnegie Hall, Nov. 21,
Assisted by Seidl's Orchestra.
Seats now selling at Schuberth's. Prices, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., and 50c.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
Thursday, Nov. 19th, at 8:30 P. M.
PIANO RECITAL
ALBERT LOCKWOOD
Reserved Seats.......$1.00 and $1.50
For sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

LYCEUM at 8:15....4th Av. & 23d St. Matinées, Thurs. & Sat. ..Sothern's Last Week....
E. H. SOTHERN.
.....AN ENEMY TO THE KING.....
**Tuesday next at 8:15, The LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY; its tenth Season....
Opening play, a new comedy-drama:
THE COURTSHIP OF LEONIE.
THE COURTSHIP OF LEONIE.
Seats for first fortnight now ready.

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK,
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Admission 50 cents.
OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON & EVENING.
7th Regiment Band.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat.
H. C. MINER.........Proprietor and Manager
LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 23, Wm. H. Crane in His Wife's Father. Seat Sale Thursday.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
THE REIGNING SUCCESS.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
EVENINGS AT 8:10. MATINEE SATURDAY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
"He captures you most completely."—Herald.
AUGUSTE VAN BIENE THE BROKEN MELODY.
THE ACTOR-MUSICIAN.

CARNEGIE HALL............ROSENTHAL
Last Recital ROSENTHAL. Thursday Aft. 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's. Steinway Piano Used.

Herald Square Theatre. To-night at 8.
"A GENUINE SUCCESS."—N. Y. World.
THE MANDARIN.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

CASINO. Evenings at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
Jack AND THE Bean Stalk.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
100th Performance Dec. 1st. Souvenirs
JOHN DREW. 4th Month. Rosemary.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.

BIJOU. LAST 10 NIGHTS.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42D ST. AND LEX. AV.
MAT. TO-DAY. PRICES, 25, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
PETER F. Dailey A GOOD THING.

KOSTER & BIAL'S LONA SISTERS BARRISON
WONDERFUL BIOGRAPH AND 16 GREAT ACTS.

Hoyt's Theatre. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
A Florida Enchantment.
Souvenir night, 50th performance, Thurs., Nov. 19.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last 4 nights. Last Sat. Mat.
ROBERT HILLIARD | THE MUMMY.
Nov. 23—Mr. Richard Mansfield.

PALMER'S THEATRE.
To-night, every night, at 8:15. Saturday Mat., 2.
Roaring Dick & Co.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
SECOND MONTH! NOT A DULL MOMENT!
WHITNEY OPERA CO. IN BRIAN BORU.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
"Best American Play."—Evening Sun.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. SECRET SERVICE

STANDARD. 2 Performances Daily at 2:15 and 8:15 o'clock.
BOSTON HOWARD ATHENAEUM CO.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
Wm. A. Brady's Magnificent Production,
UNDER THE POLAR STAR.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
50th performance Mon., Nov. 23. Souvenirs.
THE CHERRY PICKERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
SHAFT NO. 2.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. H. Conried, Mgr.
To-night, last time, "PAPA NITSCHE."

MR. GRUBER'S PHILLIPPIC

EXCORIATES PARKHURST, ROOSEVELT, AND WARING.

In a Speech Made Before the Lincoln League He Airs His Wrath Anent a Number of Current Events.

Abraham Gruber spoke at the Lincoln League, Grand and Forsyth Streets, last night. The Lincoln League is the social part of the Republican organization in the Eighth Assembly District—practically the same old 'Ate District of the days of John J. O'Brien and his followers.

The league had its regular meeting last night, the first since election day. Ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray is the Republican leader of the district now, and he presided. After Secretary McGivney had read the minutes, new rules were adopted looking to the ethical culture of the club, in that they prohibited gambling in the rooms, a subject about which there had been much complaint. Then Mr. Murray introduced Mr. Gruber, whom he described as a witty speaker of great ability, who "proposed getting rid of an accumulation of bile."

After praising his own Assembly District, the Twenty-first, and also the Eighth District, Mr. Gruber said:

"We read in the newspapers that a gentleman named Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League have already entered upon the Mayoralty campaign for next year, and we are told that Dr. Parkhurst has said that he will enter into no alliance with Plattism, Lauterbachism, or Gruberism, but will ally himself with the City Vigilance League and similar organizations.

"Speaking for myself only, and not for any organization, I now send word to Dr. Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League that Plattism, Lauterbachism, and Gruberism seeks no extension of the partnership with Dr. Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League. We might as well have an understanding with each other now. We might as well talk plain. Dr. Parkhurst as a minister of the Gospel we all respect. Dr. Parkhurst as a politician enters the arena with us all on even terms, and when he gives blows he must expect blows in return. Dr. Parkhurst frequently visits Police Headquarters. I believe that if Archbishop Corrigan made daily visits to Police Headquarters, and there was there a Commissioner of the Roman Catholic faith, that the town would be rent with lamentations and protestatinons over the interference of the clergy.

"I tell Dr. Parkhurst now that political issues should be fought out on political lines, and that religion as such should not enter into such controversies.

"Among the many reasons that led to the defeat of Bryan was the attack upon the Supreme Court, yet on the day after the Court of Appeals of our own State reversed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Inspector McLaughlin Dr. Parkhurst attacked that court and said that it canonized criminals. The Court of Appeals probably knows of Dr. Parkhurst.

"Dr. Parkhurst says that he will have nothing to do with Platt—Platt, who stands higher to-day than any other Republican; Platt, who caused to be inserted in the Republican platform the plank that held the Republican Party together and dismembered the Democracy—Dr. Parkhurst will have nothing to do with Platt!

"Two years of non-partisanship in the Government of this city have proved that nobody but the money aristocracy of New-York City can get the places of honor or emolument or can dictate appointments to office.

"Next to Dr. Parkhurst comes Mr. Roosevelt, who has held office ever since I wore knickerbockers."

"How long is that?" asked ex-Police Commissioner Murray, interrupting.

"Oh! about twenty years," said Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Gruber then attacked Mr. Roosevelt's civil-service views, and criticised him for the use of the term 'foreign-born' citizens.

"He never makes a public utterance," said Mr. Gruber, "without alluding to the foreign born. I say to Mr. Roosevelt that if it had been left to the Southern States, to Kansas, and to Nebraska, which are not overburdened with foreign-born citizens, to decide the last election, William J. Bryan would have been elected President of the United States. I tell Mr. Roosevelt that the sooner he stops talking about foreign-born citizens the better it will be for the party he claims to affiliate with. If Mr. Roosevelt's ancestors left Europe a century and a half before my ancestor did, that simply shows that Mr. Roosevelt's ancestors were compelled to leave so much sooner than mine did."

Mr. Gruber then turned his attention to Col. Waring, and said that he deserved great credit for cleaning the streets. There his praise of Col. Waring stopped, and he proceeded to attack him on the ground of the Herbert Tate scow-trimming contract, using the controversy between Col. Waring and Col. George Bliss as a means to this end. Mr. Gruber rehearsed this controversy, and then said: "If a Tammany Hall politician or a Republican organization politician had entered into such a contract he would have been indicted, tried, convicted, and in Sing Sing by this time. I earnestly hope that Col. Waring will demand an investigation, and produce his accounts, and that Mr. Tate will do the same. Non-partisanship so called, is in disgrace, and lies under a cloud until Dr. Parkhurst apologizes to the Court of Appeals, until Roosevelt gives citizens of New-York who want to get on the police force a fair examination, and until Col. Waring and Tate show their hands."

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, who was elected to the Assembly in the Tenth District over Otto Kempner by three votes, was called upon for a speech, and made one that showed that he would be able to hold his own among the New-York City members in the line of oratory in the Assembly. Michael J. McCann of the Twenty-fifth District was also among the speakers.

COL. PRICE APPOINTED.

Mayor Wurster Puts Him on Civil Service Commission.

Col. George A. Price was yesterday appointed by Mayor Wurster a member of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission, to succeed Irving L. Bragdon, resigned.

Col. Price is a Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, and prominent in Grand Army circles. He is a member of the hat and fur firm of Balch, Price & Co., and lives at 18 Montgomery Place. He is a member of the Montauk and Union League Clubs, and is prominent in Republican politics. He was a member of the County Civil Service Commission, which was legislated out of office at the time of the annexation of the county towns.

Mayor Wurster first publicly announced the appointment during an address at the Grand Post dinner last night at the Montauk Club, at which Col. Price presided. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

Say the Sale Was Illegal.

The H. B. Claflin Company have commenced suit through Goldsmith & Doherty, their lawyers, against Jacob Webster and others to set aside the transfer of property at 1,453 Lexington Avenue. Jacob Webster was a manufacturer of underwear and shirt waists, doing business as Webster & Co. Mrs. Webster and Myron L. Webster were the partners in this firm. The factory was at 73 West Houston Street and the retail store on Twenty-third Street. About a month ago the firm failed, but just before the failure Jacob Webster transferred the house at 1,453 Lexington Avenue. The Claflin Company are creditors for $3,200. They claim that the transfer of the property was not legal. The house is valued at $25,000, with incumbrances, $10,500.

Wednesday, Nov. 18th.

Underwear Department.

Ladies' Cambric Skirts, (with ruffle of embroidery,) 85 cts.

Eiderdown Bath Robes, (bound with satin ribbon,) $5.85.

Flannel Wrappers, (in pink, blue, red, cadet gray and black,) $4.75.

Corsets, "Z. Z. Corsets, long waist, $1.85.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

HARMONY NOT DISTURBED.

St. James P. E. Church Choir Not Discharged.

A report was circulated yesterday alleging that there was a threatening storm brewing in the surpliced choir of the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, over the discharge of the entire choir by the new organist, Walter Hall, and that the congregation had taken sides, some for and some against Mr. Hall.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, emphatically denied that there was any truth whatever in the report, and that it was undoubtedly originated and spread by some disgruntled singer whose services were dispensed with in Mr. Hall's endeavor to improve the choir. Dr. Warren said that there had been no attempt made to do away with the surpliced choir and substitute a quartet, nor would there be in the future. He further added that everything in the church's affairs was running smoothly and harmoniously, and that, moreover, Mr. Hall, who had achieved a splendid reputation as the former organist of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, was given full charge of the choir, and could make any changes that he saw fit, but it was not Mr. Hall's intention to turn off any of the old members who were a force for good in the choir.

Everett P. Wheeler, who is a prominent member of the church, declared the report to be a "tempest in a teapot," and that the church members always left the musical matters in the hands of the Musical Committee, which consisted of H. Blanchard Dominick, William Watts Sherman, and Thomas P. Fowler, all of whom were competent musical critics.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, another prominent member, corroborated Mr. Wheeler's statements.

The St. James Church choir has been noted for the last ten years for paying great attention to its musical services. The choir was organized about fifteen years ago by Edward S. Stubbs, now organist of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Church, and through his endeavors the choir became one of the most efficient church musical organizations in the city. About six years ago the late Alfred Stubbs Baker, a nephew of Mr. Stubbs, took charge. Mr. Baker died about a month ago, and the Music Committee engaged Mr. Hall to take charge of the choir and to act as organist.

GOLD HOLDINGS INCREASED.

Steamers Brought $29,500, and the Sub-Treasury Gained $383,000.

Gold to the amount of $29,500 came to this port yesterday. By the steamship Yucatan $4,000 arrived from Mexico, for the Guggenheim Smelting Company. On the steamship Grenada, from Port of Spain, was $20,000 for the Colonial Bank, and $5,500 for J. H. Arthur & Co.

The Sub-Treasury's net gain in gold yesterday was $383,000. About $700,000 was received from banks. Much of this was deposited on Monday and the collections were made yesterday.

The steamship New-York will to-day take to Europe 455,000 ounces of silver, shipped by various firms.

Exchanging Gold for Paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Prior to the 4th of November there was something over $12,000,000 in paper in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in this city, the largest amount ever accumulated in one place on the Pacific Coast. Every dollar of it had been redeemed in gold, and for once Assistant United States Treasurer Berry had on hand more paper money than he knew what to do with. Since that time $7,000,000 have been shipped to Washington intact, and nearly all of the remaining $5,000,000 have been paid out in exchange for gold. The depositing of gold in exchange for paper money commenced soon after the results of the general election became known, and the result is that the flow of gold at the Sub-Treasury has again become nominal.

BITTEN BY A LITTLE DOG.

Wild Animal Causes Excitement in Columbus Avenue.

A black and tan dog supposed to have been mad ran amuck in upper Columbus Avenue Monday night and before it could be killed bit two boys. At Ninety-ninth Street the dog bit John Pela, thirteen years old, of 86 West One Hundredth Street. At Ninety-eighth Street it bit Christopher Katzenberger, fifteen years old, of 13 West One Hundredth Street. Later Patrolman Wanamaker killed the dog.

Katzenberger and the carcass of the dog were taken to the Pasteur Institute. Katzenberger refused to be treated and went home. Young Pela could not be found after the affair, but yesterday it was said he had felt no ill effects from the bite.

He Slept Under an Engine.

James Finnen, thirty-five years old, a homeless man, went into the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad roundhouse, at St. Paul and West Side Avenues, Jersey City, Monday night and crawled upon a heap of warm ashes under an engine and went to sleep. When the engine was run out yesterday morning the wheels passed over him, cutting off both his legs. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, but will probably die.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

Sale of Silk and Velvet.

10,000 yards Colored Silk:—Plain or Fancy designs, suitable for Street and Evening wear,
35 cts. to $1.50 per yard,
(Less than one-half their usual price.)

Novelty Velvets:—A variety of designs and colors,
(About one-half their former prices.)

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

ANCHORIA'S SHAFT BROKEN.

Making Repairs at Sea and Will Reach Port To-day.

The Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Mobile, from London, which arrived yesterday, brought word that the Anchor Line steamship Anchoria had broken her shaft, and was anchored east of Nantucket, a day's steaming from New-York, pending repairs. The Mobile also brought Purser Matheson of the Anchoria, from whom the particulars of the accident were learned.

Mr. Matheson said that the Anchoria had a pleasant voyage, without incident, till 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening, when the shaft snapped without warning. An examination showed the break to be in a length of which a duplicate was carried on board, and the chief engineer reported to Capt. Wilson that he would be able to make repairs and be ready to proceed in forty-eight hours.

Capt. Wilson ordered soundings to be made, and finding only thirty-five fathoms, he anchored the ship. The passengers were inclined to make merry over the affair when they understood that there was no danger.

The Mobile sighted the Anchoria Monday in latitude 40 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 50 minutes west, and bore down to her and asked if assistance was required. Capt. Wilson of the Anchoria said he did not need assistance, but he requested Capt. Layland of the Mobile to give a passage to New-York to his purser, Mr. Matheson. Capt. Layland consented, and Mr. Matheson was sent aboard the Mobile in one of the Anchoria's lifeboats.

The Anchoria left Glasgow Nov. 5, and Moville Nov. 6. She has on board 18 first cabin, 118 second cabin, and 52 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. All of the passengers are well. She will probably reach New-York to-night.

FROM AND TO EUROPE.

Passengers Who Arrived and Those Who Will Sail To-day.

Among the European passengers who arrived yesterday were the following:

American Line steamship New-York, from Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. William Duke, Lieut. Commander Edward H. Gheen, United States Navy; L. I. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., George Lippincott, the Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Pierce, the Countess Pappenheim and child, L. Cavendish Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. David Dwight Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, and H. B. Gordon Warren.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa and Gibraltar—Gilbert Allis, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gifford, the Misses Trenholm, J. F. Wallach, and the Very Rev. P. R. Mayer.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day are the following:

American Line steamship New-York, for Southampton—W. P. Beers, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Holdsworth, N. W. Halsey, Mrs. J. H. Mapleson, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the Right Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Thorburn, and J. M. Tappen.

White Star Line steamship Majestic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—T. B. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Broadhurst, John Fallows, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick, S. H. Graves, Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Joyce, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Thomas C. McIntyre, T. J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicoll, Charles P. Pressley, United States Vice Consul at Marseilles, and J. D. Smyth.

Red Star Line steamship Friesland, for Antwerp—H. A. Baldwin, J. Milton Dyer, William B. Leroy, L. A. Watres, and H. Montandon.

SILVER CROSS NURSERY FAIR.

Opens in the Harlem Casino, Directed by Many Church Women.

The Association of the Silver Cross Day Nursery, 242 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, opened its three days' fair yesterday at 3 P. M. in the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Eleven booths, prettily decorated, Empire style, in red and white, were presided over by the members of the association.

Prominent Harlem church organizations have contributed to the fair by presenting booths and their contents. Among these contributions are the general, the children's, and the tea tables, representing the Second Collegiate Church. The first is in charge of Mrs. Edward G. Wells. The second is presided over by Mrs. F. W. Blauvelt, and the third is in the care of Miss N. T. Freeman.

The Mount Morris Baptist Church has two booths, one for the disposal of stationery, at which Mrs. M. Cox presides, and a linen department, in charge of Mrs. A. E. Fountain, Jr. A candy and flower booth represents St. Andrew's Church, and is in charge of Mrs. Malcolm McLean.

The refreshment department is filled by parishioners of Holy Trinity and the Harlem Presbyterian Church. Mrs. A. Van Deventir is Chairman. A general table, in charge of Mrs. James D. Platt, represents Holy Trinity. St. Andrew Circle of King's Daughters contributed a grocery table, at which Miss Callender presides.

The association itself has the utility table. Mrs. Charles F. Bixton is Chairman. The association expects to realize between $4,000 and $5,000. The fair will last until Thursday. It opens at 3 P. M., and closes at 6, and reopens at 8 P. M., to close at 10.

Clerk Charged with Stealing.

Mary Marvin, twenty-four years old, a saleswoman in the upholstery department of the T. C. Brown & Van Anglen Company's dry goods store, 21 and 23 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Potts on a charge of larceny. Goods had been missed from the upholstery department for some time, and Miss Marvin was finally accused of taking them. At her home, 26 Magnolia Avenue, the police found a pair of silk curtains and lambrequins valued at $50. Miss Marvin told Justice Potts that she went to work at the store in June last. Shortly after she bought the curtains and lambrequins from Charles Pellet, Superintendent of the department, agreeing to pay $2 a week for them until they were paid for. This she said she had done. Mr. Pellet denied her statement. Miss Marvin was paroled until to-day.

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Tailor Made Suits,
Cheviot, Tweed, English mixtures, black or blue Serge—coats lined with fancy brocaded silk—skirts taffeta silk lined—
$23.50.

Skirts,
Black Brocaded Satin—lined throughout with silk—
$22.50,
value $32.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TRACTION CO. TO RETIRE

THE DIRECTORS DECIDE TO EXCHANGE ITS SHARES.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Stock Will Replace Traction—Receipts Increase $604,684.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company, at a meeting yesterday at 621 Broadway, passed a resolution to divide the stocks in the company's treasury among the stockholders, and also to divide the certificates of indebtedness of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company now held in the treasury in the form of interest-bearing scrip, redeemable at par within three years.

In their announcement of this resolution the Directors state that the Metropolitan Traction Company is not an operating railroad company, but a construction and investment company, and holds in its treasury all the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The result of this action by the Traction Company will be that, as the stockholders turn in their shares of Traction Company stock, they will receive in exchange therefor the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, share for share, and also, in addition thereto, interest-bearing scrip of such railway company to the amount of about 20 per cent. of their holdings of stock.

When this transfer or exchange of stock is made there will be little or nothing left of the Traction Company and its affairs will be wound up and pass out of existence as a separate corporation. This action of the Directors came as a surprise to most people at this time, although it was well known that such would be the ultimate end of the corporation when its functions had been fulfilled.

What Mr. Vreeland Says.

Mr. Herbert H. Vreeland, President of both the Metropolitan Traction and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Companies, said last night:

"The Directors of the company deemed that the object for which the Traction Company as a construction and investment corporation had been attained and concluded that the time had come to distribute its holdings among its stockholders and wind up its affairs. The Street Railway Company is now in a position to operate its roads and can really do better under its franchises and corporate powers than the Traction Company could.

"The plan and details which were originally laid out by the Traction Company will be carried out in full. It will add to its lines, will improve its service, will adopt the best motive power that the law will allow, and will do the best it can for the traveling public that experience and means will permit. The present action of the Traction Company's Directors will make no possible difference in the management of the Street Railway Company, unless it be to facilitate its operations."

Mr. Vreeland further said that all rumors of a combination of any sort or kind between the traction or the street railway company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company were absolutely without foundation. No negotiations looking to that end had ever been had, and the subject had never even been considered or talked of by the traction or street railway people. And furthermore, the present action of the traction company was not in any way, shape or manner influenced by such negotiations, or the possibility of them at any time.

Did Not Want the Elevated.

Mr. Vreeland intimated very strongly that neither the traction nor the street railway company had any especial use for the elevated railroad, and did not want it. Their business was operating surface lines, and they were entirely satisfied with that branch of passenger business.

The quarterly statement of the Metropolitan Traction Company operating the street railway company, for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, shows that the street railway company increased its gross earnings for that quarter by $604,684, equal to 12,093,000 passengers. During the same quarter the elevated railroad company decreased $113,695 in its gross earnings, equal to the loss of 2,279,900 passengers.

Metropolitan Traction stock is listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, but not on the New-York Stock Exchange. It is, however, traded in in the unlisted department of the latter. It is understood that when the stock is retired the stock of the street railway company will be listed. At present there is no Metropolitan Street Railway stock on the market, as it is held entirely by the traction company.

Stocks of the Companies.

The Metropolitan Traction Company was incorporated in this State in 1892, with an authorized capital stock of $30,000,000, of which about $27,000,000 had been issued at the last official report. The capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is also $30,000,000.

This latter company operates about 183 miles of surface street railroads in this city. It controls by ownership of stock the Metropolitan Street Railroad, the Thirty-fourth Street Cross-town, and the Fulton Street Railroads, and leases during the life of their charters the Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the Twenty-third Street, the Central Park, North and East River, and the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry lines. It leases for ninety-nine years the Ninth Avenue, the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry and the Eighth Avenue Railroads.

It also leases the Sixth Avenue for 800 years, and the New-York and Harlem Street Railroad for 990 years.

The officers of the traction company are: H. H. Vreeland, President; P. A. B. Widener, Vice President; Charles E. Warren, Secretary; A. H. Paget, Treasurer. The officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are: H. H. Vreeland, President and General Manager; D. B. Hasbrouck, First Vice President; H. S. Robinson, Second Vice President; Charles E. Warren, Secretary, and H. S. Beattie, Treasurer.

Among the directors in the first-named company are R. S. Hayes, Thomas F. Ryan, W. S. Elkins, and Thomas Dolan, and in the Street Railway Company directory are R. Somers Hayes, Thomas F. Ryan, J. Wadsworth Ritchen, and Ralph L. Anderton, Jr.



A patient once said of her doctor: "he has the largest practice in the city, yet never seems to have any case but mine."

That's a perfect physician.

We endeavor to carry out this same principle with each and every one of our customers. The consideration given them—the attention given every garment we sell, is our plea for business; and our watchfulness doesn't stop with the selling, it's further reaching.

The clothes must bear out their promises; give complete and full satisfaction, else we insist upon their return.

That's the meaning of "money back if you want it."

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LA ROCHE DID NOT FLY.

He Simply Hoaxed a Number of Sensational Newspapers.

Leon La Roche, a "circus actor," late with Barnum's, did not fly to San Francisco yesterday. His "flying machine" has no wings, and is standing to-day in a stable yard in Hoboken, eyed by the Schneiders and the O'Malleys, who live next door. La Roche knew he couldn't fly, but this fact did not lead him to correct the spreading impression that he had solved a great problem, and would soar away to the westward.

A story printed by several newspapers in substance said that La Roche had the real thing in flying machines, and that he would give a private trial before a favored few in the yard at the rear of 94 Grand Street, Hoboken. This yard is bounded on the west by a stable having three doors, and on the north by the blacksmith's shop. A jungle of tenements spreads away to the south.

From noon to 4 o'clock promoters and reporters visited the back room of the little blacksmith's shop in such numbers as to elate "Prof." La Roche exceedingly. There his machine lay, a curious affair, looking like a giant's corkscrew, with nothing but a skeleton arrangement around a brass-covered pole, about fifteen feet long. La Roche caressed the ribs lovingly with a file. He was smoothing off the rough edges.

"Well, how do you expect to fly with that?" asked a promoter.

The "professor" only smiled and filed. The question was repeated in a louder tone.

"Eet eez ze grand marsheen; I shall test eet in ze yard," he replied, with a smile.

Other questions elicited that he was a Frenchman, a "circus actor" by profession, that the trial of the machine would take place at half-past 4 o'clock, that he hoped to get an engagement at Hammerstein's, Koster & Bial's, or the Madison Square Garden, and that he had been tinkering with what were supposed to be flying machines for the last ten years. He said "Pleece to come" to all the reporters, being very anxious that they return.

Returning at the time stated, some of the invited ones beheld the pole standing on end and kept in place with ropes stretched in four directions. A half dozen tenement children, two smiling German women, a dog, and a goat stood around, each apparently waiting for something to turn up. This something proved to be the "professor." The door in the barn, over which was painted in scrawling white letters, "Stall No. 3," opened, and out he came. He was hatless and coatless. Green knickerbockers and an undershirt, a four days' growth of beard, stockings that once were probably shining black, and sandals such as circus performers use, completed his outfit. Following him came a small boy rolling a huge perforated ball.

The professor looked around pompously. Unscrewing a half of the big ball, he discarded his sandals and stepped nimbly inside the other half. Then he curled himself up while the cover, or top part, was screwed on and the ball made whole again. The ball was then placed in the track on the spiral pathway, and slowly it ascended to the top of the pole. This is called the mysterious ball trick, and is performed by turning the body in the ball. The descent was made in the same way. It was a great treat to the tenement children. The German women smiled at it. A stranger who had heard the flying story said it opened up a new era in press agency work.

Price Investigation Adjourned.

WHITE PLAINS, N. J., Nov. 17.—Very little interest was manifested to-day in the investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, which was resumed before Referee Daniel W. Guernsey. Superintendent Pierce was again on the stand, and in detail denied the charges of witnesses at former hearings. Nothing of interest transpired. The hearing was adjourned to Nov. 27.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Some of the leading Republican clubs of the city will attend the performance of "A Good Thing" at the Murray Hill Theatre Friday night.

—It was reported yesterday that R. N. Stephens, the author of "An Enemy to the King," now current at the Lyceum Theatre, was dangerously ill at Cleveland. His illness is said to be caused by lung trouble.

—The season of the New Imperial Opera Company at the Academy is drawing to a close. The last performances are now announced. To-night "Andrea Chenier" will be given; Friday evening "Lohengrin," and Saturday matinée "Lucia di Lammermoor."

—The receipts the opening night of the opera season, with "Faust," were the largest in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House for any regular performance, apart, of course, from special nights, on which extraordinary bills were offered.

—Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the actor and manager, and Gilbert Parker, the novelist, are both passengers on the St. Louis, due here Friday. Fitzroy Gardner, Tree's business manager, and Alfred Wigley, his stage manager, arrived yesterday on the New-York with all the scenery and properties. "The Seats of the Mighty" will be produced in Washington next week.

Bed Coverings.

White Blankets, —full size,—
$3.95 & $4.85.

White Marseilles bed spreads, full size and hemmed,
$2.50.

Silkoline Covered Cotton Comforters,
$1.85,
value $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Marie Barbella, whose second trial for murder has been begun, has been very nervous and melancholy within the last few days, spending the greater part of her time in tears when alone. To quiet her, Matron Smith of the Tombs has kept her as much as possible with her in her office, a large room at the entrance to the female prison. Behind the desk at the one large and comparatively light window in the room Marie sits with her work. She embroiders, knits, and crochets beautifully, and she is very industrious. She is kept supplied with knitting silk, and she has made little gifts for many of her friends. For the Countess di Brazza she made a chatelaine bag, and for the daughters of the Countess each a belt of gold-colored silk, secured with buckles of gold, purchased by Countess di Brazza, and each bearing the owner's initials and the words, "From Marie Barberi." Other gifts of Marie's have been men's crocheted scarfs. Warden Van De Carr of the Tombs has one. Marie has crocheted one for each of her two lawyers, Mr. Friend and Mr. Crossman, and one for the son of Matron Smith.

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This changeable weather is bad for horses. The horse hospitals are filled with pneumonia patients.

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"The Cherry sisters do not represent such an unusual type," said the man who saw the entertainers—that word is the only one which covers their varied accomplishments—on their first night.

"Why, you would not have to go any further than—well, say, Flatbush," he remarked nonchalantly, "to duplicate them." It is hard on Flatbush. But then, the critic knows the place only by reputation.

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A free circulating library which does a broad and extensive work is the Roman Catholic Cathedral Library, at 123 East Fiftieth Street, connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. It is open not only to the parishioners of the Cathedral, but to any one of any religion who can bring a good reference. It contains about 20,000 of the best books of all kinds.

The library occupies a three-story brownstone house. The main floor is the library proper, the second the reading and reference room, and the third has the cataloguing department and the office of the Rev. Father Joseph H. McMahon, who has entire charge of the library, and who has done much financially and otherwise to make it the success it apparently is at the present time. Miss Agnes Wallace is the librarian, and, with eight or nine assistants, carries on the routine work, all the workers giving their services. Two boys and a woman who cleans the building constitute the paid staff. The library has five outside stations in different parts of the city from which books are delivered, and it also sends books to any part of the country where people care to become members. There is a good collection of French books in the library, and a woman living just outside of Chicago used to have three or four children's French books sent to her every few months. Books have been sent as far south as Texas, and now a woman writer in the Adirondacks is having books sent to her, several at a time, to aid her in her work. The reference department of the library is interesting. A student who wishes to look up a certain subject leaves a memorandum to that effect, and returning in a day or two finds all the references looked up and marked ready for use. The library was started with a few hundred books in November, 1887, by the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's, and intended at first only for the benefit of the parishioners. It is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. on weekdays, and from 10 to 12 A. M. on Sundays.

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Superstitious people will think there was some fatality in the fact that thirteen people were in the elevator which fell from the tenth floor of the American Tract Society Building on Monday. That all signs fail at times is proved by the fact that Miss Ruggles, who was the thirteenth person in the elevator, was the least seriously hurt of three persons injured by the accident.

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Horse Show talk seems out of date already, but no one has mentioned that one of the horses exhibited was adorned with natural flowers. It was Stamboul, on the last night of the Horse Show, at the nightly exhibit of the prize winners. Stamboul did very well in the way of prizes, and on that last night he wore a blue ribbon on either side of his bridle, and a championship prize ribbon of red, white, and blue at the front. The flowers he wore were great double violets, and there was a small cluster of them in each of the rosettes of his bridle. They were not conspicuous enough to be seen by any one outside the ring, but they were there as a testimonial of affection and appreciation from Stamboul's mistress. "There is nothing too good for Stamboul now," one of his admiring bodyguards remarked as he put the violets in place, standing just outside the horse's stall down stairs. "Mrs. Harriman sent these violets down for him to wear, and he must do it."

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Interesting Papers Read at the Academy of Medicine.

Diseases of the heart and their treatment was the subject discussed, last night, at the meeting of the Section of General Medicine of the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street. The first paper of the evening was read by Dr. Andrew H. Smith on "Anaemia in Relation to Cardiac Diseases."

The second paper was on "An Original Contribution to the Anatomy of the Blood Supply of the Heart; Its Bearing Upon Angina Pectoris; Treatment by Physical Methods," by Dr. H. Newton Heineman. Dr. Heineman recommended saline baths as beneficial in cases of angina pectoris. He also prescribed graduated exercise.

Both papers were discussed at length by the members present.

Against Sunday Drinking.

A meeting was held at Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, last evening to protest against the operation of the Raines liquor law on Sundays. The meeting was largely attended by Catholic clergy and laity, and was conducted under the auspices of St. Paul's Guild and the Paulist Fathers. The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted condemning the operation of the law and urging the citizens to demand such an amendment to the law as will enforce the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Poems of the Loom.

Used as backgrounds for the brilliant furniture oddities on our "Novelty Floor" are rare Oriental Rugs—hand woven treasures of surpassing beauty and decorative interest.

Among Persian and Turkish specimens to be used as hangings are such delicious tangles of blues, greens, ambers, and reds as well nigh charm one's breath away.

In the ruggery corner is a collection of soft, deep tones to enrich any decorative scheme. No artistic interior is complete without them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Deputy Chief of Police Cortright started yesterday on a week's vacation. Acting Inspector Harley will act in his place.

—James O'Connell, twenty-four years old, fell from the roof of a three-story building at 434 Broome Street yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

—A man fell or jumped overboard from the dock at the foot of East Ninth Street yesterday. He was seen struggling in the water, but sank before assistance arrived.

—John R. Proctor will lecture before the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, this evening, on "The Federal Service." Richard Watson Gilder will preside.

—Prof. Ernest D. Burton of the University of Chicago will deliver his last lecture on the study of the New Testament, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, to-night.

—The first of the four organ recitals to be given by William C. Carl, First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, will begin Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. Prominent artists will assist Mr. Carl.

—The election of Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, vice Heman Dowd resigned, will be held this evening. The candidate is Lieut. Col. McCuskry Butt. Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment will preside.

—John Lee, twenty-five years old, was hanging a clothes line from a fire-escape on the fourth floor of 1,526 Avenue A yesterday morning, when he lost his balance and fell to the flagstones below. He was instantly killed.

—Hyman Lyons, a shoemaker, fifty-three years old, was fuond dead in his shop in the rear of 410 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday morning, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

—The Federation of East Side Workers will meet at 339 East Fourth Street to-morrow evening, when "Philanthropy and Municipal Life" will be discussed. President Roosevelt of the Police Board will be the principal speaker.

—William Ahearn of 459 West Eighteenth Street was discharged from the custody of the police yesterday by Magistrate Mott. It was suspected that Ahearn had thrown his wife, Bridget, down stairs and caused her death. There was no evidence to sustain the charge.

Brooklyn.

—The contract for the next five years for the removal and disposition of garbage was yesterday awarded by City Works Commissioner Willis to the F. L. Cranford Company at $605,000. The company's plant is to be situated at Barren Island. It will adopt the Arnold system of garbage reduction.

—Postmaster Sullivan has placed five letter boxes, the first of their kind, in the down-town district. These boxes have a time dial showing when the mail should be collected. They are intended as a check on careless postmen. If successful, the boxes will probably go into service throughout the country.

—Charles Weickman, a former hotel clerk at Escott's Hotel, Coney Island, was placed on trial in Judge Hurd's court yesterday, charged with robbing Charles J. Wendelken, a bookmaker, of $1,651 at Coney Island last June. Weickman denied having stolen the money, but admitted knowing where it was hidden. He was acquitted.

—For the fourth time the case of Mrs. Josephine Whitlach against the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Dykman. Mrs. Whitlach wants $10,000 for the death of her husband, who was insured in the Fidelity Company. He was a mining prospector, and was found dead in a San Francisco hotel with a bullet in his head. The company refused to pay the claim on the ground that Whitlach had committed suicide, and that the policy was therefore forfeited. The first and third trials were in Mrs. Whitlach's favor, but the company appealed. The second trial resulted in a disagreement.

New-Jersey.

—Raphael Carrittio, twenty-eight years old, of Division Street, West Hoboken, fell from a building on which he was working yesterday and broke his arm.

—Mrs. Charlotte Behr of 220 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, fell from a second-story window yesterday while adjusting a clothes line and was fatally injured. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Charles Both has been employed by the Jersey City Street and Water Board to examine the water accounts and the affairs of the department generally from the conclusion of the Yalden investigation in 1887 to date.

—The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday passed the ordinance requiring loaded wagons weighing 2,000 pounds to have three-inch tires, and wagons weighing 5,000 pounds to have four-inch tires on macadamized roads. It will go into effect Jan. 1.

—Richard Farrell, twenty-four years old, of 466 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement made by his employer, John Bowden, of 45 Harrison Avenue. The amount involved was not stated. Farrell was held for examination.

—Three tutti frutti machines were stolen from in front of as many stores in North Hudson Monday night. One was recoverde, the thief being so closely pursued that he dropped the box. In the other cases the thieves got away with the plunder. Eight boys were arrested on suspicion and are held for examination.

—Vice Chancellor Emory yesterday dismissed the temporary injunction secured by the North Hudson Railway Company to prevent the authorities of Union Hill from removing the company's tracks in Fourth Street and Bergenline Avenue for the purpose of building a sewer. The Vice Chancellor said the company could direct the work, but the tracks must be removed.

—At a public meeting held in Union Hill Monday night the authorities submitted to the taxpayers two propositions to build a new public school. One was to cost $25,000, the other $30,000, the difference being in the value of the site, according to location. Both propositions were defeated by decided majorities, although it was shown that the new school would only increase the tax rate from $2.60 to $2.65.

—The property of the Allison Dry Dock Company at the foot of First Street, Jersey City, was sold yesterday by Receiver Otto Crouse for $20,700. R. A. Simpson, President of the C. A. Woolsey Paint Works Company, was the purchaser. The dry dock business will be continued by a new company, which Mr. Simpson represented.

—Thomas Hamsen, thirty-five years old, of 41 Van Hassett Place, Brooklyn, was painting the outer rail of the Thirteenth Street viaduct, Jersey City, yesterday, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. His skull was fractured, and his injuries will prove fatal. He was taken to the City Hospital.

—Public School No. 1 of Jersey City occupies two lots on York Street. The authorities propose to tear it down and build a new and larger school. They will add the three adjoining lots to the plot. Two of these were purchased yesterday for $15,500. The owner of the third lot wants $10,000 for it, and the authorities will ask Judge Lippincott to appoint a commission to condemn the property.

—Edward Manahan and Samuel Johnson formerly roomed together at 140 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City. About six weeks ago Manahan got married and went to live at 27 Pollock Avenue. A suit of clothes and two watches belongnig to Johnson disappeared at the same time. Manahan was arrested yesterday for the theft. He was wearing the suit and had one of the watches in his pocket. He was held for examination.

—Rose Gisitsmann, seventeen years old, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday charged with stealing a watch. The charge was made by May Ray, to whom she had sold the watch and who had been arrested in consequence. It transpired that the watch had been stolen in New-York and that the girl had already been convicted and punished in that city. The charge was dismissed, but at the girl's suggestion she was sent to the penitentiary for sixty days as a vagrant.

No Pay for Cinder in Eye.

The jury that tried, before Justice Van Wyck, in Part II. of the City Court, a suit brought by Robert Clarke against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to recover $1,500 for injuries sustained by getting a cinder in his eye, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the railroad company. Clarke is a clerk at the Waldorf Hotel. He claimed that he got the cinder in his eye while riding in one of the defendant's cars in October, 1894.

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Part Two
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CHILDREN THEIR THEME

JEWISH WOMEN LISTEN TO INTERESTING PAPERS.

Youth in All Its Phases and Social and Club Life Fully Discussed at the Convention—Committees Appointed.

The convention of the National Council Jewish Women began its third day's session in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning, with a tendency on the part of several of the members to disagree with some of the addresses and reports of Monday.

The address of Mrs. Nellie L. Miller of Memphis, in which she declared that in the religious zeal of their Christian sisters Jewish women could learn a lesson as to their shortcomings, was attacked Monday, and defended by Mrs. Miller, but the strength of those who differed with her had not been exhausted.

The principal discussion, however, was in a group that gathered before the President, Mrs. Solomon, rapped for order.

"I am glad," said Mrs. A. H. Louis, standing in a group of others, "that Mrs. Miller had the courage to bring up the point that Jewish women are careless in working for their religion. I think our women, as a rule, are much more apathetic than they should be in matters of religion. I believe we could gain much by emulating the example of our neo-Christian sisters in that regard."

"Nothing can convince me," declared Mrs. Axman of Kansas City, "that Jewish women are in any way—religious or otherwise—behind Christian women."

Miss Hirschfield, a teacher in the Buffalo High School, was defending Mrs. Axman's statement when the business of the day began, and at the same time Mrs. Miller arrived. Mrs. Miller asked at once for the privilege of making an explanation, and it was granted.

"I had no idea of arousing such a tempest," she said, "but I spoke from conviction and from observation, as well as from a knowledge of the conditions existing among Jewish women. I have been quoted by a morning paper as saying that the Jewish woman is not the equal of her Christian sister. What I did say is that the Jewish woman is mentally, socially, and certainly morally, the equal of her Christian sister. I criticised her as being more lax in her religion than is the Christian woman."

Mrs. Solomon, the President, spoke in deprecation of the comparison of creeds in addresses and then, at the suggestion of Miss Hannah Marks of Cincinnati, a resolution was adopted declaring that the members of the council would use their influence to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath by shopping, social gatherings, and visiting.

The report of the Committee on Religion stirred up another discussion. Miss Sarah Lyons objected, in behalf of herself and others, to the report of the committee.

"We beg to object," she said, "to that part of the report which recommends the study of Claude Montefiore's Bible. Dr. Morais of Philadelphia has written a criticism in which he says that the reading of that Bible is detrimental to Judaism."

"This convention is not here to criticise any man's book," said a delegate in the rear of the hall.

Dr. Berkowitz of Philadelphia, who is President of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, was called upon, after a battle of motions, to give an opinion. He said he did not think it was the business of the convention to attempt to cope with theological subjects.

"I can simply say," he continued, "that the Jewish Chautauqua Society has recommended Montefiore's Bible, with certain reservations. I do not think it is wise to say any more on the subject at present."

Miss Lyons made a motion that the Montefiore Bible be stricken from the list of works approved by the Council of Jewish Women. The motion did not find a seconder. The report of the Committee on Religion was adopted, Miss Lyons making a protest.

Pleaded for Children.

Miss Julia Richman read the report of the National Committee on Religious School Work. She advocated the early admittance of children to religious schools, and said that she was sorry to see that in one school in New-York children under nine years were not admitted. Rabbi H. P. Mendes was the next speaker.

"Your children come to the synagogue," he said, "and hear us say what great sinners their parents are and in the next moment we say to them, 'Honor thy father and thy mother.'"

Dr. Mendes deplored the lack of interest in religion on the part of the Jews. He spoke with especial vigor against the Jewish custom of feeing ministers.

"A minister," he said, "is not a waiter to be tipped."

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of Sorosis, spoke the greetings of her organization and urged the members of the council to become members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin of Denver presented the report of the Committee on Philanthropy.

"Twenty-seven institutions of a philanthropic nature have been distinctly organized," she said, "and are maintained by the council, while six more have been organized by the council's direct influence. Upward of 2,000 individuals have been uplifted in an educational and industrial way, to say nothing of these same individuals in a moral and spiritual way. Seventeen already existing organizations have been given further impetus and material aid, while about a dozen mission Sunday schools are maintained by the council. Eight institutions are in contemplation, to say nothing of the countless number of members of the council who have been roused to good effort.

"Of the thirty-two sections that have reported, about half do not work on philanthropic lines, but of these there are five which maintain Sunday schools and four contemplate practical work in the future, leaving still a considerable number which do no philanthropic work, some giving no reason whatsoever, others stating that the benevolent societies in their respective cities look after the needs of the poor and sick.

"Has it ever occurred to you what the effect would be if the gilded youth of New-York City, the sons of millionaires and multi-millionaires would enter the profession of the ministry? Do you not think the ministry would become fashionable and many a young man would follow this example as eagerly as he now follows less noble fads? Suppose the same favorites of fortune, with their followers took not a fictitious, but a real, live, earnest interest in politics. Suppose these same social leaders, with all the privileges which wealth and leisure give them, served in an army of friendly visitors of the poor? Do you not think the ranks would soon be filled? Do you not think the great chasm between the side of filth, misery, and physical and mental wretchedness and that of luxury would soon be bridged, not with left-handed palliations, but right-handed cures?"

The following committees were appointed: Nominating Committee—Mrs. Flora Schwab, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Eli Strauss, Maryland; Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, Georgia; Miss Rose Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Meldola de Sola, Montreal; Mrs. Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg, Penn., and Mrs. H. Riegelman, Iowa.

Committee on Resolutions—Mrs. J. Leo, Montreal; Mrs. Harris, Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. Laura Jacobson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Weinberg, Newark, and Miss Jacobson, Portland, Oregon.

A Greeting from St. Louis.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session a telegram was received from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in National convention in St. Louis. It read:

"Cordial greeting. We are workers together for God and humanity."

Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg was directed to send responsive greetings.

Miss Rose Sommerfield reported as to the charitable work of the council.

"The transportation evil," she said, "is a question which has long been agitating the workers in charitable institutions. How can it be stopped, and why do so many of our societies persist in sending the poor all over the country? I am sadly afraid there is no remedy for this evil unless we form a National Association of Hebrew Charities. Were such an organization effected, agents could visit the smaller cities of this country with a view of placing there many of those families who are now huddled together in the few large cities, where year by year the opportunity of earning a livelihood is becoming less and less. In smaller towns many fields of activity would be open to them which in the large cities are already overcrowded.

"We should also have a charity conference every year or two, and many of the perplexing questions which now disturb us could be discussed and possibly their solution would result ultimately to the great good of hundreds.

"Therefore, in the name of the unfortunate poor, the National Council of Jewish Women pleads for co-operation; pleads for better methods in distributing money intrusted to our care; pleads for friendly visitors; pleads for charity organizations in every city throughout the length and breadth of this land."

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, told about the organization of women's societies. "There are at present," she said, "five hundred clubs in the General Federation and twenty-three State Federations."

She declared that one of the great advantages of the club movement was that it broke down the barriers of social caste and enabled women to meet face to face, heart to heart, and give expression to their innermost sentiments.

"The idea of social life," she said, "is not to make it a society life, but to make it a broader, higher social life. This is the social age of the woman with the gray hair."

Mrs. Henrotin made a strong appeal in favor of the formation of more women's clubs.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson spoke for the National Council of Women, of which she is President.

"The council," she said, "has twenty organizations, and is still growing. It aims always at the good of the home, and afterward for those things that make for a higher type of civil and National life."

Discovered the Child.

Mrs. Sophie C. Axman of Kansas City had for her subject "Child Life."

"Jewish people," she said, "distinguished in so much of the world's life, have never been entirely wanting in their appreciation of the child's needs on the one hand, nor of the parental obligation on the other. Within certain limits, child training has been for immemorial time a part of Jewish faith and history. Manual training and mind culture of Jewish children have constituted one of the efficient causes which have preserved the autonomy of the race and laid the foundation for the brilliant achievements which have made that people the envied of most of the world and the marvel of all. It is not without significance that Jewish mothers dreamed of the unborn as the Deliverer that was to come. There was subtle hint in the fact that prophets and seers looked into the cradles of peasants as well as of Kings, and, gazing with wonder and reverential awe upon the new-born child, said, 'Is it thou?' Of all the deathless fame linked forever to the Jewish name, this is his crowning, consummate glory—the Jew was the discoverer of the child.

"Among other of the classic nations, it was a contemporary custom to examine the child with reference to his physical promise, and, if unsatisfactory, to take him where his cries would not smite upon his mother's ears, and leave him there to die. Modern nations contemplate with horror this ancient custom of the Spartans and classic Greeks—and yet, so great among these same modern nations is the neglect of childhood—so deaf are they to its unsyllabled cry, so heedless of its possibilities, so calloused to its higher needs, as to make the old saying, which avers that 'when thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up,' extremely important, if only it were true.

Ours an Age of Clubs.

"Ours is pre-eminently an age of clubs, and fads, and social functions, and diversions. Many are the doors that lead out from the home, and they conduct to paths that have powerful attractions for many feet. Woman's work in society must need be of a superlative quality and degree to compensate for the loss sustained by her unmothered children. Some time there will appear a woman, brave and brilliant and true, who will say to society: 'You fascinate and charm me, I am thrilled by your excitements and inspired by your attentions, but I am a mother. I am going home.'

"In its highest development and most effective form child culture is wise and loyal co-operation with nature. We do not experiment, we do not take chances, we do not attempt the impossible, we do not dream sentimental dreams and behold visions that are deceptive and vain, we are not even responsible for results—we, too, are nature's children. But we have learned a little of the laws and processes of lifegrowth and development, and in the training of children we simply seek to aid them to attain the harmonious relations with the laws that govern us all."

The convention will meet again at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CROUSE ALLOWANCE.

Surrogate Fitzgerald's Jurisdiction in the Matter Questioned.

George C. Austin, to whom was referred by Surrogate Fitzgerald the question of the allowance to be made to Eula H. Costerlitz for the maintenance and support of her daughter, Dorothea Edgardita Crouse, filed a report some weeks ago, in which he recommended a yearly allowance of $7,500.

A question was raised before the Surrogate yesterday when the matter of the confirmation of the report came up, in which it was stated that the Surrogate had jurisdiction in the matter. The Court reserved decision.

Aldermanic Budget Increased.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session at noon yesterday to consider the provisional city budget for 1897. The board then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole. On motion of Alderman Windolph, the item for the Common Council, which was fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at $88,000, was amended so that the appropriation should be $89,200, the additional $1,200 being for a stenographer and typewriter for the board. The amendment was adopted, and permission was given the committee to sit again next Tuesday to consider the estimates in detail.

Elevator Victims to Bring Suit.

Miss Ruggles, the typewriter who was one of the occupants of the elevator car in the American Tract Society Building which fell ten stories Monday, was still ill yesterday. She has advertised in the morning papers for the two men who aided her in the falling car. It was said at the office where she is employed that she desired to use the men as witnesses in a suit for damages she anticipates bringing. H. A. Ludlam, who had both kneecaps fractured in the same accident, was resting quietly at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

Seeks Light About Gaslight.

Alderman Randall wants more light in the Annexed District. At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen he introduced a resolution asking the corporation Counsel to ascertain what the duties of the Northern Gas Light Company of the Annexed District are. Mr. Randall's claim is that although there is a great demand for new gas mains beyond the Harlem River, the gas company does not comply with the request of the people to lay new mains. The matter was referred to the Committee on Gas.

IMPORTANT ITEM IGNORED

FAULT IN TABLE DESIGNED TO CONSOLE SILVER MEN.

A Newspaper Which Tries to Show How Bryan Might Have Been Elected Fails to Take Note of the Drift to the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Washington Post a few days after the election told its readers how "Bryan Might Easily Have Won." Eager and sad sympathizers with The Post in the cause of the Silver Boy Orator have grabbed at the explanation offered to show how, with a change of 25,393 votes in nine States, McKinley might have been beaten. The proposition of The Post was as follows:

	Electoral Votes.	Majorities.
California	9	5,000
Delaware	3	2,500
Indiana	15	22,000
Kentucky	13	500
North Dakota	3	5,000
Oregon	4	3,000
South Dakota	4	300
West Virginia	6	12,000
Wyoming	3	200

Total Electoral votes, 60.

Total McKinley majorities, 50,500.

Now, suppose there had been these changes from McKinley to Bryan in the different States respectively:

California	2,510
Delaware	1,255
Indiana	11,100
Kentucky	251
North Dakota	2,510
Oregon	1,505
South Dakota	151
West Virginia	6,010
Wyoming	101
Total	25,393

The Post's article may have made the hearts of a few Bryan men a little lighter by showing that if the nine States had gone for Bryan, as they did not, Bryan would have had 227 votes in the Electoral College and would have been victorious by just three votes.

Men Who Abandoned Bryan.

The fact is, however, that in at least seven of the nine States named in The Post's list, a great many voters were occupying themselves in making a change from the attitude they occupied in the previous election for President, and that change had to be overcome before the 227 votes could be safely counted upon for Bryan. Twenty-five thousand would not be quite enough to cover the rearrangement of lines by the voters. From such figures as are obtainable, it is perfectly apparent that somewhat more than 100,000 voters in the States of California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia already had abandoned the Bryan side for McKinley and inaction.

The actual pluralities and majorities are not yet procurable for all the States, nor are the tables so far presented such as to enable anybody to state the increase in the vote in each State since 1892. But, taking as sufficient for the present purpose the McKinley majorities used by The Post, and assuming that the vote in each State was as large as it was in 1892, the reported majorities compel the conclusion that certain changes took place in the States under consideration.

In California, for instance, the Republicans and Democrats polled in 1892 about 118,000 votes for the Presidential candidates of each party, the Democrats leading sufficiently to choose all but one Elector. The Democrats and Populists together outnumbered the Republicans more than 24,000. They were this year all for Bryan, or were supposed to be. But the Republicans have something like 5,000 plurality, according to The Post, and, with that plurality, it is evident the Republicans had gained about 18,000 votes from the Democratic or Populist Party. A change was going on, but it was not for Bryan.

The Change in Delaware.

In Delaware in 1892, with a vote of a little more than 37,000, the Democrats carried the State for Cleveland by 504 plurality. McKinley gets 2,500 plurality. That would not have been possible unless about 1,800 voters who were with the Democrats in 1892 had voted for McKinley this year.

Indiana, in 1892, gave Cleveland a plurality of 6,482. The Democrats and Populists of that State numbered, in 1892, 285,000, and if they had gone to the polls together for Bryan, McKinley would have been beaten in the Hoosier State by 28,000. But his plurality appears to be about 22,000. In order to justify The Post's "unanswerable proof," it would be necessary to stop the flight from the Democratic candidate of some 32,000 voters. They could not be for Bryan and McKinley at the same time.

Was it necessary to change only 250 votes from McKinley to Bryan in Kentucky? In 1892 there were in Kentucky about 341,000 voters who voted for Cleveland or Harrison. Cleveland had 40,000 plurality. The Democrats numbered 175,461, and there were 23,000 Populists in the State. Together, they ought to have beaten McKinley by 63,000 votes. McKinley has at least the 500 plurality given him by The Post. But what does that mean? Evidently, that about 35,000 voters who had acted with the Democrats or Populists four years ago voted in 1896 with the Republicans.

Then there were changes even in North Dakota. They may have been going on both ways in that State as in the others of which specimen figures have been given. If there were counter currents, it is plain the current toward McKinley was setting strongest. The fusionists carried the Electors in 1892 by less than 200 votes. There was a fusion again in 1896. The Republicans carried the State by a plurality of 5,000. Unquestionably, some 3,000 former Democrats must have swung over to McKinley before the election.

Holds Good in Oregon.

The illustration holds good in Oregon. That is a Populist State, in which the Democrats are the third party. According to the figures of 1892 the Democrats and Populists this year should have mustered 41,000 votes, and beaten the Republicans by 6,000. But McKinley had 3,000 plurality. Is there any escape from the conclusion that the Republicans gained the votes of about 6,500 Democrats?

In West Virginia, in 1892, with a total vote of 171,000, the Democrats carried the State by a plurality of 4,000. If in 1896 the Democrats and Populists had held their own and had voted together, as it was agreed they should, Bryan would have had 7,300 plurality. McKinley has 12,000 plurality in the State. Of what use is it to suggest that there might have been a change for Bryan when 11,200 Democrats of the States changed from Bryan to McKinley?

Some Republican Gains.

In order to elect Bryan these States must have turned back about half the number of voters in the column of "Republican gain."

	Electoral Votes.	Republican Plurality.	Republican Gain.
California	9	5,000	18,000
Delaware	3	2,500	1,800
Indiana	15	22,000	32,000
Kentucky	13	500	35,000
North Dakota	3	5,000	3,000
Oregon	4	3,000	6,500
West Virginia	6	12,000	11,200
Total	53	50,000	107,500

So it is evident that in these seven States it was necessary, in order to put Bryan ahead, to drive back somewhat more than 50,000 voters who had turned from Bryan to McKinley. And probably it would have been as easy in any of the seven States to turn back the tide as it would have been in New-Jersey to stop 66,000 Democrats from deserting their party or in New-York to arrest the flight of the disgusted 163,000 Democrats who considered it more patriotic to vote for McKinley than for Bryan.

ARE AGAINST RESTRICTION.

Aldermen in Favor of Allowing Traffic on Fifth Avenue.

The proposed ordinance introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Olcott keeping trucks and business wagons off Fifth Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, except for the receipt and delivery of goods, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. from Oct. 1 to June 1 is in great danger of being defeated. The majority of the Aldermen are opposed to it.

At yesterday's meeting of the board the Committee on Streets, which had this matter in charge, made two reports upon it. The majority members of the committee, Aldermen Noonan and Wund, (Tammany,) and Alderman Schilling, (Independent Democrat, acting with Tammany,) reported against it. They said that they could see no reason why the proposed ordinance should be adopted. Their report declared that every citizen was entitled to equal rights in the use of the streets, and they could see neither sufficient reason nor public demand for the restriction of traffic on Fifth Avenue.

The minority report was signed by Alderman Olcott, who introduced the resolution, and Alderman Woodward, both Republicans. While favoring the proposed ordinance, they advocated an amendment to it allowing business wagons to enter the avenue for the purpose of receiving goods, as well as for the purpose of delivering goods.

The minority report declares that the restriction of Fifth Avenue is in no sense "class legislation" any more than the restriction of Central Park is class legislation. The restriction, it asserts, would be for the benefit of all citizens, rich and poor alike.

On motion of Alderman Noonan both reports were laid upon the table until next Tuesday.

RAILWAY SURGEONS DINE.

Annual Meeting and Election of the State Association.

The New-York State Association of Railway Surgeons held its sixth annual meeting yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, and gave a reception and banquet at the St. Cloud Hotel in honor of the guests of the society. A number of papers were read and discussed at the day session.

The retiring President, Dr. C. S. Parkhill of Hornellsville, delivered an address, in which he spoke of the gradual but not definite acceptance by the medical profession and the world at large of the railway surgeon as being in some respects a specialist, requiring special training in rapid work without tools, as was so frequently necessary in emergency cases. He also spoke of the present and future status of sanitation in connection with the cleansing, ventilation, and disinfection of passenger cars.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Dr. J. F. Valentine of Brooklyn, chief surgeon of the Long Island Railroad; First Vice President—Dr. George Graves, Herkimer, of the surgical staff of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad; Second Vice President—Dr. F. H. Peck, Utica, of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad; Secretary—Dr. C. B. Herrick, Troy, of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; Treasurer—Dr. T. D. Mills, Middletown, of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Dr. George Chaffee, Brooklyn. Drs. Valentine, Herrick, and Mills were re-elected.

Among the guests present at the meeting were Dr. W. L. Estes, chief surgeon of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Dr. J. Roswell Park of the Buffalo Medical College; Dr. Frank H. Caldwell, Waycross, Ga., chief surgeon of the Plant Railroad system; Dr. J. E. Walker of Hornellsville, and Dr. William Browning of Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL COUNT COMPLETED.

County Canvassers Do the Work in Record Time.

The Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, completed the count of the votes cast at the last election at noon yesterday. Chairman Oakley, who presided over the deliberations of the canvassers, was congratulated yesterday upon the fact that his board had broken the record, and completed the count in five and one-half days.

The official declaration of the vote will be made on Saturday. None of the official tabulations were completed yesterday. It will take the official declaration to settle several bets made on Mr. McKinley's plurality in this city.

Abraham Gruber, who represented the Republican organization at the count, obtained yesterday from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court an order for the County Canvassers to show cause why they should not be compelled to issue a certificate of election to Jeremiah J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District. The returns show that Sullivan was elected by three votes, but Mr. Gruber instituted the proceedings to offset any litigation that has been or may be brought by Mr. Kempner, Mr. Sullivan's opponent. Justice Lawrence's order was served on Chairman Oakley yesterday afternoon. It is returnable this morning, at 11 o'clock.

FRAME BUILDING REJECTED.

President Maclay Makes Explanation to Mayor Strong.

President Maclay of the Board of Education called on Mayor Strong yesterday to explain the attitude of the Board of Education in reference to the acceptance of church facilities offered for school purposes, and especially the failure of the board to act on the offer of St. Michael's Church, on West Ninety-ninth Street, of its parish buildings for school purposes. As told in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, the Rev. Dr. Peters of St. Michael's had proffered the use of the two parish buildings connected with the church.

"The board," said President Maclay after his interview with the Mayor, "has had all tenders of rooms to it investigated, and all have been accepted with the exception of the St. Michael's school building. This is a frame building, not at all adapted to the purpose, and from the acceptance of which we are prohibited by law."

Object to Tearing Up Streets.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a protest against the board giving authority to any new gas company to tear up the streets of the west side of the city. The protest alleges that the Department of Public Works is already too prodigal in this respect. The protest was sent to Commissioner Collis.

Dock Commissioners See the Mayor.

Dock Commissioners O'Brien, Einstein, and Monk were closeted for over half an hour with Mayor Strong late yesterday afternoon. They were presumably discussing the recent controversy between the members of the board. They all declined to talk about the conference afterward.

COMPLETING THE CHARTER

THE COMMITTEE ON DRAFT WILL REPORT SOON.

The Number of Boroughs Will Probably Be Increased—Educational Systems Will Cause Much Discussion—The Executive Department.

There is reason to believe that the Committee on Draft appointed by the Greater New-York Commission last Spring will complete its work within the next three weeks. Since the middle of September this committee has been at work on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M., discussing and revising the tentative charter prepared by Commissioner William C. De Witt of Brooklyn and Assistant Corporation Counsel David T. Dean of this city.

The original draft of the charter comprised about 650 printed pages. It provided for a federation of nine boroughs under one Mayor, and with a Common Council and a Board of Aldermen. It was proposed to give New-York five boroughs, Brooklyn one, Williamsburg one, Queens County one, and Richmond County one. The New-York sub-divisions were to be the Bowling Green borough, up as far as Twenty-sixth Street; the Manhattan borough, between Twenty-sixth and Sixtieth Streets; the Yorkville borough, between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, and above that point the Harlem and the Bronx boroughs. It is understood that the Committee on Draft has voted to increase the number of boroughs to ten, giving New-York five, Brooklyn three, Queens County one, and Richmond County one.

The borough question has provoked a great deal of discussion in the committee, and it has been a complicated and difficult problem to solve. It met with strenuous opposition at the outset, and on June 27 last, when the Greater New-York Commission was asked by Commissioner De Witt to declare in favor of the borough plan, the proposition was defeated by a vote of 7 negatives to 3 affirmatives. The full commission determined to leave the whole matter to the Committee on Draft without prejudice. That committee comprises William C. De Witt, Chairman; Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, Thomas F. Gilroy, Andrew H. Green, and George W. Pinney.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy was one of the most vigorous opponents of the borough plan when it was first proposed, but it is believed that he has modified his views to some extent. While no member of the draft committee is willing to tell just what has been done, sufficient information has leaked out to indicate that a good majority of the committee has agreed on the borough system, and that the report of the committee to the Greater New-York Commission will be practically unanimous. One member of the committee admitted yesterday that his associates and himself had about agreed on a charter that would form a solid and satisfactory foundation for the Greater New-York. He thought that the problem of uniting various co-ordinate branches of municipal government under one responsible head had been worked out in a manner that would be just and acceptable to all interests involved.

The idea has been gaining ground among the members more and more as the charter progresses that it was a mistake to include Richmond County in the Greater New-York territory.

One of the most interesting discussions going on in the commission nowadays is over the question of education. There is already considerable friction, even though the commission has not yet taken up that part of the work. Silas B. Dutcher has long been an advocate of the retention of the Brooklyn system. He believes it to be superior to that of New-York. Mr. Dutcher is opposed by President Low of Columbia University, who believes quite as strongly in the New-York system.

There is likely to be a compromise. It is said that the system of education for Brooklyn may remain as it is now. If it is not deemed sufficient for New-York, Queens, or Richmond County, an effort will be made to have a general board of education established for Greater New-York, and local boards, which will carry on the local systems, but which will be governed in the expenditure of money by the general board.

There are many other points in the charter which are causing more or less unrest on the part of Brooklyn people. For instance, it was said that the consolidation act would wipe out the Brooklyn Institute. Others said that if it should in any way be affected by the charter, an enabling act will be passed by the Legislature making the institute secure.

The Police Department will, as has been understood for several weeks, be under one head. There is likely to be some friction in the way of retirements for age in Brooklyn. If a policeman serves twenty years there now he may retire at will. In this city a policeman now must pass a physical examination to determine his unfitness for further service.

Chapter I. of the original plan, after describing the territory and boundaries of the proposed municipality, provided for the election of a Mayor, who shall have power to appoint the executive heads of the various departments. The heads of departments are all to have their offices in New-York, with branch offices in each borough. It is proposed to establish a borough hall in each borough, and to the residents of each borough shall be confided all subjects of local concern, such as the opening, grading, and paving of streets, &c.

Under the act of the Legislature which created the Greater New-York Commission that body must submit its report to the Legislature by the 1st of next February. From present indications, it is reasonable to expect that the report will be ready before that time.

PATRICK M'GUIRE ARRESTED.

He Will Be Tried for Filling Navy Yard Wall with Brick.

Patrick McGuire, one of the three contractors charged with defrauding the Government on a contract for a boundary wall at the navy yard, was arrested in Passaic, N. J., yesterday and brought before United States Commissioner Benedict in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, who committed him for trial. McGuire was a sub-contractor under Jeremiah Brosnan. Brosnan accepted the contract July 9, 1895. McGuire, with Jeremiah Brosnan and his brother John, used old bricks and cheap mortar to fill the interior of the wall, whereas the contract called for stone and cement fillings. The Government claims damages amounting to $13,000. The Brosnan brothers are now under indictment.

Provoked Magistrate Cornell.

Charles Harris, an old offender, was arrested yesterday morning in the house where he had been rooming since Saturday at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. He was found in the parlor and when searched jewelry worth $150, belonging to his landlady, Mrs. Francis La Count, was found in his possession. Although the arrest was made about 7 o'clock, he was taken to headquarters and did not reach the Yorkville Court until about 11 o'clock. This angered Magistrate Cornell, who declared that Capt. O'Brien was clogging the courts, and he proposed to put a stop to that. Harris was held in $1,500 bail for examination.

McLaughlin Indicted.

Charles H. McLaughlin, the swindler, and Miss Daisy Hampton, now under arrest in Hoboken, were indicted by the Grand Jury in this city yesterday, charged with defrauding the Whiting Manufacturing Company.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

They Will Discuss Geological and Other Questions.

The National Academy of Sciences began its annual meeting yesterday at the School of Mines building, Columbia College. Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presided, in the absence of Wolcott Gibbs, the President.

The meeting is for the discussion of scientific subjects, the papers outlined for consideration being:

"Certain Positive-Negative Laws in Their Relation to Organic Chemistry," A. Michael; "The Jurassic Formation on the Atlantic Coast," O. C. Marsh; "The Hydrolysis of Acid Amides," Ira Remsen; "The Isomeric Chlorides of Paranitroorthosulphobenzoic Acid," Ira Remsen; "The Equations of Forces Acting in the Flotation of Disks and Rings of Metal, with Experiments Showing the Floating of Loaded Disks and Rings of Metal on Water and on Other Liquids," Alfred M. Mayer; "On the Geographical Distribution of Batrachia and Reptilia in the Medicolumbian Region," E. D. Cope.

Additional papers will also be read, and general talks had on matters of science. Among the members present yesterday were Gen. H. L. Abbott of the United States Army, Prof. H. P. Bowditch of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Prof. Chandler of Columbia College, Prof. Edward Cope of Philadelphia, Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale, Prof. Ogden N. Rood of this city, Prof. C. E. Beecher of Yale, Samuel F. Emmons of Washington, Dr. Benjamin A. Gould of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. A. Hall of Hartford, Dr. George W. Hill of West Nyack, N. Y.; Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Jamaica Plain, and J. Ritchie, Jr., of Boston.

MRS. RICHARD IRWIN RESIGNS.

Hospital Association Loses One of Its Auxiliary Officers.

A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held Monday afternoon in the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street. George M. Miller presided. Mrs. Richard Irwin resigned as President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association. The name of Mrs. John W. Minturn was suggested as her successor by the women present, and the presentation of her name was heartily indorsed by the association, and the hope expressed that her duties would enable her to accept the position.

Mrs. John A. Lowery read a paper on her observation of hospital support work in England, which included some suggestions for adoption in this city.

The general agent of the association presented an outline of the preparatory work accomplished for the coming collection.

Jacob H. Schiff, from a committee on Synagogue Collections reported that the committee had decided to issue a strong appeal for increased contributions from the congregations.

A. B. de Frece submitted a plan for raising several thousand dollars for the fund through the National Traveling Men's Fair soon to be held in this city.

Among those present were: Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, George P. Camman, Dr. Leonard Weber, Isaac Wallach, Dr. Oliver W. Moore, William A. Wheelock, A. H. Wellington, W. F. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant, Dr. Edward A. Ayres, Egerton Schmidt, W. Alexander Smith, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., J. A. Stursberg, Henry Rosenwald, Reinhold van der Emde, Louis Stix, Dr. Lewis Hallock, Henry Maillard, Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., and Mrs. F. F. Thompson.

SHIPWRECKED CREW ARRIVES.

Captain and Eight Men of the Henry Souther in Port.

Capt. E. R. Norwood and crew of eight men of the American schooner Henry Souther, abandoned Oct. 15 in latitude 34 degrees 33 minutes north, longitude 72 degrees 2 minutes west, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship New-York from Southampton. Their salt-laden derelict craft has been sighted by various vessels which have arrived at this port, though at the time she was abandoned it was thought she would sink at any moment, as the pumps had become choked and the water which was pouring through her opened seams was steadily filling the hold. It is thought that the dissolving of the salt may have tended to keep her afloat. When last seen, however, she was floating on her beam ends.

The rescue of her men was made known on Nov. 3, when the British steamship Beltor, from New-Orleans, arrived at Plymouth, England, with all on board.

The Souther sailed from Bonair, Martinique, West Indies, Sept. 5 for Portland. All went well till Oct. 11, when she was about thirty miles off Hatteras, and a gale sprang up. The blow continued next day, and the schooner began to make water. At 9 A. M. of the 15th, two boats were provisioned and all hands put off. They were picked up on the afternoon of the same day by the Beltor. The Henry Souther was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1884, and registered 630 tons.

TRYING TO BURN A HOUSE.

Third Mysterious Incendiary Attempt in a Brooklyn Tenement.

A third attempt was made yesterday morning in broad daylight to burn the three-story frame and brick tenement at Utica and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The house has been under police surveillance since Sunday night, when a second effort was made to burn it by saturating a barrel of paper in a closet with kerosene.

At 10 o'clock a small boy living in the building ran to the police station and reported that there was a fire on the second floor. Before the police arrived the flames had been put out. Fires had been started in three places. The building is owned by John Harrison of 10 Utica Avenue, and is at present occupied by seven families, including about twenty children. The origin of the fires is a mystery. Many of the tenants are frightened, and are preparing to move out.

MAIL SERVICE IMPROVED.

Chicago Matter to Leave Here at 8 A. M. Instead of 9 A. M.

By a change in the railway mail service between New-York and the West, the morning mails from this city are now delivered in Chicago an hour earlier. The fast mail train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly leaving New-York at 9 A. M., now leaves at 8 A. M., and makes a corresponding gain of an hour at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities on its route.

The new train delivers its mails at Chicago only a few minutes later than the "newspaper" mail train of the New-York Central Railroad, leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M. The main advantage of the train is in the local mail service of the towns on the Pennsylvania route. The change was made at the instance of the Pennsylvania Company, and upon the concurrence of the railway department of the postal service.

No Damages for Spilled Coffee.

George B. Adams of South Orange, N. J., last March, in Dennett's restaurant, had a cup of coffee spilled on the back of his neck. He sarcastically told the manager that he had not ordered it that way and asked for damages, but refused $2, which was tendered. Yesterday his suit for $100 damages came up before Judge Neu, in the Civil Court, Brooklyn, and the Judge threw the case out of court.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUILDING

TO BE 260 BY 175 FEET AND SEVEN STORIES HIGH.

Planned to Contain Baths, a Great Swimming Pool, a Gymnasium, a Theatre, and Offices.

Plans were filed at the Department of Buildings by the Trustees of the Columbia University yesterday for a seven-story building on their grounds at Morningside Heights, a general description of which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Aug. 2. A peculiarity of the structure is that three of the seven stories will be below the surface. The plans and drawings for the proposed building were made by McKim, Mead & White.

Norcross Brothers of 160 Fifth Avenue are to erect the structure, which will have a frontage of 175.8 feet and a depth of 260.6 feet. The material to be used in the construction will be rubble stone, granite, and brick, with stone trimmings, and the front will be of Indiana limestone. The roof will be of copper or tiling.

The plans and drawings which were filed are only for the substructure, the plans for the superstructure having not as yet been completed. The cost of the three stories comprising the substructure is estimated at $600,000.

The building is to be devoted to students of the university, and will, without doubt, be one of the finest structures of its character in the country. The first, or basement, floor will be used for the engine room, ash pits, and storage. The second floor of the substructure will be occupied by the bathing department. A swimming pool, semicircular in style, with a diving platform at one end, will be the feature of this floor. Lockers and small rooms for the bathers surround the pool—in fact, the floor will be fitted with all the paraphernalia appertaining to a bathroom. A rowing tank, in which the 'Varsity crews will practice, will be placed on this floor.

The gymnasium, fully equipped with modern appliances, will be on the third floor. A circular running track for training purposes will be on the same floor with the gymnasium, and it seems as though exhibitions would be held there, for lockers and raised seats surround the outskirts of the track. A gallery will encircle the gymnasium.

The theatre, banquet hall, and the offices will take up the superstructure, for which no estimate as to the cost of construction has been made yet.

The building will have a rock foundation.

THE CANVAS-BACK CLUB.

A Project Under Consideration by Well-Known Sportsmen.

Another unique club is on the tapis. It will be called "The Canvas-back Club," and its members will consist of the best-known American sportsmen.

The canvas-back duck is the gastronome's favorite fowl. Nothing so crowns a feast. Senator Cameron once paid $16 a pair for all that a Havre de Grace dealer had, in a time of scarcity, to grace a dinner he was giving in Washington. Prince Bismarck, until his recent failing health, had a consignment of canvas-backs sent to him from Havre de Grace every year. Princess Eulalie, after returning to Spain from this country in the Columbian celebration year, ordered several consignments sent to her in Madrid. Queen Victoria has served them at State dinners, and the Prince of Wales is always pleased to receive a gift of them. To the epicure's imagination they convey the most comfortable and exhilarating ideas. The canvas-back is far more distinctly American than the emblematic eagle. There is no fowl as yet described in any portion of the world, except perhaps the pochard of England, that resembles it. The pochard is smaller, however, and weighs one-third less, and the delicacy of its flesh is not so exquisite as that of the canvas-back.

The organizers of the Canvas-back Club propose to purchase 500 acres of land near Havre de Grace, and to use a large brick mansion now there for a clubhouse. It is only a little over an hour from Washington and Baltimore, and less than four hours from New-York. The view from the high ground over the waters of the Susquehanna and the broad beautiful Chesapeake is fine.

The objects of the club are mainly the shooting and eating of the far-famous duck. The opening day of the season at Havre de Grace—the first Monday in November—is always a great day in the annals of the village. Well-known lovers of the sport, from New-York, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, all congregate there on that day, and from sun-up to sun-down the slaughter goes on. The Canvas-back Club will give dinners from time to time, to which distinguished men of the country will be invited. It is proposed to make the President of the United States and others in office honorary members, and make the institution rank high among the famous clubs of the world. Shares in the club will be purchasable, like shares in the Stock Exchange, but election is also required for membership. It has also been suggested that the membership descend from father to son.

A secondary object of the club is to lease part of its land for club purposes, making the place a veritable pan-club land. There is excellent high ground (the only high ground on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New-York and Washington) for golf purposes; there is good hunting in the neighborhood; there is suitable ground for a race track; the land lies well for a course, for a pigeon club, and for National athletic contests.

TWO M. E. BISHOPS ARRIVE.

Bound for Their Posts in India and Africa Respectively.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn and Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Bishops of India and Africa, and their wives arrived in the city last evening from Detroit. Bishop Thoburn will sail for India this morning on the New-York, and Bishop Hartzell will sail a few days later.

The Methodist Mission Board appropriated about $130,000 to India and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in Rochester, appropriated at its recent meeting about $125,000. In addition, special donations from friends amount to about $25,000. This makes a total of about $280,000 at Bishop Thoburn's disposal for the year of 1897.

Fifth Avenue Church Pew Sold.

An advertisement was recently printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a pew in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Hall is pastor, would be sold at auction at the real estate salesroom 111 Broadway, by Adrian H. Muller & Co. to-day. The pew belonged to the estate of Francis Libby, who was a partner in the old A. T. Stewart store. In settling up the estate it was decided to sell the pew, hence the advertisement. The pew was sold privately, however, yesterday, and therefore the auction sale was withdrawn.

Lost Two One-Thousand-Dollar Bonds.

Notice was sent out yesterday by Lee, Livingston & Co., of 19 William Street, of the loss by one of their customers of two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Nos. 21,219 and 8,948.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,000,000.
42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
[illegible] Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14th, 1896.

To Holders of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY:

On and after Friday, November 20th, 1896, the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY will be prepared to receive Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities of the STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization.

Reorganization Certificates must be indorsed in blank, and if new stock is desired in any name other than that in which the Reorganization Certificate stands the assignment must be attested by some person satisfactory to the Trust Company.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each.

Scrip will be issued to persons entitled to fractions of a bond, or to fractions of a share of stock.

Only one hundred lots of certificates will be received on each business day; the new securities in exchange therefor will be delivered on the following day.

F. K. STURGIS,
Chairman Reorganization Committee United States Cordage Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds

OF THE

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that on Wednesday next the time for deposit of bonds expires. The Hart Committee have withdrawn and their bonds have been deposited with this committee. Over 90% of the bonds have already come in, and if you desire to do so you must take your bonds on or before November 18th to the Central Trust Company of New-York or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Should any extension of time be granted, a penalty will be imposed.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN A. GRAHAM, Boston.

Mexican National Railroad Company.

Holders of the above Company's Bonds (Series A and B) desiring to participate in the Readjustment that has been formed by the Bondholders' Committee can now deposit their bonds for that purpose with the undersigned.

J. A. HORSEY & SON,
American Agents for London Committee,
17 & 19 William Street, New-York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market feverish under continued bear attacks by traders who are short below current prices. Money on call plentiful at from 3 to 4 per cent.

The bear contingent is not easily disheartened. It has been hammering away seriously for many days without accomplishing any of the vast results its oracles have been proclaiming, but failure to work demoralization has not discouraged its continuance of the same tactics, and when the market closed yesterday, with a short interest established throughout the list, there was still confidence among those responsible for the shorts that sometime, somehow, something dismal was sure to happen.

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People who admire persistence and dote on consistency have ample grounds for enjoyment of this bear spectacle, but there is nothing else attractive in it. Certainly there is no profit in it either for the spectator or for the speculator who participates.

***

The bear traders, with their raiding processes, have chiefly affected bullish tendencies by inducing men who would have been buyers to wait for a time. Those men are not frightened away from the market, are not converted to the bear side; they merely are taking counsel of prudence, and are only postponing transactions for which these very raids promise to provide better opportunities.

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The stock market has shrunken materially, yesterday's total transactions being not much more than half the total that made up the average day's Stock Exchange business a week ago. But what is noticeable beyond most other indications in the market is that every time and everywhere any show of activity appears there strength appears also. And practically no exception occurs to this rule.

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Another notable feature of the market is that while such declines as come are made on trifling transactions the sellers are almost uniformly room traders—professionals—and the buyers by a large majority are commission brokers. Even casual observers understand what this sort of thing means, and how, ultimately, it is bound to result.

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Only four stocks were dealt in yesterday to the extent of 10,000 shares each—St. Paul, Reading, American Spirits, and Sugar Trust. Reading went up fractionally. Sugar fell fractionally. St. Paul was not changed. American Spirits rose about a point and a half. And these fluctuations, resulting from a day of strenuous bear pressure, had this remarkable feature—a majority of the transactions were of 200 shares apiece or less, and more of 100 each than of 200.

Does that look like liquidation? Does that kind of trading signify a panic among the real owners of stocks? Or does it have the ever present token of bear manipulation? The answer is easy.

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Among the stocks that rose superior to the hammering campaign was Pacific Mail, in which new developments at hand threaten the bears, for even in such hitherto neglected specialties there is now a short interest. In Pacific Mail the short interest is nervous, perhaps over the statement quoted in THE TIMES from Mr. C. P. Huntington, that the company, being now able to pay dividends, will begin to pay them at once, and keep on paying them. Such a development is of consequence quite beyond the particular stock it directly affects, for it has cheering significance in the whole market; it denotes that we are in a period of renewing dividends, while hitherto one notable industry has been in suspending them.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and both the 5s advanced ¼, while the 4s, 1907, registered, fell off ⅛. The sales were $14,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119½; $20,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110, and $1,000 5s, registered, at 112¾.

***

The only State bonds traded in were Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, $15,000 of which changed hands at 7½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Col. Fuel & I.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Consol. Gas	1⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Ill. Steel Co.	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	⅝	St. P., M. & M.	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	3
Am. Tob. pf.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Can. Southern	1	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. Gt. Western	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Gen. Electric	⅝	West Union Beef	1
Manhattan	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	⅞
Nat. Lead	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
Long Dock 6s	1	People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	2
L., N. A. & C. con.	1½	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chicago	1
Morris & Essex 1st	2		

BONDS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2¾	Peoria & East. inc.	1
Cent. Pac. 6s, 1898	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g.	1½	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Peoria & East. 1st	3		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 3@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 4½@5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for single names four to six months to run, and 5½@6 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,169,958; balances, $7,030,413; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $905,574.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates ½c lower for sixty days, at $4.82, and unchanged, at $4.86, for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

***

The London Economist says: "As to the future course of the money and exchange market, it is still impossible to form any definite opinion. On the one hand, there is the possibility that some of the gold which has been hoarded in the United States pending the result of the Presidential election, and which, according to telegrams from the other side, is now coming out of its hiding places, may find its way hither, and the chance of this will be all the greater if, as is expected, America now begins to buy more largely of European products. On the other hand, it is understood that our indebtedness on account of the shipments of cotton and grain already made from the United States has not yet been fully met, a portion of the bills drawn on houses here having not yet been presented. These shipments, moreover, continue on a large scale, and it is probable that investors here may now be disposed to increase their holdings of American securities, to which they have given the cold shoulder for a long time past. Whether the drain of gold from Europe is to continue, or whether the current will begin to set in the opposite direction, is thus uncertain, and until there is clearer guidance on this point, our money market must remain in a state of suspense."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, but the closing was at a slight gain. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 60; St. Paul, ¼, to 70⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅛. Declined—New-York Central, ⅝, to 98¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 98½, and Erie, ⅛, to 17. Reading sold at 15⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 110¼ for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The open-market price for gold bullion was 77s. 11½d. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 50c. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11,781,000 marks.

***

Says The London Railway News: "The common sense of the American people at large has triumphed over the sophistries of conventions. Whatever may be the solution of the monetary difficulties of the United States, it may be taken for granted that no attempt will be made to force upon the Nation a depreciated coinage, nor to pay the foreign creditor in dollars worth only half their face value.

"European investments in American securities will be resumed, and a permanently higher level of prices may be looked for on both sides of the Atlantic."

PROSPERITY FOR THE SOUTH.

Gen. T. M. Logan, who is well known in New-York as being closely in touch with the industries and enterprises of the South, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in discussing the outlook for improvement and a revival of business throughout that section of the country:

"Beyond any doubt there is prosperity ahead—not for the South alone, but for the whole country. We have just passed a great crisis. We have just overcome a danger that has been threatening us for years, and that has been a most depressing factor for a long time past. That danger over, the onward movement can once more be resumed.

"For six years—since the Baring panic—the country has been economizing. And this economy has been more marked in the South than in any other section. It was the Baring panic that nipped all the Southern land booms, frightened the capital that was beginning to go there, and put a stop to all the improvement that had been promised. Then came the silver agitation, and the consequent fright of moneyed men, and still further retarded progress.

"In this way the South was forced to economize. It was forced to feel the full effects of the depression because it was dependent in a large measure on Northern capital for its stimulus. For six years this economy and pinching has been going on.

"Now that the depressing factor has been removed and capital reassured, the improvement will be all the greater—all the more far-reaching, and all the longer in its period. Things have been at a standstill for so long that any betterment must be considerable. Conditions are such that every factor will combine to continually give the onward movement new impetus.

"To my mind, the most important result of the election as affecting the South is the great showing made there by the supporters of the gold standard. Judging by the Electoral College, it would appear that there was still a 'solid South.' But there is not. There were immense Republican gains among the white people. The returns will show that. And this is more important than would first appear.

"The real people of the South—the intelligent class—showed by their votes that they fully understood the silver question and the Chicago platform. They showed that the partisanship that has always been attributed to them is not as powerful or as important to them as it has been believed to be. For by their McKinley votes these Southern people showed that they held the welfare of their country above party loyalty, and that they were patriots before they were Democrats. They showed that they believed in National honesty and the serving of the country's best interests to be of more importance than the preservation of their party. And they showed that they were not believers in Bryanism or Socialism, or whatever you may call it.

"That showing is going to be the making of the South. It will make plain to the North and to the world that confidence in the South will not be confidence misplaced. It will reassure capital of the safety of Southern enterprises and of Southern investments. And it will attract money to give new life to Southern industries.

"The election has shown that in a country where there is free and equal suffrage and where all classes and conditions of men are given this privilege, the attempt to array the masses against the class, to array labor against capital, to array the poor against the rich, has failed miserably. It has shown that the people want government and not anarchy.

"That is what is going to give new confidence to capital and induce it to lend its aid to improvement. That is what is going to give us the renewed confidence of Europe and of ourselves.

"Apart from naural conditions—apart from the state of our business and trade, which is surely in all readiness for an era of good times—the new confidence that will result from our decision to be honest and law-abiding must give us widespread improvement and a long period of prosperity."

MINING MARKET PROSPECTS.

Considerable interest attaches to the question as to whether, in the general improvement in all lines of business, there will be any revival in mining stocks.

The people who are well informed and who hold substantial interests in mining properties are very hopeful and look forward to an early advance in prices, and "there are many reasons for their so doing," says William H. Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Consolidated Exchange. Mr. Lewis adds:

"The development of the Cripple Creek district of the Leadville gold belt and of the mines in Utah and British Columbia has added, and will continue to add, many millions to the wealth of the country. Work on the Brunswick Lode in Nevada, which is located about one mile east of the famous Comstock Lode, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and great hopes are entertained as to the outcome.

"Some people are even hopeful enough to believe that the new lode will rival the famous Comstock, which for so many years created and dominated the mining markets.

"San Francisco is looked to as the point where the first movement will take place, and when that comes it cannot fail that the public will be aroused to a lively and active interest in good-paying mining properties. Many of the California, Cripple Creek, Utah, and Leadville mines are now paying regular dividends, and many new ones are being developed.

"Large mining properties have been taken by European capitalists, and negotiations are now pending for other important ones. Altogether, the outlook for a good market in the better class of mining stocks is very cheerful, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any careful observer that a strong and upward movement is near at hand. Mining interests will undoubtedly share in the general prosperity of the country."

TO-DAY'S PACIFIC MAIL MEETING.

Wall Street is paying much attention to plans which are expected to develop at to-day's meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Pacific Mail has broken away from the general stock list. Yesterday it advanced, while nearly everything else declined more or less. Mr. C. P. Huntington's promise that the company will resume dividends arouses enthusiasm in quarters where it is remembered how, in the old days, Pacific Mail was one of the liveliest securities on the Stock Exchange.

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Apropos of this better feeling toward this company, The Boston Transcript says:

"Evidences multiply of the improvement in business as affecting even Wall Street's low-priced stocks. The Pacific Mail expects to resume dividend payments by declaring 1 per cent. quarterly Wednesday.

"The last dividend was paid in 1887, and this resumption is a strong fact in considering the new era upon which we presumably are entering. Many companies have gone through severe experiences during the silverite agitation of the last half dozen years, and now that free and unlimited coinage is defeated there is good prospect of numerous resumptions of dividends by reorganized or reconstructed corporations. As this is seen more clearly there will be ample investment demand for the lower priced investment or semi-speculative shares, based on the idea that they will pay to hold on the outlook for material improvement in earnings and of ultimate payment of dividends."

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The return by the Pacific Mail to a dividend-paying basis recalls an entertaining incident on the Stock Exchange on that exciting day when, last December, the Venezuelan panic was under way.

Pacific Mail stock, along with all the rest of the list, was tumbling down, the only quotation showing any strength being the quotation for money. Everybody was scared, and lenders were playing their usual game of shyness to get steep rates. While the bidding for loans was hottest, Howard P. Frothingham, the money broker, appeared on the floor with funds to offer. He named his rate, and an anxious bidder closed with him, asking, as the custom is, where to go to get the money.

"To the Pacific Mail," said Mr. Frothingham.

The borrower was more than surprised at the reply. He took it for granted that Mr. Frothingham was joking, and so did another, and yet another, each trying to borrow a hundred thousand or more. Finally a representative of Alfred de Cordova & Co. appeared, bidding for some round sum. This bid also Mr. Frothingham supplied, and to the same inquiry as to where to obtain the funds he gave the same answer—"Pacific Mail."

"And where's the office?"

"Mills Building," was the laconic response.

"Are you serious?"

"Why not? Just go and see."

And out of the Stock Exchange went a string of astounded borrowers in a hurry.

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Pacific Mail as a money lender was an amazing revelation to the whole Stock Exchange. Yet, even then, the company had $1,500,000 of cash on hand, the profits of a management which, while it may not parade as much as some previous managements have paraded, still knows what a dollar is worth, how to get it, and how to keep it.

ENGLAND AND A GOLD STANDARD.

Apropos of the assertion frequently made by free silverites that the money power of England has always tried to coax or bribe our own and other nations into adopting the gold standard, Mr. D. Ochs, who is in close touch with European financial matters, writes:

"This claim can be shown to be contrary to all reason and probability. For, if England were so intent to get every nation possible to a gold basis, she would certainly have put India, with its 300,000,000 people, on a gold basis fifty years ago. During almost all that time she had India in firm, absolute grasp. It can certainly not be said that England wielded such control in this country during that period. Yet England never tried to impose the gold standard on India. It had rather to submit in 1893 to a refusal of the India Government to go on coining silver. India closed her mints, not at England's desire, as is well known. If England had desired it, she would have 'commanded' it sooner—decades ago. If England would have had an advantage in the adoption of a gold standard by other nations, why has she not imposed it even now in India? Because all that the Government of England, or its money power, desires, is merely that its merchants shall be protected from danger to life and property—against assault and robbery.

"This does not preclude, however, that English investors had a direct interest in our retention of the gold standard. We have been on a gold basis since 1834, confirmed it in 1853 and 1858, and formally legalized it in 1873. All investors here and abroad had tendered and paid gold or gold value for their investments here. They would have been cheated if we changed to a silver basis at a time when silver had depreciated by half. The silver leaders tried their best to pervert this fact, but the result of the election shows that most American voters could not be lured by sophistry into dishonest practices."

BETTERMENT OUT WEST.

In a careful review of business conditions, as especially denoted by the Western situation, the financial editor of The Chicago Tribune writes:

"The opening of mills, the giving of employment to hundreds of thousands of workmen at fair wages, orders from railroads for equipments, increased orders received by merchants and manufacturers, and the increase in the market value of stocks, bonds, and the produce of the soil are some of the visible evidences of the dawn of prosperity. It is now less than two weeks since the election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard over free silver. That has been long enough, however, to make a decided difference in the business situation.

"It is not to be supposed all the improvement that will be felt has been felt now. In fact, there are some who believe there will be a reaction as a result of the hurry of business men generally to realize on the election of McKinley. There is always danger of being in too much of a hurry in taking advantage of returning confidence. There was not to be expected an instant revival which would make up for the lack of confidence which had been growing and increasing for months. The stock markets have shown on one or two days a disposition to weakness, but each time this has been checked by the thorough confidence of the big operators. This is true in both the stock and grain markets of Chicago and New-York.

"There has been a decided improvement in the general conditions of business. The wholesale merchant was one of the first to feel the effects of the election. Business houses which had been playing a waiting game during the Summer and Fall months were not slow in sending out traveling men for delayed orders. The result of this is already being felt, and the wholesale merchants report a decided increase in trade. It is a little early to feel the entire effects of this, but it is showing itself in many ways.

"An order for goods from a country merchant, however much it may improve business, will not make any showing in the report of clearings for the week in which it is received.

"The newspapers each day contain long lists of factories and mills which have opened as a result of the election. It has been estimated that 1,000,000 men have found employment as a result of the vote cast less than two weeks ago.

"In the local field there has been a continued improvement during the week just ending. Local stocks have been strong and active, except for a slight reaction at the end of the week. The Stock Exchange has been in operation with a good demand for all classes of securities. The advance that was shown in local stocks was not ended with the three days the exchange was open election week. There was apparently quite as much demand for this kind of securities as at any time in the history of the exchange, except the boom period preceding the fair.

"The troubles growing out of the failure of the Moore Brothers and their Diamond Match tangles seem now to be nearly or quite ended. There were no failures on the Stock Exchange as a result of the collapse of the Moores, and a settlement between the Moores and their brokers will probably soon be accomplished. This will have a tendency to improve the local situation. Among the shrewdest men in the local stock market there is a feeling that the year will be a prosperous one, and that the investment demand for securities will continue to grow.

"In most of the markets for wholesale merchandise a busy week was experienced. Country merchants are active in stocking up, and especially in manufacturing localities the demand for new goods is encouraging. A gradual hardening of values all along the line is expected."

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT OF FINANCIERS.

Cashier Isaac Howland of the New-York National Exchange Bank when asked yesterday by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for his opinion on the financial outlook and general prospects for business improvements, made the following statement:

"In regard to the business outlook, I think it is very encouraging at present, and for the following reasons: In the first place we have a substantial basis to build upon in the widespread liquidation, which has very generally weeded out many that were not entitled to credit, thus reducing chances of loss in future dealings, and then, too, the severely enforced economy on all sides has prevented merchants from laying in extensively of goods in any line, thereby reducing stocks in store to a minimum all over the country, and as the terrible bugbear of the currency is out of the way, manufacturers and merchants need no longer hesitate about making their contracts; and with the factories (which are fast going to work) in full operation, it is easy to see how soon the purchasing power of labor will be felt in all lines, and what a substantial and promising reaction will result to every branch of trade. Add to this a demand for all our surplus wheat at a dollar a bushel, which will undoubtedly have the effect to raise the price of corn, and it is my belief that (while the rates for exchange do not warrant it at the moment) we shall have further imports of gold to pay for these exports of cereals and for investments in our securities, so that when the money that went West to move the crops returns in full tide, together with the release of all the hoarded gold, I see nothing to prevent the bank deposits reaching the enormous totals of 1892, which was the record year. A further encouraging feature is the strong probability of permanent enhancement in values of all kinds of property based upon the largely increased production of gold."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65¼. Sales of 12,000 ounces at 65⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 659,076.76 ounces of silver bullion, against which 659 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 649 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895	$47,988,011
Net exports to date, 1894	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893	11,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Breece sold at .15; 10 Best & Belcher at .90; 300 Comstock at .07; 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .08; 200 Eureka at .35@.20; 300 Pharmacist at .17, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .44.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Dullness was the only feature to the local market, and prices were slightly irregular. In the traction stocks, Metropolitan advanced 1 per cent., to 108½, while declines extended to 1 per cent. in Indianapolis, ¾ in Philadelphia, and ¾ in Electric and People's 4s. The unlisted specialties were without feature. Welsbach Light opened unchanged, advanced 1 point, to 55, and at the close reacted to 53⅞. Storage common closed 1 per cent. lower, at 29, and the preferred ⅞ lower, at 31⅝. Heat common and preferred both declined ¼, and Welsbach Commercial preferred advanced ¾, to 66. Cambria Iron, on forced sales, declined from 46 to 43½. Lehigh Navigation was also depressed 1 point, to 42, and Lehigh Valley ⅝, to 32⅝. The market at the close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene	½	1	½	1
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18½	18½	18¾
Cambria	43½	44	45	46
Choctaw	7½	7⅝	7½	7¾
Con. Traction stock	..	22	..	22
Electric Storage	29	29½	29½	30
Electric Storage pf	31½	32	31½	32
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	..	52	..	52
Hestonville pf	56	60	56	60
Hunt. & B. T.	24	26	24	26
Hunt & B. T. pf	50	..	50	..
Indianapolis	..	19	18	19
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21¾	21	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	42	43
Lehigh Valley	32⅝	33	32¾	33
Met. Traction	108¼	109	107¼	108¼
Northern Central	67	..	66	67
Northern Pacific	15¼	15½	15⅜	15⅝
Northern Pacific pf	26⅛	26⅝	26	26¼
Pennsylvania	52½	52¾	52½	52⅝
Penn. L., H. & Power	13	13¼	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	21	21¼	21⅜	21½
Pennsylvania Steel	..	30	..	37
Penn. Steel pf	..	67	..	69
Philadelphia Traction	68¼	68⅜	68½	69
Philadelphia & Erie	17½	..	17½	..
Reading	15 1-16	15⅛	14 15-16	15
Rochester Railway	..	..	..	20
Union Traction	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
United Cos. of N. J.	236	237	236	..
United Gas Imp	72½	72¾	72½	73
W. N. Y. & Penn	2¾	3	2¾	3⅛
Welsbach	53½	54	53½	54
Welsbach of Canada	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Welsbach Commercial	..	29	27	28
Welsbach Com. pf	65	..	65	66
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	70	80	70	80
N. J. Con. 5s	86¼	86¾	..	86⅞
Newark Pass. 5s	104	..	104	..
People's Traction 5s	94	95	94	95
Union Trac. 4 per cent	71⅝	72	72¼	72½

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per Share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1896, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., October 31, 1896.

All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,

40 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 12, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 30. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 554, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 553, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1896. For particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company AND Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.

Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.

23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

NEW-YORK, November 14, 1896.

TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS:

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company has consented to receive deposits of First Mortgage bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and the Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company, and bondholders and stockholders are therefore requested to deposit their securities with said Company at No. 22 William Street, New-York City.

A new and equitable plan of reorganization for all classes of securities is being prepared by this Committee under the auspices of the Trust Company, and for that purpose the immediate deposit of First Mortgage and Consolidated Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, is imperatively necessary for the protection of the holders thereof.

No bond or stock holder should deposit his securities with any other Trust Company without conferring with this Committee or the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

The Trust Company will issue temporary receipts for all bonds and stock deposited. A proper agreement and negotiable certificates are in course of preparation.

HENRY AMY, Chairman, 44 Wall St.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY WILL ALSO RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES OF THE MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, AND OF THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON FOR BONDS AND STOCK HERETOFORE DEPOSITED WITH THEM.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the above-mentioned **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT** will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on or after Nov. 25, 1896.

The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New-York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between Nov. 16 and Nov. 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York.

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT CO.,

FOR SALE BY

Emerson McMillin & Co., Bankers,
40 Wall Street.

A.—LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Policies bought; loans on same. Louis Bauer, 120 B'way.

WARD SALE OF LOTS, NOVEMBER 19TH.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., AUCTION'S.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CORPORATORS named in the agreement of incorporation of the Argillite Ornamental Stone Company, hereby appoint the time and place for holding a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Company to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws and transact any other business which may be lawfully done, to be held at No. 63 Wall Street in the City of New-York on the 23d day of November, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New-York, November 5th, 1896.

EATON B. NORTHROP,
JOHN SHOTWELL,
GEORGE H. ADAMS,
P. T. BARLOW,

A majority of the Corporators of the Argillite Ornamental Stone Company.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36393	44770
296	5848	11208	15619	30210	36413	44860
406	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6100	11295	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11227	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	[illegible]	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36981	45023
658	6329	11520	15690	30448	37102	45095
739	6335	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11543	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	[illegible]	[illegible]	37374	45149
750	6484	11605	15764	30611	[illegible]	45213
1146	6439	11617	16037	30622	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	[illegible]	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11768	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	[illegible]	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1586	6700	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45386
1712	6952	11931	16972	31090	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31326	37985	45445
1779	7128	12073	17350	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46490
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31982	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17880	32196	38665	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17975	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46996
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2368	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39095	47286
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39508	48257
2876	8410	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8413	13076	18694	32867	39795	48386
2910	8433	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3033	8550	13140	18910	33095	39880	48471
3040	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48537
3060	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33563	40013	48880
3100	8860	13206	19300	33598	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33614	41340	48911
3242	8900	13518	19647	33616	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41399	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8940	13605	20054	33982	41419	49331
3308	8960	13636	20271	33999	41463	49363
3486	8986	13642	20365	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34307	41576	49700
3571	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3576	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3670	9118	13872	20579	34359	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20638	34376	41807	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
[illegible]	9249	14070	20994	34470	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9566	14135	21955	34724	42302	50880
4029	9587	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9604	14198	21981	34769	42562	51270
4071	9689	14201	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28610	34939	43309	51591
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4244	9819	14415	28630	35120	43340	51696
4259	9991	14475	28682	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14476	28878	35181	43375	51801
4330	10005	14578	28901	35185	43418	51993
4383	10023	14640	28902	35216	43763	51997
4400	10098	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14680	28920	35359	43882	52088
4510	10261	14817	28922	35366	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	28995	35370	44125	52124
4688	10415	14820	29125	35460	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4825	10517	14830	29353	35622	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29579	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5341	10597	14854	29615	35653	44228	52541
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29690	35833	44233	52664
5466	10656	14881	29714	35860	44279	52760
5485	10688	14886	29818	35896	44284	52774
5514	10770	14890	29821	35897	44298	52846
5542	10795	14925	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15073	29914	36002	44534	53110
5572	10830	15230	29962	36016	44627	53123
5685	10856	15348	30031	36277	44644	53143
5780	10914	15550	30037	36362	44666	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30072	36392	44723	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896,** the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, will, upon presentation to it of the certificates of deposit above mentioned, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Stock Trust Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, representing, respectively, Preferred and Common Stock of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to which such holders may be, respectively, entitled under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization, dated September 6, 1895, and amended February 5, 1896.

Holders of certificates of deposit who may be entitled to receive bonds in amounts less than $1,000, or to receive certificates representing preferred or common stock in amounts less than one share, may at their election either receive scrip representing such fractional amounts of bonds or certificates, or buy or sell fractional amounts of bonds or certificates sufficient to entitle them to a $1,000 bond or to a certificate representing a full share of stock at prices which will be fixed from time to time by the General Reorganization Committee, the New-York Security and Trust Company acting as the agent of the Committee for the purpose of making such sales or purchases.

Arrangements have been made with The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, whereby the New-York Security and Trust Company will, at the time of delivery of the new consolidated mortgage bonds, also, on presentation, pay the coupon due thereon on December 1, 1896.

For the purpose of determination of the securities to which the holders of certificates of deposit may be entitled and of preparation of such securities, it will be necessary that a few days elapse between the deposit of the certificates of deposit with the New-York Security and Trust Company and the delivery of the new securities, and said Trust Company will therefore issue temporary receipts for the certificates of deposit to be ultimately exchanged for the new securities.

Dated New-York, November 9, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall St., New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
0 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
0 shs. Real Estate Loan & Trust Co. N. Y.
0 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
0 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
0 shs. German American Inves't Co. common.
share do. do. do., Founder.
0 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 North Carolina Special Tax Bds.
20,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
5,000 Pennsylvania Steel Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1917, Regst.
10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Impt. Bonds, 1905.
13,000 Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co. of Va. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
16,000 Nansemond Water Co. of Va. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
1,000 Catholic Club 2d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bd., 1910.
0 shs. 1st National Bank of Staten Island.
100 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
0 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. of Chicago.
7 shs. Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co. of Va. 1st pfd.
55 shs. do. do. do. common.
0 shs. Nansemond Water Co. of Va.
0 shs. West Side Const. Co. of Chic., (Trust Co. certf.)
0 shs. Co-operative Manfg. & Land Co., Potter Co., Pa.
0 shs. Staten Island Academy.
0 shs. Vanderbilt Steel and Iron Co. of Birmingham, Ala.
25,000 Tol., St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. certfs.)
5,000 Am. Cotton Oil 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1900.
10,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co., (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
By order of Frederic W. Adee, Administrator.
1,000 Georgia Pacific R'way 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
1,000 Scioto Valley & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1989.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Central Lard Co.
0 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
0 shs. United States Trust Co.
share Chemical Natl. Bank.
5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1892.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
10 shs. Southern R'way common.
19½ shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
100 shs. Diamond Match Co., (hypd.)
200 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (hypd.)
100 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. 7th Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pref.
shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat'y R. R. Co.
$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 2d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1909.
200 shs. Beach Creek R. R. Co., Guar.
2 shs. Adirondack League Club.
100 shs. Norwalk Tramway Co.
The whole right, title, and interest of the Merrill Manuf'g Co., its successors and assigns, in and to certain letters patent of the United States for improvements in liquid raising apparatus and processes.
200 shs. American Bank Note Co.
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,000 shs. Premier Cycle Manufacturing Co., (hypd.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WOODROW & LEWIS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, December 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Department of Docks, in the Board Room, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, the right to fill in behind the bulkhead or river wall now built or to be built south of West 11th Street, North River.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GERBER, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Matilda A. Gerber, Herbert E. Gerber, Othmar R. Gerber, Lina Merian Gerber, Emil Gerber, Anna Aichele, Henry Gerber, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of December, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert Roethlisberger as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York. o28-1aw6wW

LIPPUS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Paul Lippus, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN LIPPUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Conrad Lippus of said city, a brother of the said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT GOELLER, Attorney for Petitioner, 233 Broadway. n18-1aw6wW

MUNSON, HARRY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Smith, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. JAMES N. EMLICH, EDGAR K. BROWN, Executors. HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o7-1aw6mW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-1aw6mW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-1aw6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. o7-1aw6mW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New-York City. s30-1aw6mW

SCHOHN, FRANZISCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZISCA SCHOHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1896. L. S. GOEBEL, Executor. o28-1aw6mW

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 17, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¾	16	1,020	American Cotton Oil	15¾	16	15¼	15¾	+¾
13⅜	13¾	17,325	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	13⅞	12½	13⅜	+1¼
31½	32	6,041	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	32⅜	30	31¾	+2
117⅞	118	25,453	American Sugar Refs.	118	119¼	117¾	117⅞	−½
101¾	103	250	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102	102	102	102	......
76¼	77	3,564	American Tobacco	76	76⅝	75¾	76⅜	−⅛
100½	102	445	American Tobbacco pf.	101	101	100½	100½	−½
24½	25	30	Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	......
15⅜	15½	2,704	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	......
25⅝	25½	1,860	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	26	25½	25¾	+⅛
⅝	⅞	400	Atlantic & Pacific	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
12½	12¾	3,140	Bay State Gas	13	13	12⅛	12½	+⅛
95	96	720	Brooklyn Union Gas	96	96	96	96	......
48¾	49½	200	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	−1
17⅛	17¼	585	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	−¼
81¾	81⅞	9,572	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	81⅞	82½	81¾	81¾	+⅛
77¼	77⅜	4,080	Chicago Gas	77½	78	77¼	77¼	−⅛
5½	6	200	Chicago Great West.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	−1
76⅞	77	18,785	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅛	77⅞	76⅞	77	......
129	130	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	......
105½	105⅞	1,250	Chicago & Northw.	105	106	105	105¾	+⅝
148½	151	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	148	148	148	148	......
71⅜	71½	5,442	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	71½	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	−⅛
31¼	31½	360	C., C., C. & St. L.	31¼	31½	31⅛	31½	......
1½	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	......
26¾	27¼	950	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	27	26	27	+1
19¼	19¼	1,250	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19¼	+¼
162½	163½	826	Consolidated Gas Co.	162¼	163⅜	162¼	163⅜	+1⅝
126½	129	317	Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	+¼
9	9½	30	Des Moines & Ft. D.	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
..	101½	15	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101½	101½	101½	101½	......
16⅛	16⅝	40	Erie	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	......
37¼	38	14	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	......
63	..	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	63	63	63	+¼
32⅞	33	2,873	General Electric	33	33⅜	32¾	32¾	−⅝
95½	96¼	20	Illinois Central	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	......
54¾	55¾	200	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56	56	56	+¾
27¼	27½	955	Laclede Gas	27½	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	+⅛
72	73½	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	72¼	72¼	......
150	153	155	Lake Shore	152	152	152	152	......
64	68	10	Long Island	63	63	63	63	......
51	51¼	5,425	Louis. & Nash.	51	51½	50⅞	51¼	......
1	1⅜	81	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	......
2¾	3	327	Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅜
97½	97⅞	6,790	Manhattan Con.	98¾	99¼	97¾	97¾	−1
107	109	533	Metropolitan Trac.	107¾	109	107¾	109	......
77	78	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	......
13¾	14	310	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
29⅜	29½	670	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅜
23⅝	23⅞	955	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
26	26¼	315	National Lead Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	−½
90½	91¼	109	National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+¼
16½	20	100	National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	−3
105	106½	210	New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	−⅛
95¼	95¾	25	New-York Central	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	......
13	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	......
10½	11	25	N. Y., Sus. & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	......
28	28¼	410	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	28	28	27¾	28	−1
12¼	13	200	N. & W., all in. pd.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
5⅝	5⅝	595	North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	......
15¼	15½	1,400	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	−⅛
26	26¼	1,430	Nor. P. pf., all in. pd.	26⅝	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	+¼
35	35⅛	1,150	Nor. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	−⅛
16	16⅛	1,100	Ontario & Western	16	16⅛	16	16	......
27½	27¾	5,870	Pacific Mail	27⅝	28⅜	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
3	3⅛	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	......
30⅛	30¼	13,735	P. & R., all in. pd.	29⅞	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+¼
157½	158	125	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	−1½
11	12	265	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	11	11	......
111	113	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	112	112	112	112	+¾
42½	43	400	St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	......
..	..	25	Standard Gas pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	......
16	17	200	Southern Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
10⅝	10¾	981	Southern Railway	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅞
31	31¼	3,793	Southern Railway pf.	31	31⅜	30⅞	31	......
30	30¼	3,525	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30½	30	30	−⅛
10	10⅜	800	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜	−¼
10½	10¾	940	Union Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
6¼	6½	2,050	United States Cordage	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	−¼
12½	12¾	200	U. S. Cordage pf.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
25	25½	510	U. S. Cordage gtd.	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	−⅜
42	47	120	United States Express	44½	44½	44½	44½	......
10½	11¼	220	United States Leather	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	+⅛
66½	66⅞	600	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	67	66½	66⅝	+⅛
24¼	24½	725	United States Rubber	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	......
80½	81½	426	U. S. Rubber pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	−1⅛
7⅝	7½	635	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
17½	17⅝	1,960	Wabash pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−¼
6½	7½	100	Western Union Beef	7	7	7	7	−1
87¼	87¼	6,370	Western Union Tel.	87¼	87⅞	87	87¼	−¼
8½	8⅝	2,265	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
33⅞	34	240	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	−⅞
..	..	105	Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3	......

Sales..... 178,886

Silver.

65⅛	65¼	12,000	Bullion certificates	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	+¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000....75
2,000....75½
10,000s5F....75
8,000....75⅛
10,000s5F....75⅛
5,000....75½
5,000....75¾
1,000....75⅝
5,000....75⅞
5,000....76
5,000....76⅛
2,000....76¼
10,000s3....76⅛
21,000....76¼
5,000....76⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....71½
15,000....71¼
At, T & S F gen 4s
24,000....79¼
15,000....79⅜
500....79½
57,000....79¾
500....80
6,000....79¾
4,000....79⅞
At, T & S F adjustmt 4s
30,000....42¾
5,000....42⅞
15,000....42¾
1,000....42⅞
25,000....42¾
15,000....43⅛
5,000....43
5,000....42⅞
6,000....42¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
10,000....117¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st
5,000....81
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000....77½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
7,000....106
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
10,000....101
Buffalo & Erie new
1,000....103
Canada Southern 1st gtd
1,000....109⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000....118
Registered
3,000....115½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
3,000....102
Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000....107¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000....73⅝
5,000....73¾
1,000....73⅞
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000....97
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Neb ext 4s
10,000....89⅜
5,000s20F....89
Chi & East Ill 1st
5,000....114½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
15,000....101½
1,000....101⅝
4,000....101½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000....110
Chi G L & C Co 1st
15,000....94¾
3,000s3....94¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000....45⅞
5,000....45¾
5,000....46
8,000....45⅞
7,000....46
5,000....46¼
35,000....46¼
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s
1,000....118½
2,000s20F....118½
25-year deb 5s
2,000....104½
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000....107½
Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000....110
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000....107½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000....104½
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000....127¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000....93
Col, H V & T G M 6s
15,000....89¾
Den & Rio Grande 1st
2,500....111½
12,000....111½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000....75½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000....90
10,000s15F....89¾
Det, Mac & Mar L G
15,000....19
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000....103⅛
1,000....104
2,000....104⅛
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000....64½
10,000....64⅞
5,000....64⅜
15,000....65
3,000....64⅛
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000....91
5,000....91¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000....67⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000....103
Int & Gt Nor 1st
1,000....116⅛
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000....98⅛
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000....71
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000....94⅞
L S & M So 2d coup
1,000....118¼
Lehigh Val Term 5s
1,000....110⅛
Long Dock 6s
7,000....132
L, N A & C cons
1,000....93
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000....95¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000....72
Mex Nat 2d ins 6s, B
12,000....8
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
1,000....110
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000....96
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000....100¾
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000....92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000....85
Mo, K & T 2d
8,000....59¼
3,000....59⅜
1,000....59½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000....77
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
20,000....68
5,000....68¼
2,000....68⅜
8,000....68¾
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000....140
N, C & St L 1st
3,000....130
N Y Cent 1st coup
11,000....119¼
N Y Cent 1st reg
5,000....118⅛
N Y, C & St L 4s
10,000....103½
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
5,000....110⅛
N Y & Harlem 1st reg
5,000....110
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000....89
N Y, S & W G M
2,000....73
3,000....72¾
5,000....73⅛
2,000....73½
N Y, S & W Term 1st
5,000....102
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000....115⅛
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000....116½
8,000....117
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
17,000....56¼
20,000....56
Nor Pac gen 3s, when issued
10,000....53
15,000....52¾
20,000....53
4,000....53¼
10,000....53
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
10,000....85½
5,000....85⅝
25,000....85½
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000....96
Oregon Short Line 6s
13,000....111¼
Trust Co certfs
1,000....110¼
10,000....110½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
4,000....67½
5,000....67
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
3,000s20F....111¾
Penn Cos 4½s reg
5,000....110
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
10,000....100
Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000....75
Peo & Eastern inc
4,000....18
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000....48
10,000....48½
10,000....48⅝
10,000....48¾
35,000....49
50,000....49¼
10,000....49⅛
10,000....49
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000....37⅛
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000....35
1,000....35½
10,000....35¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000....80⅞
38,000....81
1,000....80⅞
19,000....80¾
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000....75½
St L & Iron Mount 5s
5,000....77
St L & S F 2d Class B
2,000....112
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000....97¼
St L & S F gen 6s
15,000s20F....109½
St L, Van & T H 1st
7,000....102¼
St P, M & M 1st consolidated 6s
3,000....122
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
2,000....87
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000....56⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000....84
1,000....83
So Pac of Arizona 1st
5,000....93½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000....90¾
10,000b3....91
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
8,000....86½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
12,000....22½
1,000....22¾
10,000....22⅞
1,000....23
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000....121
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000....73¼
12,000....73
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000....104
U P, D & G 1st
5,000....37½
5,000....37¾
15,000....37⅞
U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
23,000....29
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000....105¼
4,000....105½
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
2,000....98½
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000....105½
1,000c....105⅞
Registered
12,500....105½
W Nor Car 1st 6s
2,000....112
West Union col tr 5s
5,000....106
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000....43
5,000....42¾
5,000....42½

Total sales....$1,514,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold to-day at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

5 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 328 per cent.
150 shares the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, $75 per share.
25 shares the Brown Standard Fire-Arms Company, $10 per share.
5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, 29.75 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $11,091,450, against $7,675,146 in the preceding week and $7,876,896 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, at $316,919,552, against $303,868,917 in the corresponding week of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The reorganization committee of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company gives notice that over 90 per cent. of the bonds have now been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. To-day is the last day on which further deposits may be made.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	54	60	Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	25
4s, r., 1907	109⅝	110	Com. Cable	150	..	New Cent. C.	6½	8½
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼	Consol. Coal	34	..	New-England	..	45¼
4s, r., 1925	119½	119¾	Del., L. & W.	157½	160	N. Y. & N. E.	181	183
4s, c., 1925	119½	119⅝	D. & R. G. pf.	44¼	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1897	101½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12¼	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	18½	19⅛
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..	Erie 2d pf.	21	23	Ohio Southern	..	10
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..	Ev. & T. H.	31½	33	Ont. Mining	9	10
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	45½	47	Oregon Imp., t. r.	½	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Flint & P. M.	13	14	Oregon R. & N., all in. paid	20	25
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	F. & P. M. pf.	34	40	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	119	122	Penn. Coal	320	..
Adams Express	148	154	Homestake	34½	..	Peo. & East.	7	10
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Iowa Central	8¾	9	P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	16
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	Iowa Central pf.	30	31	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	55
Am. Coal	111	..	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Am. C. Oil pf.	56	58	Kan. & Mich.	6½	8½	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Express	112	114	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Ann Arbor	10	12½	K. & D. M. pf.	14	17	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Am. Tel. & C.	90	91½	Keokuk & W.	30	45	R., W. & O.	112½	..
Balt. & Ohio	17½	17⅞	Laclede Gas pf.	75	80	St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	L. E. & W.	19	20	St. J. & G. I.	1	2
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth	21	25
Brooklyn R. T.	21	22	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Brunswick Co.	1¼	1⅜	Man. Beach	5	10	St. P. & O. pf.	124	127
Buff., R. & P.	11	22	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	62½	Mexican Central	8	9	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1⅜	2	Third Avenue	162	164
Canadian Pacific	58	59	Mich.-Pen. Car pf.	58	61	U. P., D. & G.	3	3¼
Central Pacific	16¼	17½	Minn. & St. L.	19	21	Wells-F. Express	96	100
Chi. & Alton	160	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48			
Chi. & Alt. pf.	160	..	Minn. Iron	62	65			
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mobile & Ohio	22	23½			
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	Morris & Essex	163½	167			
Clev., L. & W. pf.	43	50	Nat. Starch	6⅜	7½			
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	53½	59			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

19,900	Am. Sug. Ref.	118⅛	119¼	117⅞	117⅞
2,430	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	13⅞	12½	13⅛
90	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30	32⅛	30	32½
140	Am. Tobacco Co.	76	76⅜	75¾	76⅜
350	At., To. & S. F.	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1,680	Chicago Gas	77½	78	77⅛	77⅜
910	Chi., R. I. & P.	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71½
9,350	Chi., B. & Qy.	82	82½	81⅞	82
12,440	Chi., M. & St. P.	77	77½	76⅞	77
70	Gen. Elec.	33	33¼	32⅞	33
690	Louis. & Nash.	51¼	51½	51	51⅛
180	Manhattan	98⅝	98⅝	97¾	97¾
140	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾
20	Nat. Lead	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
30	N. Y., Ont. & W.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
60	N.Y., S. & W. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Nor. Pac. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
260	Pacific Mail	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	27½
4,700	P. & R., as. pd.	29⅞	30⅝	29¾	30¼
60	Tenn. C. & I.	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼
430	U. S. Cordage	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
2,120	West. Union	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝
56,070.					

Bonds.

$15,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
5,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
2,000	Den. & R. G. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½
19,000	P. & R. 1st pf. in.	48⅝	49	48⅝	49
8,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
$44,000.					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	37	39
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	78
Celluloid Company stock	59	62
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	150	100
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1030	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	168	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	205	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	325
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	64
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	46	49
‡Hoboken Ferry Company 5s	91	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	93
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	4	7
Kings County Traction	42	44
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	58	61
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	88	93
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	235	250
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	40½	41½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12½	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. F. R. R. stock	15½	17
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	158	163
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	59	62
Standard Gas	82	85
Standard Gas pf.	107	110
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	255	256
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	50
Third Avenue Railroad	162	164
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	91	96
Trenton Potteries	..	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65½	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	105
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	5	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1060	1075
Wagner Car Company	159	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	64	67
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	82
Worcester Traction pf.	90½	92½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	195	195	195
1st week Nov.	$17,727	$37,487	$33,690
From July 1	439,904	657,017	601,095
From Jan. 1	1,128,566	1,235,228	1,061,470

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
2d week Nov.	$137,500	$164,400	$150,800
From July 1	2,836,894	2,868,859	2,669,300
From Jan. 1	6,306,813	6,259,160	6,495,779

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	825
2d week Nov.	$86,515	$79,989	$107,214
From July 1	1,440,833	1,246,763	1,544,907
From Jan. 1	2,862,409	2,774,722	3,039,648

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
1st week Nov.	$462,943	$589,920	$522,698
From July 1	8,262,528	8,884,779	7,685,847
From Jan. 1	16,074,751	15,984,141	14,082,037

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	520	520	517
2d week Nov.	$52,760	$49,700	$40,100
From July 1	961,930	1,022,590	873,125
From Jan. 1	2,068,856	2,065,362	1,840,335

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Nov.	$166,985	$174,481	$222,193
From July 1	2,622,280	2,614,021	3,073,339
From Jan. 1	5,498,053	5,685,165	6,003,116

WABASH—

Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week Nov.	$224,454	$244,652	$231,975
From July 1	4,774,954	5,280,714	4,694,683
From Jan. 1	10,514,801	11,013,731	10,022,061

WESTERN NEW-YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	643	643	643
1st week Nov.	$57,500	$70,500	$65,200
From July 1	1,238,122	1,325,375	1,389,080
From Jan. 1	2,581,914	2,817,772	2,650,070

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Nov.	$24,475	$29,950	$25,315
From July 1	501,036	572,060	547,813
From Jan. 1	10,134,589	10,570,997	10,074,695

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON, October—

Net earnings	*$50,558	$122,384	72,700
Fixed charges	47,884	48,735	59,700
Surplus	2,674	$73,599	13,000

*Exclusive of $9,200 allowed for depreciation.

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—

Net earnings	$572,221	$698,053	$489,400
Fixed charges	478,840	498,315	597,600
Surplus	93,381	199,738	*108,200

*Deficit.

ULSTER & DELAWARE, for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	$141,534	$150,488	$145,579
Op. Expenses	94,455	93,159	118,226
Net earnings	47,078	57,329	26,953
Other income	....	6	....
Total income	47 8	57,335	....
Fixed charges	27,999	27,949	....
Surplus	19,079	29,386	....

The balance sheet shows: Cash on hand, $12,395; profit and loss surplus, $444,849.

WEST END OF BOSTON, for the year ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	$8,341,958	$7,746,170	$6,823,878
Op. expenses	6,334,619	5,633,163	4,807,082
Net earnings	2,007,339	2,113,007	2,016,796
Fixed charges	794,601	746,964	725,063
Balance	1,212,739	1,366,044	1,291,733
Dividends	1,147,950	1,102,525	1,193,375
Surplus	64,789	263,519	98,358

The general balance sheet shows—

Cash on hand	610,361	1,192,151	1,449,375

Albany Street Railway for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, 1896, $149,650; 1895, $143,147; operating expenses, 1896, $92,722; 1895, $78,952; net earnings, 1896, $56,927; 1895, $64,194; other income, 1896, $533; 1895, $440; total income, 1896, $57,460; 1895, $64,634; fixed charges, 1896, $18,689; 1895, $22,437; surplus, 1896, $38,771; 1895, $42,197. Cash on hand, $26,470, and a profit and loss surplus of $35,486.

Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railway for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $54,527; operating expenses, $18,591; fixed charges, $13,323; net income, $22,612. General balance sheet Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, $2,118,913; mortgage, $2,090; supplies on hand, $836; due by agents, $3,351; due by others, $4,192; open accounts, $128; cash on hand, $10,696; total, $2,140,208. Liabilities—Capital, $1,250,000; funded debt, $786,000; loans and bills payable, $53,692; interest on funded debt and accrued, $9,825; due for supplies, $22,713; open accounts, $1,209; profit and loss surplus, $16,768; total, $2,140,208.

Metropolitan Street Railway general balance sheet Sept. 30, 1896, shows: Assets—Cost of road, etc., $30,517,523; stocks and bonds, $8,095,669; other permanent investments, $892,500; supplies on hand, $103,089; accrued interest, $315; open accounts, $1,813,821; cash on hand, $88,079; total, $41,510,995. Liabilities—Capital stock, $30,000,000; funded debt, $9,400,000; interest due and accrued, $39,608; dividends unpaid, $284,480; open accounts, $690,527; profit and loss surplus, $1,096,380; total, $41,510,995.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Ex.	170	Mercantile	170
Broadway	220	Merchants'	135
Butchers & Drovers'	130	Merchants' Ex.	111
Central National	128	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	175	New-Amsterdam	195
Commerce	200	New-York	220
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	110
East River	125	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	108
Fourth National	170	Republic	140
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	171
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105¼
Importers & Traders'	530	Third National	102½
Irving	150	Tradesmen's	92
Leather Manu'f't'ers	170	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	205	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	210	Western National	114

There were sales of 250 shares of Phenix at 108 and 30 Western National at 115.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The market for local stocks was rather quiet, with Bay State Gas, Montana, and Erie Telephone the features. While there were few changes in quotations, the undertone was somewhat weak, with the recent favorites suffering the most. Montana fell off 1, to 94, recovering ¼ later; Bay State Gas dropped ¼, to 5¾, but toward close advanced to 6¼. The firsts were down 1, to 83. Dominion Coal lost ⅞, to 10, and Mexican Central declined ½, to 8½. Erie Telephone was the strong stock, advancing 1½, to 64, with Bell Telephone unchanged at 206. Outside of Montana, the copper list was dull. Quincy gained a point, which it lost later, and Old Dominion declined ⅝, to 18⅞; Calumet rose 5, to 335, and Atlantic ¼, to 23. Gold mining shares were quiet; Pioneer, however, gained ¾, to 6¼; Merced was steady, at 8. Copper in London declined ¼, to 49⅝, for spot, to 50½ for futures. Money between banks at 4@5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4	..	3⅞	..
Boston W. P.	5	..	5	..
Brookline	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
East Boston	4	..	..	..
West End	1⅝	1⅞	..	1⅞

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	..	206½	206	207
Erie	64	65	62	..
Mexican	65	80	65	..
New-England	99½	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	10	10⅛	..	10⅞
Dominion C. pf.	85	87	..	87
Gen. Electric pf.	70	75	..	75
Illinois Steel	55¼	56	55	56
Lamson Store Service	20½	21	20½	21
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20½	21	20	21
Westinghouse Electric	27	28½	27½	29
Westinghouse E. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	209	210	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	205	..	..	205
Boston & Maine	167	168	..	168
Central Mass	11½	12½	11½	12½
Central Mass. pf.	57	58	57	58
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	103	102¼	103
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	144	147
Fitchburg pf.	91	93½	..	93½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	182	181	182
Old Colony	179	180	179	..
West End	68	68½	68	..
West End pf.	88	89	88½	89½

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	65	85	..	85
Atlantic	22¾	23¼	22¾	23½
Boston & Montana	94¼	94¾	95	95½
Butte & Boston	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Cal. & Hecla	330	340	328	330
Franklin	12	12	12	12½
Gold Coin	290	300	..	..
Kearsarge	..	..	..	17¾
Merced	8	8½	7	7¾
Osceola	30½	31	31	31½
Pioneer	6⅛	6¼	5	5⅝
Quincy	121	123	121	..
Tamarack	95	100	96	99
Tamarack, Jr.	15	15½	15	..
Wolverine	8¾	9	8¾	9

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb. ext. 6s	115	116	115	..
B. & M. R. Mt. N. ext. 6s	107½	108¼	107	..
East. 1st 6s	..	..	115	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66¼	71	66⅛	67
Mex. C. 1st inc	..	17½	..	17½
Mex. C. 2d inc	..	8½	..	8½
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	83	85	83	85
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	71½	—	72	74

*And accrued interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A marked effort was made in this market to depress prices, and it met with some success, the stock brought out, however, was readily taken, and at the end of the session orders to buy were plenty. Scarcely any stock was offered and these orders for the greater part went over until to-morrow.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Chicago as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Strawboard	38	39	39¾	40¼
C. & C. Canal & Dock	65	67	65	67
Chi. Brew & Malt	14¾	15¼	15	15½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	39	40	39½	40½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. Side R.T. (AlleyL.)	2	2¼	2½	2½
Chi. City Railway	237	240	235	240
Chicago Telephone	160	170	162½	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	130¼	131½	131	132
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	23	23½	22	22½
Metropolitan Elevated	18	19	18	18½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15	15½	14½	15½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	39	40	39½	40½
New-York Biscuit	60⅛	60⅛	60	60½
North Chi. St. R. R.	220	222	215	220
Street's W. Stable Car L	15	16	15	16½
West Chi. St. R. R.	94	95	92½	93¼
Western Stone	..	..	59	61¼

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98	99	98	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61	63½	61½	63
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext	36	38	37	39
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	102	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	..	..	92¼	92¾
Metropolitan Eevated 5s	..	..	63½	65
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	99	99¼	99	99¾
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	101	100	101
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	97	97½	97½	98
Chicago Edison	120	..	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,838,751	
Gold bullion	49,029,326	
Total	$163,868,077	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,104,089	
Balance		*$125,763,988
Standard silver dollars	372,105,806	
Silver bullion	764,958	
Total	$372,870,764	
Net outstanding silver certificates	357,947,778	
Balance		14,922,986
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,924,890	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	112,542,390	
Total	$122,467,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,467,280	
United States notes	80,278,877	
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,695,000	
Balance		45,583,877
Treasury notes of 1890	$39,884,834	
National bank notes	11,892,573	
Fractional silver coin	14,628,898	
Fractional currency	36	
Minor coin	1,121,634	
Deposits in National banks	16,932,302	
Bonds and interest paid	3,156,269	
Total	$87,616,548	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,883,686	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,709,906	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,571,660	
Post Office Department account	2,819,166	
Miscellaneous items	2,240,993	
Total	$46,225,413	
Balance		41,391,135
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		227,661,987

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$382,728	$5,709,728	$52,676,163
Internal revenue	289,342	7,124,776	58,430,939
Miscellaneous	75,208	1,358,208	8,543,989
Total	$747,279	$14,192,712	$119,651,092

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$280,000	$5,535,000	$46,111,300
War	167,000	2,267,000	21,001,513
Navy	171,000	1,646,000	14,135,534
Indians	10,000	629,000	4,743,840
Pensions	502,000	7,823,000	55,151,842
Interest	64,000	2,819,000	17,922,926
Total	$1,194,000	$20,719,000	$159,066,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	446,720	6,526,287	39,415,864

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$481,879	$1,029,629
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$30,250	598,567	2,773,960

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$469,769,416	$86,037,708	$555,807,124
This fiscal yr.	44,480,445	5,999,398	50,479,843
This month	4,099,285	1,015,347	5,114,632
This day	18,152	530	18,682

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $289,342; from customs, $382,728, and miscellaneous, $119,608.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $308,868.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.40	.40
Best & Belcher	.89	.88
Bodie Consolidated	.50	.58
Bulwer	..	.40
Chollar	1.75	1.70
Consolidated Cal. Va.	1.75	*.80
Crown Point	.34	.32
Gould & Curry	.61	.61
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Mexican	.59	.58
Mono	.15	..
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.73	.73
Savage	*.60	.59
Sierra Nevada	.58	.59
Union Consolidated	.48	.49
Utah	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.40	.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 17.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.06¾	.07
Anaconda	1.06	1.16
Argentum	.48	.47
Blue Bell	.08	.08¾
Consolidated	.16½	.17½
Elkton	1.63	1.66
Gibson	.64	.61
Golden Fleece	1.01	1.00
Isabella	.43	.42¾
Jefferson	.12	.12
Rosa	.15¼	.15
Pharmacist	.19½	.19½
Portland	1.37	1.36
Union	.32	.33
Work	.08¾	.08¾

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, Part I., held at the Chambers thereof in the new County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1896.—Present—Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the majority of the Directors of the MURRAY HILL BANK for a voluntary dissolution of the said bank.

It appearing to the Court by the annexed petition of a majority of the Directors of the Murray Hill Bank, a banking corporation, that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all just demands for which it is liable, nor to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it; and it appearing that it would be beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the corporation is insolvent and that a temporary receiver of its property should be appointed, and that the petitioners pray for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed by Title XI. of Chapter XVII. of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Now, upon reading and filing the annexed petition and the affidavit of James MacGregor Smith on behalf of the petitioners, and notice of the application to the Attorney General, and the affidavits of Frederick D. Kilburn and James S. Thurston in opposition, and after hearing James MacGregor Smith, of counsel for the petitioners, and Samuel Untermyer, of counsel for the depositors' committee, in support of the application, and Mr. Kisselburgh opposed, upon motion of James MacGregor Smith, the attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the Murray Hill Bank show cause before Wilbur Larremore, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, should not be dissolved. It is

Further ordered, That this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in The New-York Law Journal and in New-York Times, published in the City and County of New-York. It is

Further ordered, That Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien be and they hereby are appointed temporary receivers of the property, assets, and effects of the corporation, with all the powers and subject to all the duties of receivers in such cases, and that each of said receivers before entering upon the execution of his trust execute and file with the Clerk of this Court a bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his trust. It is

Further ordered, That the said receivers be and they hereby are directed to take possession of the property of the Murray Hill Bank; to collect and receive the debts, demands, and other property of the corporation, to preserve the same and the proceeds thereof, to collect and receive all demands owing to said bank, with full power to maintain any action, suit, or special proceeding for either or all of said purposes without further leave. It is

Further ordered, That all creditors and stockholders of the corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from instituting or prosecuting any action or proceeding against the said corporation for the recovery of money or property, or from taking any further proceeding in any such cases as have been heretofore commenced. It is

Further ordered, That the said receivers deposit all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and that no deposits or investments of the trust funds shall be made elsewhere except upon the order of the Court upon due notice given to the Attorney General.

(Enter.) R. A. P., J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against John McClave, Stephen Wood McClave, John McClave, Junior, and Albert McClave, lately doing business as copartners under the firm name of JOHN McCLAVE & SONS, at 371 Fifth Avenue and 602 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said copartners for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897. WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-1aw6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against STEPHEN WOOD McCLAVE, lately doing business at No. 371 Fifth Avenue and at 602 West Twenty-second Street in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said Stephen Wood McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897. WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-1aw6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN McCLAVE, lately doing business under that name at Nos. 145-157 Eleventh Avenue and 602-606 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said John McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897. WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-1aw6wW&d9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-1aw6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City. n11-1aw6mW&my12

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Maginnis, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6mW

THOMS, ISABELLA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA F. THOMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896. FANNIE A. ASHTON, Executrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executrix, 96 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mW

A BAD STATE OF THINGS

BOARD OF HEALTH AFTER DEBORAH NURSERY.

The Inmates Suffering from Lack of Proper Food and Clothing, and Many of the Children Are Afflicted with Ophthalmia.

The Board of Health has ordered that unless certain reforms are carried out in the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, within five days, it will order the institution vacated.

The management of the nursery says that this will be done.

Frequent complaints have been coming to the Board of Health regarding the nursery. The trouble in the institution has recently been caused by the prevalence of ophthalmia. This disease was general in the institution last March, when eighty cases of the eye trouble were reported among the children.

Dr. H. Freeman of 354 East Fiftieth Street, who had been the nursery physician for ten years, had forty of the children removed to Randall's Island, and the remaining forty children were isolated in a frame cottage owned by the nursery.

They were placed in charge of Miss Lobliner, a nurse. Gradually the disease was reduced, until only twelve were ill. Then Miss Lobliner, because of some trouble, left the institution. Ten days ago Dr. Freeman made one of the complaints to the Board of Health.

Dr. Moreau Morris was sent by the Board of Health to inspect the institution. He made the following report yesterday:

"I visited and inspected on Nov. 3 the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. At that time I found the institution in fair sanitary condition. In the cottage annex were twenty-seven children, suffering from ophthalmia in various stages, who had been placed in isolation therein. They were in charge of a special so-called trained nurse.

"Upon an inspection made Nov. 13, ten days after the previous inspection, I found the isolation broken up and the diseased children mingling with the well. This had been done at the instance of Dr. Martens, one of the attending physicians of the institution, (there being two, the other being Dr. H. Freeman,) the latter having special charge of the eye diseases.

"The nurse had left, and I understood that Dr. Freeman had also declined any further medical attendance. Therefore the diseased children are without any medical or surgical attention for the eyes.

"Dr. Martens does not evidently recognize the gravity of this disease, and has ignored the quarantine isolation established by your officers. Upon his diagnosis that the isolated cases were well, he discharged them from quarantine, and sent them all to the main building, in community with the well.

"Upon a careful examination of these discharged children I found twenty-two still suffering with various forms of infectious eye diseases. These were immediately ordered into quarantine in the cottage isolating building, and a nurse placed over them, but they are under no special medical treatment.

"I was informed by the superintendent that no member of the Board of Managers had visited the institution for months; that for want of money to pay the tradespeople their bills for necessary supplies they decline to continue furnishing supplies. Clothing and shoes are needed, and the hired help is clamoring for wages.

"The Controller of the city declines the per capita allowance for the committed children without the legal certificate of the State Board of Charities. As a consequence the institution is in a state of demoralization and collapse.

"Unless speedy relief is afforded, the children, now numbering 162, will soon be in a suffering condition for food, clothing, and attendance."

M. S. Davis, superintendent of the Deborah Nursery, said that the Board of Health had reconsidered an order to close the nursery because of the prevalence of ophthalmia, and had granted them an extension of five days in which to provide proper medical treatment for the children. In obedience to this order Dr. M. L. Foster, one of the surgeons of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, had been engaged as visiting physician, and Mr. Davis says that before the expiration of the time limit things in the nursery will be in proper condition."

MIXING FRENCH WINES.

Vice Consul Pressly Tells How "Vin Bordeaux" Is Compounded.

Charles P. Pressly, United States Vice Consul at Marseilles, France, is at the Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Pressly is from Augusta, Ga. He was appointed first to Grenoble, France.

During his residence in France, since the Autumn of 1893, only one ship flying the American flag has entered the port of Marseilles. That solitary ship was "an ocean tramp," a small sailing vessel, the John C. Chapman. Mr. Pressly says that a great volume of imports come into that port for the United States, but it is all shipped to this city and elsewhere in foreign bottoms. Most of these imports consist of wool and hides from Turkey, Persia, and other Asiatic countries.

The wines of France have been an interesting field of study to Mr. Pressly, and he has learned, he says, that California claret is as good a wine as the claret of France. The Bordeaux wines that are exported to England and America are not pure wines, but are mixed expressly for the foreign trade.

"The French do not like a heavy wine," said Mr. Pressly, "and the claret they drink is quite light. Even this thin wine is nearly always mixed with water, half and half. They say water brings out the fruity flavor.

"The English, on the other hand, like a thick, heavy wine, with good body. When they taste the French native wine they say it is nothing but colored and flavored water. To meet the English and other foreign demand, the French wine dealers at Bordeaux take the thin native wines and mix them with the much heavier wines of Spain and Portugal, and the result is the 'Bordeaux' of commerce.

"They have a wonderfully effective and rapid method of doing this mixing. Two bins of French wine are placed close to one bin of Spanish and one bin of Portuguese wine. Above them all is placed another bin, empty, and ready for the receipt of the mixed wine. An electric engine, to which is attached four rubber suction pipes, does the work of mixing. One pipe goes from each bin of wine into the empty bin above. The wine from the four bins is sucked up and poured in equal quantities into the empty bin.

"The mixing is thorough. Malaga wine from Spain, port, perhaps, from Portugal, and the thin French claret all go into the one compound, and you have 'Vin Bordeaux.' Its component parts are all good wine, but it is not a pure wine in the sense of being the product of one kind of grape.

"The French don't like it to be known that 'Vin Bordeaux' is a mixture. The former United States Consul to Bordeaux, George W. Roosevelt, now Consul at Brussels, was shot down in the streets after having described this process in a Consular report.

"Another misconception about the French drinking of wine is that they consume great quantities of it. This is not correct. A Frenchman will go into an inn, call for a glass of wine, and sit down and play a game of cards. He may be playing for an hour, but the wine lasts him all that time. He takes but one glass. It is needless to say that under similar circumstances an American would call for several glasses of wine—or something stronger."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.93¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	$4.75
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.37½
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	2.90
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 75¾@78½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75¼c, by sample; No. 2 red, 83⅝@86½c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 oats, 18½@18¾c; No. 2 rye, 37½c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@75½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.60@$6.65; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.80; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.70; standard A, $4.45; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	7.53	7.53	7.52	7.53@7.54
December	7.59	7.59	7.52	7.57@7.58
January	7.68	7.69	7.62	7.67@7.68
February	7.73	7.75	7.71	7.74@7.75
March	7.79	7.82	7.74	7.81@7.82
April	7.82	7.87	7.82	7.85@7.87
May	7.87	7.92	7.84	7.90@7.91
June	7.89	7.95	7.89	7.93@7.94
July	7.92	7.99	7.91	7.97@7.98

Market closed quiet and steady at 2 to 4 points advance. Transferable notices, 755; total sales, 165,400 bales.

New-York net receipts, 2,096 bales; gross, 13,086 bales. Exports: Forwarded, 4,993 bales; sales, 570 bales; spinners', 70 bales; stock, 200,146 bales.

Total net receipts to-day, 59,204 bales; thus far this week, 155,642 bales, against 137,333 bales last week, and 108,465 bales last year. Exports to-day—Great Britain, 8,730 bales; Continent, 6,967 bales; stock, 1,106,366 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7¾c; middling Gulf, 8c; sales, 570 bales, including 500 bales contract and 70 bales spinning.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 41,000 bales; American, 39,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d. Futures steady, partially 1-64d decline; closed quiet, ½ to 1 point net decline. January-February, 413s; February-March, 412½s; March-April, 412b; April-May, 412-413; May-June, 413b; June-July, 413½b; July-August, 414½s; November, 420½b; November-December, 417s; December-January, 414½s.

Manchester.—Yarns and cloths quiet.

The effect of the drought on the crops in India is shown by the second report on the cotton crop in the Northwest Provinces and Oudh. In the middle of August prospects were good, but by the end of September, instead of an average condition, (100,) the various districts ranged from 30 to 75, the net result being a loss of about 50 per cent., owing to the very little rain that had fallen during September. The Winter rice crop in Bengal also promises at best to be only three-fourths of that of 1895, owing to the absence of rain. The area sown is 29,597,000 acres, or 804,600 acres less than last year.—Beerbohm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 9-16c; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net receipts, 21,874 bales; gross receipts, 23,299 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,997 bales; coastwise, 1,544 bales; sales, 7,150 bales; stock, 359,474 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 7,394 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,571 bales; sales, 288 bales; spinners, 151 bales; stock, 172,917 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 7,613 bales; exports coastwise, 2,055 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 118,161 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net receipts, 4,864 bales; gross receipts, 5,144 bales; shipments, 2,691 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 114,915 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 11,184 bales; exports coastwise, 5,026 bales; sales, 735 bales; stock, 71,655 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c bid; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 856 bales; exports coastwise, 1,448 bales; sales, none; stock, 79,522 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,893 bales; exports coastwise, 393 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,097 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 854 bales; sales, none; stock, 15,502 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 3,382 bales; sales, none; stock, 33,483 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	84¾
December	86-5¾	86¾	85½	85¾
January	87	87⅜	86½	86¾
March	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
May	87-6⅞	87⅞	86⅝	86¾
CORN.				
November	..	..	..	30
December	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	30½
May	34⅝	34⅝	33¾-⅞	33⅞
OATS.				
December	..	..	..	23⅝
February	24½	24½	24½	24½
May	..	..	..	26¼

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	76¾@77¼	77½@..	75⅞@..	76⅝@..
Dec.	77¼@77¾	78 @..	76⅝@..	76¾@76⅞
May	81⅜@81⅝	82 @..	80¼@80⅝	80¾@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	24¾@..	24¾@..	24¼@..	24¼@..
Dec.	24⅞@..	24⅞@..	24½@..	24⅝@..
May	28¼@..	28¼@..	27⅝@..	27⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	18⅜@..	18⅜@..	18¼@..	18¼@..
Dec.	18⅞@..	18⅞@..	18⅝@18¾	18¾@..
May	22¼@22¾	22⅜@..	22 @..	22¼@22¼
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Dec.	$6.70	$6.70	$6.50	$6.55
Jan.	7.70	7.70	7.55	7.60
May	8.00	8.05	7.90	7.97½
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.82½	3.82½	3.72½	3.72½
Jan.	4.05	4.05	3.92½	3.92½
May	4.25	4.25	4.15	4.15
Short Ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.67½	3.70	3.65	3.70
Jan.	3.77½	3.82½	3.75	3.80
May	4.02½	4.02½	3.95	3.97½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market for wheat was weak and lower. The opening was at a loss of ¾@1c, the closing a little above the bottom, at 1@1⅛c. The American stocks increased 1,653,000 bushels for the week, and the European stocks and stocks afloat increased 5,200,000 bushels, making a total gain of 6,853,000 bushels. The total American stocks are 80,250,000 bushels, and the European stocks, 60,640,000 bushels. Bradstreet's total figures in America and in Europe are 140,890,000 bushels, against 159,816,000 bushels last year. The sales reported were 88,000 bushels of No. 2 hard Manitoba; 64,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, both private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 6⅜c over December, free on board, store, last half of December; No. 2 red was quoted at the close at 8½c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 85⅝c; No. 1 hard, 8c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, New-York, 2c over December, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Bull news did not count in wheat to-day, nor was bull effort productive of any result. Receipts in the Northwest were 838 cars, against 746 cars last Tuesday, and 1,686 cars on the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago received 129 cars, and inspected out 101,230 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 242,079 bushels. December wheat opened from 77⅜c to 77¼c, sold between 78c and 76⅝c, closing at 76¾@76⅞c, 1⅜@1½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 1@1½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 582,785 bushels; shipments, 379,307 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 224,260 bushels; shipments, 25,562 bushels.

DULUTH, Nov. 17.—Offerings were not large, but the demand was good and the mills continued to pay 1½c over and the shippers 1¼c over December for wheat. The sales were 250,000 bushels. The mills took 50,000 bushels of this. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 76c; No. 3 Spring, 72¼@73½c; rejected, 65½@73½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; December No. 1 hard, 79⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c bid; May No. 1 Northern, 81⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—December opened lower at 77¾c. The top was 77⅞c., and the lowest point was 76½c., the close being 76⅝@76⅞c. May opened at 80⅞c., and closed at 79⅞c. Receipts, 425 cars; shipments, 24 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 78⅞c.; No. 1 Northern, 77⅝c.; No. 2 Northern, 76⅛c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Spring wheat unsettled; No. 1 hard, new, spot, 87⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 84c; do, old, 85⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cost, freight, and insurance, 83½c; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, on track, 93½c; do, in store, 94½c; No. 3 red, 91⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—December wheat opened at 77c, fell to 76⅛c, closing at 77¼c. Sample wheat, 1½c lower and quiet. No. 1 Northern, 82¾c; No. 2 Northern, 79½@81¼c.

Corn.

The market for corn drooped with the decline in wheat. The market closed heavy at the lowest quotations of the day, at ⅝@¾c net decline. Bradstreet's visible for the past week showed a decrease of 1,127,000 bushels, and the total is 23,150,000 bushels. Cash corn was dull and weaker, dropping to 30c, nominal, 1 car selling at 30¼c early, in elevator. Exporters took 12,000 bushels locally, and a good trade was reported at outports.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The business in corn was conspicuously dull. Receipts were 474 cars, and 427,803 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Exports were 228,101 bushels. May corn opened at 28¼c, declined to 27⅞c, closing at 27⅞c, ⅜@½c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and 1c lower on new, and ½c lower on old. Receipts at principal Western points, 354,711 bushels; shipments, 368,270 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 512,345 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Corn easier; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 27½c; No. 2 corn, 28c; No. 3 do, 26@26½c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 28¾c; No. 2 corn, 29c, in store.

Oats.

The market was dull and weak. The close was dull at ⅛@¼c net loss. Bradstreet's visible decreased 245,000 bushels the past week, and the total is 18,018,000 bushels. Cash oats were easier. Sales were 100,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 3 white, 22½c; 55,000 bushels, track and ungraded white, 22@32c, as to quality; 30,000 bushels, ungraded mixed, 21c; 7,000 bushels rejected white, 20⅝@21c; 4,000 bushels rejected, mixed, 19½@19¾c; 3,000 bushels No. 3 white, clipped, 23c; No. 2 oats quoted 23c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Prices of oats declined in response to wheat and corn. Receipts were 418 cars and 21,427 bushels were taken from store. Exports were 31,576 bushels. May oats closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were ¼@½c lower.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Oats strong; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 do, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 do, 18c on track; No. 2 white, 23½@24c in store.

Flour.

The market was weak and lower. Total sales were 14,055 pks, as follows: 300 bbls Winter patents, $5.10; 1,300 pks straight, $4.30, in sacks, and $4.50@$4.60 in bbls; 1,000 bbls clears, $4.25@$4.30; 250 sacks extra 2s, $3.10; 500 sacks fines, $2.70; 2,205 bbls city patents, $5.30@$5.50; 1,500 bbls city clears, $4.90@$5; 100 bbls city fines, $3.30; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $4.75@$4.90; 2,000 bbls clears, $3.80@$3.90; 250 sacks extra firsts, $3; 1,000 sacks extra seconds, $2.10.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour was quiet and easy; hard wheat Spring patents were quotably at $4.30@$4.65, in wood; soft wheat patents, $4.15@$4.30; hard wheat, bakers', $3@$3.30, in sacks, soft wheat, bakers', $2.65@$2.90; red dog, $1.20@$1.30, in sacks; Winter wheat, $4.30@$4.50, in wood. Rye flour, $2.35@$2.55, in wood; $2.15@$2.35, in sacks.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market easier; quoted, 44½@45c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York; sales, 12,000 bushels, private terms, export; car lots, State, 39@41c....BARLEY—Market easier; new feeding quoted, 27¾@28c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; sales, 60,000 bushels, 27¾c, cost, insurance, and freight. Buffalo, export; malting quoted, 38@46c, as to quality....BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and heavy at 36@37c for prime State, track—BUCKWHEAT FLOUR dull; spot, $1.50; to arrive, $1.40....RYE FLOUR dull; sales, 750 bbls at $2.85@$3.15....CORNMEAL dull; $2.10@$2.25 for kiln-dried, as to brand....BAG MEAL dull; fine white, 80@82c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 65@67c....FEED dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; 100-lb, 57½@62½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@60c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Rye was easy. Receipts were 17 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 37½c; No. 3 sold at 36@36½c, closing at the inside. December sold 37½c; May, 42¼c, nominal. Barley was in light supply and fair demand. Receipts were 147 cars, but most of them were on sale yesterday. The range was from 24 to 36c for low grades to choice. Fancy was quoted 37@38c.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak and lower, both on meats and lard....PORK dull and lower: quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10@$11.25; short clear, $8.75@$10.50....BEEF firm; quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$9....BEEF HAMS firm at $16@$17....DRESSED HOGS unchanged; 160-lb quoted, 4⅝c; heavy to light, 4⅝@5½c....CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet at 5@5⅝c; pickled shoulders steady at 4¼c asked; pickled hams easy at 8¾@9¼c....TALLOW dull, but steady at 3⅝c asked....STEARINE weak at 5¼c asked for lard and 5c, nominal, for oleo....LARD dull and lower; closing at 4.15c, nominal, for prime steam; city, 3.75@3.85c; refined steady; South America, 5c; Continent, 4.60c; compound, 4¾c asked: options closed at 4.10c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 55s; prime mess firm at 45s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do medium firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 29s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 25s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 22s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city firm at 20s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s 6d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The provision market showed almost a unanimous lack of confidence. Hogs were in heavy supply here and at all Western points. At the close January pork was 15c lower; January lard 7½c lower, and January ribs 5@7½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet. Receipts were moderate and the shipments liberal. The cash market was quiet and easy.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Receipts for the week, 6,837 bbls of beans and 1,608 bbls of peas. Exports: 2,022 bbls of beans and 1,610 bbls of peas. Beans, domestic marrow choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium, $1.20; do, pea, $1.10; do, white kidney, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, California lima, $1.40; do, California Lady Washington, $1.10; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 77½c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, barrel, 87½c; do, bags, 85c.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week, 82,407 pks creamery, Western extras, per lb, 21½c; do, firsts, 19@20½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@17½c; do State and Pennsylvania finest, 20½@21c; do, thirds to firsts, 13½@20c; do, June extras, 18@19c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@17c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, Fall made, extras, 18@18½c; do thirds to firsts, 11@16c; do, State dairy, firkins and tubs, choice, 16@17c; do, firsts, 14@15c; State dairy firkins, choice, 15@16c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15c; do, seconds to firsts, 10½@14c; Western factory, June extras, 11½@12c; do, Summer make, seconds to firsts, 9½@10½c; do, fresh, extras, firsts, 9@11c; do, thirds to seconds, 7@9c; rolls, fresh, 10@14c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 26,176 bxs. Exports: 12,852 bxs; State, full cream, large, September made, fancy, colored or white, 10⅛@10¼c; do, October made, choice, white or colored, 9¾@10c; do, good to prime, 9@9½c; do, common to fair, 7¼@8½c; do, small size, September, colored fancy, 10c; do, white, 10c; do, October, good to choice, 9@9¾c; do, common to fair, 7½@8½c; light skims, choice, 7¾@8c; part skims, good to prime, 5½@6¾c; do, common to fair, 3½@4¾c; full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week: 46,168 cases. Jersey and nearby fancy, per dozen, 23@24c; do, State and Pennsylvania choice, 22c; do, fair to prime, 20@21c; Western, choice, 21c; do, fair to good, 19@20c; do, inferior, per thirty dozen case, $4@$4.50; Southern, choice, 20c; do, inferior, per thirty dozen case, $4@$4.50; Western refrigerator, choice, 17½c; do, fair to prime, 16½@17c; do, tasty, per case, $3@$3.50; do, very inferior, per case, $2.25@$2.75; limed, prime to fancy, 15½@16c; do, defective, per case, $3@$3.45.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 76,686 bbls; apples. Pound, sweet, per bbl, $1@$1.25; Gillifiower, $1@$1.25; Snow, fancy Northern, $1.75@$2; do, Western New-York, $1.25@$1.50; Fall or York Pippin, $1@$1.50; King, $1@$1.50; Northern Spy, $1@$1.25; Baldwin and Greening, prime, 85c@$1; common stock, 50@80c; pears, Duchess, per bbl, $2.50@$3.75; Keifer, $2@$3.50; Beurre d' Anjou, $2.50@$3.50; Beurre Clairgeau, $3@$4.25; Lawrence, $2.50@$3.50; Vicar, $2@$2.50; grapes, Niagara, Western New-York, per basket, fancy, 18@22c; do, plain, 12@15c; do, inferior, 6@8c; do, Catawba, fancy, 9@10c; do, plain, 7@8c; do, Concord, fancy, 8c; do, plain, 7c; Concord and Catawba, inferior, 4@6c; Clinton, in trays, per lb, 1¾@2c; do, Catawba, 1¼@1¾c; do, black, 1¼@1¾c; cranberries, Cape Cod, extra large varieties, fancy, per bbl, $5.50; do, late, usual varieties, fancy, $4.50@$5; do, good to choice, $3@$4; do, poor to fair, $1@$2.50; Jersey, per crate, $1@$1.25. DRIED—Receipts for the week, 18,023 boxes evaporated apples, and 49,264 pkgs of other fruit; exports, 20,048 boxes of evaporated apples and 14,259 pkgs of other fruit; apples, evaporated, 1896, fancy, per lb, 5@5¼c; do, choice, 4¼@4¾c; do, prime, 3¾@4c; do, poor to fair, 2½@3½c; do, 1895, 2@4c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, chops, $1.45@$1.55; do, cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, sun-dried, peeled, 6@8c; cherries, 10c; blackberries, 4½@5c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 16c; do, sun-dried, 12½@13½c; apricots, California Royal, 9@12c; do, Moor Parks, 12@15c; peaches, California, unpeeled, 6¼@10c; do, peeled, 12@15c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1896, choice, 12½@13c; do, good to prime, 10½@11½c; do, common to fair, 8@10c; Pacific coast, 1896, choice, 13½@14c; do, good to prime, 11½@12½c; do, common to fair, 9@11c; State and Pacific coast, 1895, choice, 8@8½c; do, common to prime, 4@7½c; old olds, 3@5c.

POULTRY—Alive—Receipts for the week have been 37 car-loads of Western, 1 of Canada, 2 of Southern, and fully 6 of express stock; fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; chickens, per lb, 6½@7c; roosters, per lb, 4½@5c; turkeys, per lb, 8½@9c; ducks, local, per pair, 70c@$1; do, Western, 65@85c; do, Southern, 55c; geese, local, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; do, Western $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, $1.12; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. Dressed—Receipts for the week, 9,928 pkgs; ice-packed, dry-picked turkeys, young, choice, 12@13c; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, scalded, choice, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; do, culls, 6@8c; do, old mixed weights, 11@12c; chickens, Philadelphia selected, 14c; do, common to good, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, fancy, 9c; do, average prime, 8½c; do, poor to fair, 7@8c; do, scalded, choice, large, 9c; do, average prime, 8½c; do, poor to fair, 7@8c; fowls, dry-picked, average prime, 9c; do, scalded, 8½c; do, poor to fair, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, Western mixed, 10@12c; do, old, 7@9c; geese, Maryland, 10@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25; dry-packed turkeys, Jersey and near-by, per lb, 12@14c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11@12½c; do, Western, good to prime, 11@12c; do, poor to fair, 7@10c; chickens, Jersey, prime, 10c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, Western, prime, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, Western, prime, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; ducks, Western prime, 10@12c; geese, Western prime, 8@10c. Game—Quail, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, small and Southern, $1@$1.50; partridges, near-by, per pair, 90c@$1; do, Western undrawn, prime, 75c; do, drawn, 50@60c; grouse, Western undrawn, prime, $1.15@$1.25; do, drawn, 75@85c; woodcock, fair to choice, 75c@$1; wild ducks, canvas, choice heavy, per pair, $2.50@$3; do, redheads, choice, heavy, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 25c@$1; do, mallard, prime, 75@85c; do, blue-wing teal, 40@50c; do, green wing teal, 25@30c; do, common, 15@25c; rabbits, per pair, 15@25c; venison, saddles, per lb, 15@18c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—The arrivals of hay have continued liberal and in excess of current wants. Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@82½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, shipping, 55@65c; do, salt and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 85@95c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@45c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, in bulk, per bbl, $1.25@$1.37; do, State, prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, fair to prime, per sack, 90c@$1; do, common to fair, per 180 lb, 75@90c; Jersey, fancy varieties, per bbl, $1@$1.12; do, common to fair, 70@80c; do, prime, per sack, 90c@$1; do, Maine, per sack, $1.10; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, Southern Jersey, $1@$1.25; do, Virginia, large bbls, 75@80c; do, small bbls, 60@65c; Brussels sprouts, per quart, 4@6c. Cucumbers, Florida, fancy, per crate, $1.25@$1.50; do, common to fair, 75c@$1. Cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3; do, red, $2.50@$3.50. Celery, per dozen stalks, 8@50c; do, flat bunches, per dozen, 75c. Cauliflowers, extra fancy, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; fair to prime, 75c@$1. Eggplants, Florida, per ½ bbl box, 75c@$1.50; do, per bbl, $1.50@$3. Lettuce, Eastern, per dozen, 25@40c; do, Charleston, per basket, 50@60c. Onions, Eastern white, per bbl, $2.50@$4; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, yellow, $1.62@$1.75; do, State and Western yellow, $1.12@$1.37; do, Orange County white, per bag, $1.50@$2.50; do, red, $1@$1.75; do, yellow, $1@$1.50. Pumpkins, per bbl, $1@$1.25. Green peas, Norfolk, per ½ bbl basket, $1.50@$2.50. Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, 50@60c. String beans, Charleston, per bushel basket, green, 75c@$1.50; do, wax, 50c@$1.50; do, Virginia, per ½ bbl basket, 50c@$1; do, Savannah, per crate, 50c@$1.25; do, Florida, express, $1@$1.25; do, freight, 40c@$1. Squash, Hubbard, per bbl, 75c; do, marrow, 75c@$1. Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl, 60@65c. Tomatoes, Key West, fancy, per carrier, $2.50@$2.75; do, per crate, $1@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—There was an important decline in the local market, and sales were made at a decline of 3-16c on centrifugal from last previous prices. The market closed at the following prices: Centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c; muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅞c, and 89° test molasses sugar at 2⅝c. The London market was unchanged on cane but dull, Java quoted at 11s ½d and fair refining at 10s. Beet was dull and 1½@3d lower, present month quoted at 9s 3d and next month at 9s 4½d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Domestic molasses shows steadiness, with a fair jobbing demand; New-Orleans, centrifugal, old crop, 9@11c; new open-kettle, prime to fancy, 26@33c; old open-kettle, 18@30c.

RICE—Domestic rice is quiet but steady. The Southern markets are also quiet; domestic, common to ordinary, 3⅛@3⅝c; fair to good, 3¾@4½c; prime to choice, 4¾@5½c; fancy, 5¾@6c; head, 6@6¼c; foreign, Patna, 4¼@4⅝c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c; Java, 4⅛@4¼c; Rangoon, in bond, 2@2¼c.

COFFEE.

The contract market closed with a net decline of 15@20 points; total sales were 12,250 bags. The European markets were lower. Receipts at Rio were the largest reported for any one day. The public cable reported Rio No. 7, change standard, at 11.600, exchange, 8d; Rio receipts for two days, 42,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 5,000 bags, and for Europe, 9,000 bags; Rio stock, 363,000 bags; market flat; Santos receipts for two days, 27,000 bags, Santos stock, 549,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 12.800.

DRY GOODS.

The market is decidedly steady, with many buyers in evidence. These are purchasing quite generally, though the detail of the store trade at first hands shows that single purchases are not bulky. In staple cottons, trading has been modestly carried on, in conservative fashion, in bleached and brown goods. Many inquiries, leading to hopes for heavy business about the first of next year, are made, but the actual business is still quite limited. In denims, the passing request is of fair proportions, and other coarse colored cottons follow the general rule of a slow, steady increase.

Print cloths are steady and without special feature at Fall River. Bids for January and February delivery, at 2⅝c, are still made in ample quantities, but are religiously declined by sellers. On the other hand, buyers refuse to bid for spots at this figure. The resulting dead-lock is disastrous, coming at this time. Sellers are earnestly hoping for a better market. Odd goods are also dull. The sales of the week average, extras and odds, about 230,000 pieces, to date.

Prints are a feature of the market. During the last two days, heavy orders for dark fancies have been placed, and these have cleaned out the line very effectually in certain quarters. Much of the stock of Spring designs carried over from last season has also been wiped out. In the meantime, staples and, in particular, turkey reds, are meeting with an altogether adequate demand.

In woolen goods, dress goods are engrossing buyers' attention. These are still quite active in boucle and curled effects, and in the less-defined plaids and checks. Solid colors also sell well. These goods are easy for buyers, if sought for in the right places.

Jobbers are seeing lively trading. In some quarters, the daily averages are in advance of corresponding totals for the same days of last year. Christmas goods and novelties are much in demand, but a fair business is also passing in domestics, flannels, blankets, and dress goods.

The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ended Monday consist of 1,838 pks, valued at $96,983, against 2,359 pks, $109,767, last week, and 7,465 pks, $347,925, for the same week last year. The complete exports from Jan. 1 to date have been $9,505,448. The heaviest shipments were to the Argentine Republic, Central America, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Bolivia.

WOOL.

The total transactions for the week foot up about 500,000 lb. including 235,000 lb domestic. Domestic fleeces, Nos. 1, 2, and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ⅜-blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼ and ½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; A super, pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine Territory, 8@11c; fine medium do, 10@12c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American, pulled, 27@29c; Canada combing, fleece, 22@23c; Canada combing, pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 38,528 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,685 bbls; tar, 368 bbls. Spirits turpentine dull, with regulars and machines quoted at 28@28¼c. Resin is steady at $1.90@$1.92½. Tar and pitch steady, with a moderate jobbing demand. We quote: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, barrels, $3.40; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—Resin firm; strained, $1.55; good strained, $1.60; spirits of turpentine dull; machine and irregular, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.05; crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Spirits of tupentine firm at 24½c; sales, 815 bbls; resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

Market was less active, but quiet and steady. A sale of 800 bbls prime Summer yellow was made at 26½@27c, nearby and future delivery; but spot oil at the close was not over 26½c, and 26c was freely bid. Lard oil was dull and easy, being offered at 42c. Prime crude, barrels, 22½@23c; off crude, barrels, here, 21@22c; butter oil, 28½c; prime white Summer, 28½@29c; lard oil, prime city, 42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

METALS.

TIN—The market was firmer at New-York, with spot 13.15@13.25c. London closed firm. Copper closed firm locally and abroad, with spot at New-York 11.30@11.50c. Lead closed firmer at New-York and steady at St. Louis. Spot quotations, 2.90@2.95c. Spelter closed firm at 4.15@4.25c for spot. St. Louis closed steady.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

BEEVES—Receipts, 37 cars or 645 head—36 cars for city slaughterers, and 1 car for the market; no trading in live cattle; feeling weak; city-dressed native sides slow at 6½@8¾c per lb, a few extra selected do selling at 8½c; no later cable advices from London; top price for refrigerator beef at Liverpool, 8½c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 328 head, and 217 head were held over yesterday; more than 250 calves unsold, including 1½ cars of Westerns; good to prime veals sold at $6@$7 per 100 lb; grassers at $2.37½@$2.62½; fed calves at $3 a bunch of selected Westerns at $4.25; dressed calves ½c lower, at 7@10½c for city dressed veals; 6½@9c for country dressed; 5@6c for little calves, and 4@5½c for dressed grassers and buttermilks.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7 cars or 1,389 head, all for the market; 19 cars held over yesterday, making 26 cars on sale; 14 cars were carried over; medium to prime sheep sold at $2.75@$3.50 per 100 lb; medium to choice lambs at $4.25@$4.85; Canadian lambs at $4.70@$4.75; dressed mutton weak, at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@8½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 38 cars or 6,089 head, including 121 head for the market, and 618 head were held over yesterday; trade extremely dull, and prices 15@25c lower, without a clearance; common heavy to good light hogs sold at $3.50@$3.85 per 100 lb; fancy light pigs at $4.25; country dressed weak, at 4@4½c for heavy; 4¾@5¾c for medium, and 6@6½ for light weights.

CARLISLE-BROWN FOOTBALL.

Large Crowd Expected on Manhattan Field Thanksgiving.

A great crowd is expected to witness the Thanksgiving Day football game between the Carlisle Indians and the Brown University eleven, at Manhattan Field. The Indians will prepare specially for this event, and hope to show up as well as they did in the Harvard game. Metoxen, the dashing full back of the Indian team, attributes their recent defeat by Pennsylvania to sleepiness.

"It has been our custom," said he, "when about to take part in a big game to sleep the night previous in the town where the game is to be played. This resulted in giving our team plenty of rest.

"We didn't follow the plan this time, however, but remained in Carlisle over night. Then, in order to make time, we were called very early in the morning, ate our breakfast at 5 o'clock, and took the train for Philadelphia. Rising so early and traveling several hours in the train tired the boys very much, and they were quite listless when they went on Franklin Field."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 1,024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map ninety-five feet and 65-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 05-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map; and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 63 (sixty-three) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of lot number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot number 62 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as block Number 2332 in section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 64 (sixty-four) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and sixty-five feet and 26-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map eighteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin seventy-eight feet and 88-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 88-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.
n18-2aw3wW&F&d10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ORIENTAL BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. DAHLMAN and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

First—All that certain plot of land in the City of New-York, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a certain point on the said westerly side of Greenwich Street at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall distant sixty feet and four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Horatio Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; and running thence westwardly, nearly parallel with Horatio Street and partly through the centre of said party wall, ninety-six feet and seven inches; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly six feet six inches; thence northerly, parallel with Greenwich Street, nineteen feet ten inches to land now or formerly of Herman G. Mohlman; and thence eastwardly, along said last-mentioned land, ninety feet two inches to Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich Street, forty-four feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. The above-described premises being now known by the street numbers eight hundred and thirty-eight and eight hundred and forty Greenwich Street; and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Isaac H. Dahlman by Alexander Ferguson, by deed bearing date the fifth day of April, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1211 of Conveyances, Page 26, on the fifth day of April, 1872. That the above-described premises be sold in one parcel.

Second—All that certain lot of ground situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Rose Hill Farm and being known on a map of property on Rose Hill Farm, belonging to Bertram P. Cruger, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between the Second and Third Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York March 14th, 1827, and bearing date February 1, 1827, by the number fifty-four; the said lot lying on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street at the distance of one hundred and seventy feet nine inches and three-fifths of an inch easterly from the Third Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being in breadth in front and rear each twenty-four feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch.

Third—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and known by the street number two hundred and five East Twenty-fourth Street, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street distant ninety-seven feet eight inches or thereabouts easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and running thence northerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the same twenty-four feet ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 22d, 1896.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, New-York City.
o26-2aw3wM&F&n18

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDWARD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the ninth day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to the line of the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly along the said land of Allen and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning. Containing two acres of land. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 15, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday, October 23rd, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Wednesday, November 18, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
o24-2aw3wS&W&no18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclsoure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant fifty-three feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—SAMUEL McMILLAN, plaintiff, against ELIZA J. DUNN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New-York City known as lot Number Thirty-five in block number Nineteen on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A and B, of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, New-York, Westchester County, State of New-York," made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, August tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Willis Avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, at the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map, entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Forter, made by T. C. Cornell, Civ. Eng., Dec., 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees fifteen minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an alley laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and eleven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight feet, to land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty feet six inches, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning. Containing about four acres and four hundred and thirty-seven one thousandths of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use of the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in a certain agreement bearing date the second day of June, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, in Liber 337, Page 184; the premises above described being also subject to the several covenants contained in and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Mary Elizabeth Stone by three certain indentures, one thereof bearing date the first day of January, 1855, made and executed by Henry L. Atherton and wife, Samuel D. Babcock and wife, and Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 292 of Deeds, Page 142; another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the same parties and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 176, and another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the said Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 170.

Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Att'ys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27,30,n2,6,9,13,18

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, New-York County.—HARRIET LAWSON, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of DAVID LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WILSON, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows: All and singular all those two certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, in the Twentieth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, adjacent to each other and taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southerly corner of said Thirty-third Street and the Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly along the same and parallel with said Thirty-third Street fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said side of Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises which are designated and known on a map entitled "Map of lands belonging to the late New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company, dated New-York, March, 1850, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor," as Lots Nos. 79 (seventy-nine) and 80, (eighty,) said premises lying in Section 3, in Block 704, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Referee.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Nov. 17th, 1896.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Referee.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Douglas Robinson and Henry B. Wolryche Whitmore, as trustees, under the will of Douglas Robinson, deceased, for the benefit of FANNY MONROE ROBINSON and remaindermen, plaintiffs, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant twenty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. BARNES, as trustee, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MARTIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue, fifty feet and five inches, more or less; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, fifty feet and five inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, October 16th, 1896.

JNO. DELAHUNTY, Referee.
EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, November 24th, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 10th, 1896.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.
n11-2aw2wW&S

WEST 57TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against AMY KATE HILLER, individually and as administratrix, &c., and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street; and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 453 West Fifty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Att'ys for plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27-2aw3wM&F&n18

NEW-JERSEY CANDIDATES

GOV. GRIGGS OVERWHELMED BY ANXIOUS OFFICE SEEKERS.

The Fight for the Leading Positions in the Legislature a Bitter One—Many of the Contests Practically Settled.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Governor's Day brought a throng of politicians to the State House. The organization of the Legislature, so far as its personnel is concerned, is the matter of their chief anxiety and regard just now.

Never were there more candidates and comparatively fewer offices to bestow. It is rather early yet for slates, but there seems to be little doubt touching the election of Williams of Passaic as President of the Senate and McPherson of Mercer as Speaker of the House. McPherson became a candidate two weeks ago, and since then has made a thorough canvass of the situation, which leads him to the belief that he will win. Indeed, he has found the opposition to him very mild. Jones of Essex, Gledhill of Passaic, and Weldes of Burlington are all considered as in the Speakership contest, but Gledhill must be eliminated in the event of the election of Williams of his county as President of the Senate. The offices are too few and the fighting too hot to allow any county in the State more than one of the principal offices.

Abe Lower of Ocean was busy at the State House to-day pushing his candidacy for the office of Assistant Clerk of the House, and will probably get it. Most of the minor positions will be filled by last year's men. H. B. Rollinson of Union is slated again for Secretary of the Senate, and James Parker is working for another term as Clerk of the House.

Gov. Griggs, who is overrun with requests from office seekers to use his influence in obtaining positions for them, said to-day that he cared little who got the offices. His only concern was over the length of the session of the incoming Legislature, and the character of the legislation enacted. He favors a very short session, and a very small number of new laws. The statute book, he says, is too full already. If the Governor's advice is heeded, the Legislative session will last only about six weeks.

Former members of the House are much in evidence in the hunt for office. Former Assemblyman Duncan of Essex wants to be Clerk; Benedict of Essex, Sergeant at Arms; Lower of Ocean, Journal Clerk; Burton of Ocean, Sergeant at Arms; Bullock of Passaic, Assistant Clerk.

There is already an interesting contest on for Sheriff Baird's place in the State Board of Assessors.

Some have jumped to the conclusion that he must resign because he cannot hold county and State office at the same time. But, so far as the law is concerned, there is nothing to prevent Sheriff Baird earning his $2,500 for taxing railroads. Others presume that he will resign.

State Assessor Baird was on Tuesday made the Sheriff of Camden County for the second time.

Former Senator Maurice Rogers of Camden argues that the office belongs to Camden County, and that he is entitled to recognition for the work he has done. Senator Rogers wanted to be the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. Former Senator Isaac Nichols, who is Gov. Griggs's representative in Cumberland County, wants this position.

Former Assemblyman Tice of Middlesex is the most aggressive candidate. Tice was defeated for the nomination for Sheriff by one vote, and he is making a fight for leadership in Middlesex County. Mr. Tice is a warm friend and an enthusiastic supporter of the Governor.

Mercer County is uniting on former Congressman Buchanan for this office. The appointment of editor George Wurts to be Commissioner of Banking and Insurance leaves Senator Stokes of Cumberland the only candidate for Secretary Kelsey's well-worn shoes. Mr. Wurts was not a candidate for this or any other office, but it was generally understood that he was to be given a good office because of his devotion in the cause of the Governor, and it is generally regarded that he would fall heir to one of the offices that become vacant next year, and the Secretary of State's office was generally quoted, but the death of George Duryee gave the Governor an appointment he had not counted on.

Senator Stokes does not admit that he is not a candidate. Nothing of any importance has yet come to South Jersey, and Senator Stokes has managed to keep his way well cleared. It is known that Gen. Sewell favors him, and that the South Jersey Republicans are a unit for him.

It was stated by some that Foster M. Voorhees was under consideration for Attorney General, and that former Judge J. Franklin Fort was on the same list. This is thought to be mere speculation.

NEW-JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Measures That Will Come Before the Body.

TRENTON, Nov. 17.—The coming session of the Legislature will be of considerable importance if all the subjects that are scheduled are considered. There is talk of trying to make it the shortest session on record, but this will be impossible if any consideration whatever is given the important things that are suggested.

One of the subjects that will be considered will be a complete and general borough act, that will facilitate the government of the several hundred boroughs in the State, which in recent years have had a trying time because of the numerous conflicting borough laws. They are working under a temporary act, passed last year, to enable them to continue their corporate existence.

An effort will be made to get the Werts ballot law amended in many particulars. There is a demand for re-enactment of the sunset feature, and also for stricter provisions for the filing of petitions which create new parties. In the last campaign the National Silver Party filed a petition with 1,200 signers, nine-tenths of whom had no idea of voting for the ticket. The result of the election shows that only a few did vote. Because of this petition, several hundred thousand ballots had to be printed at a cost to the taxpayers all over the State of $5,000. It is proposed to amend the law so that those who sign petitions of this character must make affidavit that they intend to vote for the party they are assisting to have recognized.

Assemblyman Lloyd of Camden is going to make another attempt to get a Marriage License bill. New-Jersey has been for years a Gretna Green, and the business has become so profitable to ministers that marriages are allowed that are disgraceful. Many attempts have been made to get a marriage license law, but the ministers have opposed it and defeated it.

Equal taxation will be the heavy theme that will come before the Legislature. The subject dragged wearily through the whole of the last session; this year it will come in the report of the State Commissioners, of which Attorney General Stockton is Chairman. This commission has been sitting and collecting facts and figures.

There will be a warm discussion over a Jury Commission bill. Essex, Camden, Passaic, and Mercer Counties will oppose the passage of such a bill.

The plan prepared by Senator Voorhees last year, and rejected by the Senatorial caucus, finds favor with many because it does not create any new offices. According to Senator Voorhees's plan, the Assessors will be required to supply the court with a list of all persons liable to jury duty. From this list the Judge is to draw the panel for both grand and petit jurors, the panels to be divided into classes, and each class to serve one or two weeks, or on certain fixed days, the object being to reduce the opposition of business men to being drawn on the jury. They would not be compelled to hang around the Court Houses for months, but would have a limit time and could arrange their business. The bill also provides for revision of the list to strike off the names of persons who die or change residence, or for any reason become disqualified, and to add new names. It is probable that the Voorhees plan will be adopted instead of the commission plan.

The Constitutional amendments will be a subject for much discussion. There are a great many old members of the Legislature who oppose the amendment for biennial sessions. The objections are based mainly on the idea that the people do not demand a reform in this direction. The amendments relating to the revision of the judiciary and the suppression of gambling will undoubtedly go through.

The wheelmen in New-Jersey were a factor in the recent election. They voted with the Republicans, believing that they could secure the most beneficent legislation from them. The officials of the League of American Wheelmen have informed a number of the members of the Legislature that they mean to make a fight for the passage of a law similar to that passed in New-York, requiring railroads to transport bicycles free of charge.

An effort will be made to change the government of counties by substituting Commissioners for Freeholders.

The Passaic River Commission has not developed a plan for preventing the pollution of the stream, but it is likely there will be active opposition to any plan that involves State expenditure. North, West, and South Jersey are opposed to any appropriation for the benefit of East Jersey, and their views are likely to militate against any movement for the benefit of East Jersey.

AMATEUR BILLIARD PLAYERS.

Practicing for Tournaments to be Held This Winter.

Amateur billiard players are now busily preparing for the Winter tournaments. Several of the clubs, among them the New-York Athletic, the Knickerbocker, the Liederkranz of this city, the Oxford and Montauk Clubs of Brooklyn, Kings County, and Long Island Wheelmen will have these tournaments. The tournament of the New-York Athletic Club will be one of the first played. This is at cushion carroms, and Fred Oakes is looked upon as one of the most likely to show up well. He is practicing every day and playing a good game.

Maurice Daly, who has given a silver cup for an amateur tournament for several years, thought that this season he would have two tournaments, one before the holidays and one about the end of January. The players, however, are not ready to play now, having only just begun practice, so the idea of an early tournament has been given up.

Daly's and Slosson's rooms are well patronized every day by the best amateurs, and a lively season is looked for. Frank Ives, the champion, is having rooms fitted up at Broadway and Forty-second Street, and Jacob Schaefer has the billiard parlors in the Hoffman House.

Byron Stark, the amateur champion, is practicing at Daly's. He is a member of the Manhattan Club and will play in all the open tournaments this Winter. Dr. Miller, the crack of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, is practicing every day, and plays a much better game than he did last year. A new player has come to the front in the Knickerbocker Club. He is Dr. Mial, and when he gets in the tournaments he will make some of the best players play sharply.

Ferdinand Poggenberg of the Liederkranz was the "sleeper" in last Winter's tournament. This year he is not likely to be handicapped so lightly, especially as he has improved very much in his playing. J. Gardner, the Paterson crack, practices at the Astor House. He is anxious to get into the tournaments, and is playing a good game. W. Barnard is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. Frank Keeney represents the Oxford Club. Both of these men are getting into form.

Arthur Townsend of St. Joseph's Lyceum says he has not touched a cue for months. He has been too busy with his bicycle, but now he is going to settle down to work. J. P. Knapp, another well-known amateur, and S. Foss of Haverstraw are likely to enter in the tournaments, so that the season's contests should be very interesting.

A match was played last Saturday night in Brooklyn between Stark and Poggenberg and Miller and Barnard. Stark and Poggenberg won.

MRS. MANSFIELD'S COLLECTION.

Various Bric-a-Brac Exhibited in American Art Galleries.

It is a clutter of bric-à-brac, the one known as the Mrs. Richard Mansfield collection, which is to be disposed of to the highest bidder by Thomas E. Kirby, and on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square, until to-morrow, when the sale takes place. There are jewel boxes, Japanese, with many kinds of Oriental wares, and some fine teapots. There are Chinese, Japanese, with a Wedgwood. In Mexican pottery, that takes half a Moorish form, with a Zuñi decoration and design, there are some good specimens. In Italian faïence there are all the old apothecaries' jars, in which were kept their ointments and their potions. In fans, there are early French and Spanish.

What is indicated in the catalogue as "miscellaneous" is a varied mass of things. You have miniatures, daggers, card cases, and old and huge tortoise-shell combs, with plates, glass of all nations, and dinner and dessert plates, and one very good set marked "M" in gold, not for Mansfield, but, as the catalogue informs you, for M. le Marquis de Marigny. One large faïence jar (No. 148) is fine, with its coppery lustre. In arms among the miscellaneous there are swords and helmets. There is also a small assortment of beer mugs. There are queer chairs, and card tables, and dressing stands, and an abundance of pillows, covered with queer materials.

The tapestries are worthy of what is called "earnest consideration." There are thirteen numbers devoted to these tapestries, the source of derivation being, so it is printed, "the Château de Blois." All of these are good, and No. 296 is a study for its bold and original design. In Oriental rugs examples are many, and two or more are of the old lion-hide color.

In oil paintings, there are some curious canvases. How squeezed up is the "Lady with the Panier Corsage," who, as No. 362, still tries to simper, only she is laced too tight!

ATTACKED BY A WHITE MOB.

Four Negroes Seriously Wounded at Altoona, Ky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 17.—Four negroes were seriously wounded and five others sprinkled with buckshot last night by a mob of white men at Altoona, fifteen miles from here, on the Tennessee River.

Fifteen negroes were engaged in cutting timber for the Standard Oil Company. They had been ordered to leave, being told that no negro was allowed to stop there. John Kesher, the foreman, decided there was no danger of violence, and the negroes were sitting around an old smokehouse when a mob of fifty men swooped down upon them and began firing. Some of the negroes ran into the woods, and others sought refuge in the house with the foreman. The mob then started to burn the house, but the foreman sued for peace, and twenty-five minutes were given the negroes in which to leave.

No effort has been made to apprehend the mob. Not a negro can be found for miles around Altoona to-day. Several men have been killed by mobs in this neighborhood before.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-Jersey—M. Groves, Waverly Park; New-York—G. Bloss, Blossvale; C. R. Morgan, Sauquoit.

A HYDRAULIC EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Remarkable Machines Shown at the Corporation Yard at the Foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

An exhibition of hydrants, gate valves, and other hydraulic appliances was opened yesterday in the corporation yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the Department of Public Works. The object of the exhibition is to bring all the newest inventions in hydraulic machinery for distributing and handling the city water into open competition, that the committee appointed by Commissioner Collis may judge which, if any, of them are better than those now in use by the department.

The exhibition will be open for three days for testing purposes. Then the committee will examine the different methods of working, the cost of the machinery compared with its effectiveness, and will hear the exhibitors relative to the merits of their exhibits. Col. Gear, the general foreman of the pipe yard of the Public Works Department, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it would probably take a month to reach any decision. The judges are George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; Horace Loomis, engineer in charge of sewers; Edward P. North, Water Purveyor; Fire Chief Bonner, and Col. Alonzo Gear.

The Exhibition Opened.

Commissioner Collis formally opened the exhibition. With him were Mayor Strong, Fire Commissioners Sheffield, Sturgis, and La Grange, Charities Commissioners Faure and Croft, Mayor Henry E. Cobb of Newton, Mass.; Oscar Knapp, Water Purveyor of Brooklyn; Henry Hayden, Chairman of the Water Works Board of Jersey City, and P. J. Eagan and H. J. Harris of the Public Works Department of New-Britain, Conn. A platform has been erected in the centre of the corporation yard, and around it, each attached to a city water pipe and ready for use, were a score of hydrants of all shapes and sizes—some post hydrants, like those in use in the city, and some that if laid would be flush with the sidewalk.

Speaking of the flush and post hydrants, Mr. North said that, although the flush hydrants were the more sightly, he was afraid they would not do for New-York. It took longer to make necessary connections, and it would be impossible to teach the employes of the department to use them. Pressed for his reasons, he said the employes "were too many and too dumb."

Gauges and scientific instruments for measuring the flow of water were attached to meters governing the supply to each hydrant, and each in turn poured forth its stream of water to show how rapidly and effectively it could serve fire hose and street-sprinkling wagons. Mayor Strong was an observer, and insisted upon having everything explained that he did not fully understand. An exhibition of a machine for tapping big pipes without cutting off the supply of water interested him mightily, and he kept Commissioner Collis and Col. Gear busy answering questions until the experiment was concluded and the disk of iron cut cleanly from the pipe was presented to him as a souvenir. Then he pleaded stress of business elsewhere and left the yard for his office in the City Hall. He said that he had had no idea that such inventions were in existence.

A Wonderful Machine.

The pipe-tapping machines—there were two of them on exhibition—connected by a sleeve with a patent safety-valve gate with a six-inch pipe, through which water was kept rushing with a pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square inch, and a drill, worked by hand by two men, cut out in twelve and a half minutes an oblong piece of the iron as cleanly as a scoop cuts a cheese, leaving the water confined by the gate and the sleeve as a connection to fit another pipe into.

To make such a connection with the appliances now in use by the city, Water Purveyor North said, would necessitate shutting off the water supply from a whole section of the city for ten or twelve hours.

Another invention was a machine for caulking with lead the joints of pipes. The present method of caulking joints is to make an embrasure around the joint deep enough for a man to work in, and to let the man do it by hand. The new machine encircles the pipe just below the joint with thin iron bands that control a box of lead that visits every portion of the joint. A small hammer follows the box, driving solidly into the joint the lead dropped by the box. The steam which works the hammer furnishes the heat to keep the lead liquid.

There is a machine which cuts rings from the edges of great pipes of iron as a woman snips paper rings with a pair of scissors, and appliances of all shapes and sizes for handling pipes and controlling the distribution of water.

The exhibition is free. It is the first of its kind ever held in the city.

$12,000 FOR MRS. M'CORMACK.

Heavy Damages Against Nassau Company for a Trolley Accident.

Ann McCormack, whose suit for damages against the Nassau Railroad Company was brought up for trial Monday before Judge Hurd, was awarded yesterday morning $12,000 by a jury. Mrs. McCormack sued to recover damages for the death of her husband, John McCormack, who was killed last June while driving an ice wagon. A Fifth Avenue trolley car ran into it. Mrs. McCormack has five children.

Some surprise was exhibited yesterday by lawyers at the amount of damages awarded. Prior to the adoption of the amended Constitution the New-York statutes provided that recovery in case of death should not exceed $5,000. The Constitutional Convention adopted a clause forbidding the Legislature to pass any law fixing any limit to the damages recoverable for death.

Paul de Longpre's Water Colors.

M. Paul de Longpré, who is the most industrious and conscientious of water colorists, exhibits at the American Art Galleries an extensive collection of his flower work, there being seventy-seven numbers on his special catalogue. This is M. de Longpré's second exhibition. The artist shows elegance and extreme dexterity in the handling of his subjects. Every detail is correctly followed, and precision almost that of a botanist is presented. The artist is happy, too, in his working out the receptacles for his flowers, such as the glass bowls, and sometimes a metal bowl serves his purpose, as in No. 24, "White Lilacs in a Glass Pitcher," and No. 44, "Oriental Poppies in a Green Glass Vase." In the first there is the quiet repose of color; in the other the vigorous hue of an assertive flower.

The Norman Sale of Pictures.

J. B. Norman of 238 Fifth Avenue has now on exhibition a collection of old paintings which are to be sold to-morrow evening. These pictures, according to the catalogue, were inherited by the Count Berchtold and were collected by the Marquis de Salza of Naples. Quite curious are the two Breughels, representing the kirmess of the beginning of the seventeenth century. There are hundreds of little figures attending the open-air fair, and all are cleverly painted. In Canalettos the collection is rich, there being nine or ten of them. There are also the names of many great artists in the catalogue.

ODD RESTAURANT CHARACTERS.

What a Waiter Said of Some of the Peculiar Customers.

"The real genuine, all-round cranks make this place a headquarters, I believe," said a waiter in a down-town restaurant the other day. "If you want to see some of them you just sit around a little while."

"But cranks are found in every restaurant, are they not?" was asked.

"Yes, all that I have ever worked in, but they seem to be startlingly numerous here. Now, look at that man there paying his bill," and the waiter pointed to a tall, spare individual. "He is what we call a curio.

"That means a man with an idea firmly fixed in his mind. You notice that little bundle under his arm? Well, that's a loaf of bread. He says it's made without salt in it, and he brings a loaf like that with him every day, and has us toast the slices for him. He's a good customer, and orders expensive meals, so we have to accommodate him. He claims that he has not tasted salt in over twenty years, and he has an idea that all diseases and complaints of mankind are due to its use. He tries to bring the waiters who serve him to his way of thinking, but it does not seem to take.

"We have one other bread crank. He comes in during the hour of the morning when there are fewest customers, and brings a slice of bread in a napkin. He orders a cup of hot milk and a slice of stale bread. Then he takes out the slice that he has brought with him, eats it with the milk, and carries away the slice we have just given him. The last slice is to be brought in the next day, when it has become stale enough. But there is some reason for this man being a crank, as he is a dyspeptic of the first order. He says he eats nothing but that one slice of stale bread a day. We have other stale-bread eaters, but they also eat other light dishes.

"Such men are not troublesome, but there are others. For example, there are those who want hot water. They are quite numerous at breakfast time, when the rush is on. They usually labor under the belief that something is wrong with their stomachs, which only hot water will cure. They act as though every waiter in the place should have an interest in that stomach. Some of them act as though they were taking medicine, make an ugly face, and take the hot water in gulps. Others smile and say it's good. I believe that it is a sort of faith cure, but there are few who keep it up long.

"There is another man we call the coffee fiend. He is sallow of complexion, quick, nervous, and irritable. He drinks six cups of black coffee, without milk, and eats two slices of dry toast, repeating the dose twice a day, and complaining when the coffee is not coal black or when a strange waiter brings him a pitcher of milk by mistake. He said to me the other day: 'If everybody would live on coffee as I do, they would grow rich and happy.'

"But all these are individuals; there are also classes represented by hundreds. In the first rank come the men who 'can't wait.' They do not seem to understand that food has to be cooked. Then comes the 'well done' nuisance, who can't call for anything without adding, 'have it well done.' Another class are those who want their orders changed. They give a good order, and tell exactly how everything is to be cooked. When the things are about done they call the waiter and change this or that for some other dish. Then there are the cranks who complain that everything is too fresh, and fairly cover their food with salt. Others can't get the things sweet enough. We have about a dozen condiment fiends, each using half a bottle of sauce at a meal. One man soaks his toast in Worcestershire sauce for breakfast."

"Are there any women cranks?"

"Yes; there are just as many, but here we have not so many women customers. The most annoying women cranks I know of are those who have pet dogs. They want all the scraps saved, they want a paper to put the scraps in, they want the dog tied to the table leg, they want just a small extra bone, and if you charge them 5 cents extra they have a fit. Confidentially, we can bluff the male cranks, but the women defy us."

LEGAL NOTES.

Caroline Franz, who was tenant of a portion of 242 Henry Street, sued Mary Mulligan, the owner, for damages for personal injuries sustained through the falling of plaster from the ceiling of the apartments she occupied. Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, sustained a demurrer to the complaint, holding that although it contained general allegations of negligence, it did not set forth a cause of action, it not being alleged that defendant knew or had reason to know that the ceiling was unsafe or dangerous at the time of the letting, and failed to disclose that fact; or that defendant had agreed to repair it or make it safe and omitted to do so.

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In suits in the Supreme Court by the Gibson Electric Company to recover from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company and two other companies on policies issued to plaintiff upon the stone and brick building used by the assured as a manufactory of storage batteries and other electric supplies, the Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaints, because, in violation of a provision of the policies, foreclosure proceedings were commenced after the issuance of the policies on the property covered thereby, with the knowledge of the insured, and that the judgments of foreclosure and sale were entered before the happening of the fire. The contention of the plaintiff was that the acts of the insurance companies in proceeding with the adjustment of the loss, after knowledge of the forfeiture, waived the forfeiture, and the award made by the appraisers was a new agreement binding on both parties. The opinion is by Justice O'Brien.

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The bitter legal fight between Herman Siefke, Jr., and his cousin, Henry Siefke, which has been frequently before the courts in various phases during the past five years, was again before Justice Beekman yesterday, and bids fair to be further prolonged indefinitely. In proceedings pending before Commissioners in the Spring of 1891 in reference to damages by the elevated railroad to property owned by Henry Siefke in Third Avenue, Herman testified for the company that the reputation of Henry, who had previously given evidence, for truth and veracity was bad, and that he would not believe him under oath. In April, 1893, Henry made a charge of perjury against Herman in the Police Court in respect to Herman's testimony in the condemnation proceedings and he was held for the Grand Jury, but was subsequently discharged. Then Herman brought suit in the Superior Court charging Henry with malicious prosecution. The complaint was dismissed, with $470 costs, upon the ground that on the proofs the plaintiff had failed to show want of probable cause. The Appellate Division recently directed a reversal and a new trial, saying the question should have been submitted to the jury. That court also held that the answer did not put in issue the termination of the prosecution. The defendant yesterday moved for leave to serve an amended answer to remedy that defect, claiming that he had intended to raise that issue, and thought it had been so raised. Justice Beekman, stating that the case is not one where defendant seeks to set up a new defense, but merely to perfect his pleading, holds that in pursuance of justice he should have such an opportunity. But he must first pay all accrued costs, including costs of appeal.

For Teaching Boys to Steal.

Harry Goblinsky, who was charged with teaching Bernard Scheuer, nineteen years old, and Joseph Altman, thirteen years old, how to pick pockets, was convicted in the Special Sessions Court yesterday. To Goblinsky was given the full limit of eleven months in prison, and he was also fined $500. He will also have to serve one day for each dollar if he neglects to pay the fine.

Records Again in Court.

Broker Edward Records, arrested some days ago, charged with swindling Arthur Atkinson out of $30,000 worth of bonds, was again in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Magistrate Kudlich agreed to withhold Records's final commitment to the Tombs until to-day. It is expected that Justice Gildersleeve will render a decision reducing the bail.

TOBACCO TRUST RIGHTS

ARGUMENTS ON THE DEMURRER TO INDICTMENTS.

W. W. Fuller and Joseph H. Choate Defend the American Company's Acts—Mr. Lindsay Opposes.

The American Tobacco Company added another chapter to the history of its fight for legal existence yesterday in arguing the demurrer to the indictment against the officers and Directors of the company for violating the anti-trust law, before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions. Joseph H. Choate and W. W. Fuller appeared for the defendants. The people were represented by Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay.

This case is but part of the continuous litigation in which the American Tobacco Company has been engaged since its formation in 1889. Suits and counter suits have been brought to test its patent rights. There have been internal dissensions among its stockholders. In Illinois and New-Jersey cases are pending which strike at the existence of the corporation itself.

Conditions on Dealers.

The principal cause for criticism against the company alleged in all cases against it is its method of doing business with the jobbers and wholesale men. It is claimed they have a contract by which they bind all their jobbers not to sell cigarettes below a stated price, and not to use the goods of other concerns. Its strongest rival is the National Tobacco Company.

Immediately after the approval of an anti-trust law by Gov. Morton in May last, the Directors and officers of the company were indicted both for a misdemeanor under the law and for conspiracy. The defendants, James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Lewis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles G. Emery were admitted to nominal bail and their attorneys demurred to the indictments.

The specifications in both indictments are essentially the same, except that in one case a conspiracy is alleged between the defendants to restrain and prevent competition in the supply and price of cigarettes. In the other it is alleged that they combined to commit an act injurious to trade and commerce—that is, to control and monopolize the business of making and vending cigarettes.

One Cannot Conspire Alone.

Mr. Fuller made the opening argument. His contention was that the law contemplated the gathering together of two or more persons for the purpose of monopolizing a particular branch of trade. This was not the case of the American Tobacco Company. It is one corporation, one artificial person. It cannot conspire because it takes two or more to form a conspiracy. Again, he asserted that the manufacture of cigarettes could not come within the law of public policy. That included only necessities. The company indeed was only following in the line of legislation in many States when it limited the supply of cigarettes. Mr. Fuller argued that it would be a most unfortunate state of affairs when the courts would attempt to limit the right of any merchant to compete with his rivals. "In the name of trade they invoke the courts to stifle trade," Mr. Fuller quoted.

Some of the other points advanced against the indictments were that as no law could force them to sell goods, no law could force them not to choose their customers. The act of 1896, as an amendment of the act of 1893, forbidding certain combinations, was unconstitutional in that it contravened the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Public Injury the Test.

John D. Lindsay followed Mr. Fuller. Mr. Lindsay supported the indictments on the ground that the accused men had conspired to create a monopoly to drive out all competition by imposing conditions on dealers which prevented them from dealing in the cigarettes of any other manufacturers. The chief point always considered by the courts was whether the public was injured by such combinations.

After recess Mr. Choate began his argument. At the beginning he stated that as the ground had been so well covered by Mr. Fuller, he would confine himself to a brief recapitulation. Mr. Choate contended that every act alleged against the American Tobacco Company was legal for an individual to do. He cited A. T. Stewart as an example. It was all right for him to adopt such legal means as he chose to stamp out competition. No one denied his right. Why, then, could not an artificial individual do the same thing? If the American Tobacco Company, which controlled most of the output of cigarettes, was to be thus confined, manufacturers of one and two per centum would fall within the ban.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Fitzgerald reserved his decision.

THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

Desired that the Industries of This Country Be Well Represented.

The Belgian Government is making every preparation possible to insure the success and importance of the International Exposition to be held at Brussels, April 24 to Oct. 31, 1897, and it is desired that the industries of the United States be well represented on that occasion. The United States Commissioners appointed by Secretary Olney are Prof. J. H. Gore of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and Thomas Wilson of the National Museum.

Prof. Gore was United States Commissioner at Amsterdam and Antwerp, and was also on the jury of awards at the World's Fair and at the Atlanta Exposition. Mr. Wilson was formerly United States Consul at Nantes and Nice.

The Commission is urging upon the producers and manufacturers of the country, especially those handling raw materials, (oil, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c.,) building woods, furniture, and canned goods—of which commodities Belgium imports large quantities—the saving of time, money, and trouble that will be effected by seizing the opportunity offered by the exposition for the introduction of their products in the foreign market. The bicycle and typewriter concerns are also afforded a fine opening, and several leading manufacturers have already expressed their intention to exhibit.

It is designed that the Bureau of Labor and the Bureau of Animal Industry shall make characteristic exhibits, and the Bureaus of Immigration in the various States will be called on to make a display of the soil of their respective States together with an exposition of their agricultural characteristics and advantages.

The Belgian Government has appropriated 300,000 francs to be distributed as money prizes besides the awarding of the usual diplomas and medals. A special prize of 25,000 francs will also be awarded if there be among the exhibits one of sufficient originality and merit to warrant it. Applications for space, which will be received as late as Jan. 1, 1897, as well as requests for further information, should be addressed to Prof. Gore, Columbian University.

Quebec's Legislature Meets.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—The local Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The speech from the throne intimates that in order to stop immigration from the Province of Quebec to Brazil the Government will introduce a measure offering unusual inducements to settlers on lands in the Province of Quebec. Among other things, the speech says, the Dominion Government will be asked to increase the subsidy now paid in proportion to the increased population of the Province.

PICTURES TAKEN AT NIGHT.

What Mr. Eddy Has Done Out of Doors from the Sky.

William A. Eddy, the kite expert of Bayonne, has discovered that it is possible to take pictures at night from midair by the aid of the illumination cast by the electric lights.

On the evening of Nov. 8 he succeeded in taking a picture at 9:45 from his kites and repeated in at 9:50. Nov. 15 he took pictures between 11 and midnight, and Nov. 15 he took several pictures between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M.

There were twelve exposures in all on this occasion, embracing Madison Square, the Post Office, Herald Square, and other places. The pictures are as clear as if taken in the daytime.

Mr. Eddy is now preparing to take midair photographs of electric-lighted cities on a large scale.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 29—Imperial Chemical Company vs. Stein. 30—Reliance Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Steamship Company. 31—New-York and Cuba Steamship Company vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 35—United States vs. Jaffray. 36—Davis vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2322—United States vs. Marck & Co. 2028—Spencer Optical Company vs. United States. 2379—Schieffelin vs. United States. 2234—United States vs. Illfelder & Co. 1766—United States vs. Park & Tilford. 2246—McCreery vs. United States. 2341—Bartram vs. United States. 2386—United States vs. Barbram. 2326—Barbram vs. United States. 2281—Kaufman Brothers vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. West Assurance Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railroad Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCulloh. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Deckerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewit vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—Same vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 63—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—68—Cone vs. Empire Plaid Mills. 53—Hirsenberg vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 65—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 22—Hall vs. Beston. 49—Philip vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 67—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 57—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 45—Gillespie vs. same. 52—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 56—Schremer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 47—Wyckoff vs. Taylor. 64—Steinau vs. Scheuer. 10—People ex rel. Dwyer vs. Martin. 8—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Roosevelt. 9—People ex rel. Meany vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—McKim vs. McKim. 2—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. American Surety Company. 3—Richards vs. Richards. 4—Keeler vs. Brett. 5—Winsor vs. Mahler. 6—Neeland vs. Neeland. 7—Dubey vs. O'Meara. 8—Gallagher vs. Board of Education. 9—Cunningham vs. Walthen. 10—Matter of Perkins. 11—Matter of Foote. 12—Demmerle vs. Fledhusen. 13—Briggs vs. Develin. 14—Feldstein vs. Friedlander. 15—Brookman vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 16—Auerbach vs. Mayer. 17—Rubinson vs. Evens. 18—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 19—McBurney vs. Smith. 20—Matter of Schoenberg. 21—Amdwisky vs. Meuer. 22—Aldrich vs. Bonnell. 23—Matter of Public Parks. 24—Mariano vs. Mariano. 25—Vanderbilt vs. Browne. 26—Hotchkiss vs. Payson. 27—Matter of Underhill. 28—Nash vs. Spann. 29—Wendel vs. Embler. 30—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Smith. 31—New-York Commercial Company vs. Earle. 32—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 33—Behrens vs. Feder. 34—Strauss vs. Pierce. 35—Blauner vs. Federgreen. 36—Waters vs. Waters. 37—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. John Kroder, Incorporated. 38—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 39—Neuberger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 40—Matter of Hulbert Brothers & Co. 41—Central Trust Company vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 42—Danenhauer vs. Robinson. 43—Ludden vs. Degener. 44—Degener vs. Ludden. 45—Stern vs. Petrie. 46—Bryan vs. Rae. 47—Millar vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 48—Heydt vs. Fernbach. 49—People ex rel. Sullivan vs. City and County Board of Canvassers. 50—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. West. 51—McCabe vs. Curtis. 52—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 53—Connor vs. Fanning.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon.—1—Atterbury. 2—Bulger. 3—Byrne. 4—Curley. 5—Gutfriend. 6—Heins. 7—Howes. 8—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 9—Loeb. 10—Lombard. 11—Lynch. 12—Magner. 13—Maher. 14—Markey. 15—Marron. 16—Meun. 17—Mooney. 18—Mundorff. 19—Murphy. 20—McGoldrick. 21—McGrath. 22—McMyler. 23—McQuillan. 24—O'Connor. 25—O'Donnell. 26—Popp. 27—Redington. 28—Righter. 29—Roche. 30—Rosenfeld. 31—Rump. 32—Ryan. 33—Ryan. 34—Schulder. 35—Schultz. 36—Schwab. 37—Schwabeland. 38—Sheehan. 39—Silverman. 40—Spero. 41—Stiller. 42—Stoiber. 43—Strahmann. 44—Sulzmann. 45—Sun Kwongon. 46—Teschmacher. 47—Tighe. 48—Timpe. 49—Troger. 50—Vollmer. 51—Wainwright. 52—Walker. 53—Weinstein. 54—Wellman. 55—Wheeler. 56—Wilber. 57—Wolf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—3223—Katz vs. Katz. 3592—Phillips vs. Phillips. 3779—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 3786—D'Oliveira vs. D'Oliveira. 3790—Schonberger vs. Schonberger. 3577—Geller vs. Geller. 3554—Siegel vs. Siegel. 3598—De Porras vs. De Porras. 3435—Cohen vs. Cohen. 3557—Wolinski vs. Wolinski. 3583—Mehte vs. Mehte. 3780—Frank vs. Frank. 3782—Berti vs. Berti. 3788—Lang vs. Lang. 3808—Pren vs. Pren. 3550—Griese vs. Griese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2505—Langer vs. Berger. 3015—Miner vs. Robertson. 3411—Cook vs. Lese. 3423—Collister vs. Fassitt. 3436—Paterson Consolidated Brewing Company vs. Meryash. 3349—Day vs. Ward. 3514—Clausen vs. Clausen. 1926—Baasch vs. Baasch. 3020—Diffany vs. Risley. 3469—Korn vs. Martin. 3470—Cowen vs. same. 2854—Plass vs. Tucker. 2138—Hirshfield vs. Bopp. 3293—American Flag Company vs. Lyon. 2938—First National Bank of Paterson vs. National Broadway Bank. 2942—Same vs. Fourth National Bank. 2943—Same vs. American Exchange Bank. 2725—Buddensiek vs. Dornbusch. 2523—Fledman vs. Olmstein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Maria Barbella.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9773—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9161—Nathan vs. Betch. 9539—Thorn vs. Flagg. 9176—Ryan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9341—Keith vs. Ginsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

4241—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 4256—Zagoren vs. Newcorn. 4262—Collere vs. Kranishfeld. 3197—Rubenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 4735—Weil vs. Radley. 3645—Swain vs. Stevens. 3599—Storms vs. Schermerhorn. 3692—Kilbride vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3603—McKeon vs. same. 3134—Becker vs. same. 8135—Hoey vs. same. 1398—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 9873—Castner vs. Duryea. 9874—Herbert vs. same. 4428—Glendenning vs. Wendelburg. 3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X., for trial.

3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thadden vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4053—Humfreville vs. Cromwell. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3608—Stowe vs. Cassidy. 3582—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4458—Raymond vs. Barem. 4459—Same vs. same. 4414—Tarrant & Co. vs. Penoyer. 4854—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2856—Kalamaikowsky vs. Britton. 4634—Clayton vs. Keeler. 4726—Tanto vs. Muhlenbrink. 3020—Ash vs. Foley. 3032—McGowan vs. Phillips. 3039—Kram vs. Cohen. 3040—Lillienthal vs. John Eichler Brewing Company. 2973—Colville vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company. 3355—Richmond vs. O'Neill. 3310—Leroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3290—Radford vs. Harriott. 3995—Fellice vs. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Annette W. W. Hicks-Lord, James Simson, Herman Schultz, Jemima Stanton, Elie Charlier, Leonhard Weng, Jennie Sharp, Siegfried Hammerschlag, Charles Langschmidt, Anton W. Miller. At 2 P. M.—Joseph Bachmaier.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills—1208—Caroline Houck. 1198—Kristene Ihmanni, (No. 1.) 1199—Christine Ehmanni, (No. 2.)

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M., in Part XI., Supreme Court.

1217—Contested will of Margaret Reilly.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 2[illegible] City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

851—Ralli vs. Nicoll. 1062—Hallanan vs. Hackett. 275—Geitelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 1057—Watkins vs. Peters. 58[illegible]—Lederer vs. Hensner. 200—Hoffman vs. Smith. 824—Pashanski vs. Sella. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 3357—Vogell vs. John E. Brown Manufacturing Company. 3455—Veiller vs. Eidoloscope Company of New-York. 1386—Collins vs. Everhart. 2731—Bayon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1405—Morris vs. Laski. 2309—Post vs. Leathrein. 420—Hillery vs. Reiss. 3682—Feist vs. Warren. 577—Lederer vs. Hensner. 1041—Teporowitch vs. Kobe. 463—Levin vs. Stirn. 464—Bumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3452—Katz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3381—Murray vs. Moore. 191—Frazier vs. Loew. 1383—Loures vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1384—Murphy vs. Wyand. 3171½—Halperin vs. Calender. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose. 2307—Anderson vs. Connolly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 889—Waenle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Dilg vs. Kupfer. 326—Carroll vs. Stein. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1316—Ward vs. Reilly. 917—Brennen vs. Brennen. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1243—Warren vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1259—Wirz vs. Aschauer. 1264—Leitner vs. Baumann. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Compton vs. same. 1378—Flan vs. Bach. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 334—Rosenblatt vs. Menendez. 670—Sherman vs. Newwitter. 1184—Herzfeld vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 502—Ogden vs. Ogden. 1245—Avery vs. Berger. 268—Totten vs. Bussell. 1301—Polonsky vs. Howes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

332—Wolschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 968—Fiegenheimer vs. Masche. 3675½—Dunn vs. Stokes. 656—Reinheimer vs. Theuer. 495—Sandman vs. Bayles. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gomprecht. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey. 750—Hunt vs. Deveraux. 676—Wallowitz vs. Frank. 677—Wallowitz vs. Madigan. 990—Nerz vs. Niebuhr. 436—Hirsch vs. Vomburg, Hirsch & Co. 973—Lichtenstein vs. Scott. 815—Trier vs. Zeller. 816—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

8164—Union Nut and Bolt Company vs. Doherty. 3244—Tamsen vs. The Saalfield Publishing Company. 3425—Dreeben vs. Levy. 3400—Petrucci vs. Bannon. 3576—Steindler vs. Cotter. 2837—Benchamp vs. Morache. 3408—Tradesmen's Bank of New-York vs. Van Orden. 3032—McGrath vs. Stack. 3604—Contencui vs. Spaulding. 3456—Todd vs. The Merriam Company. 2831—Blumberg vs. Biersack. 2400—Weiss vs. Haas. 2686—The Graham Son & Company vs. Heyman. 3434—Ochs vs. Stein. 2909—Bendix vs. Lewis. 3517—Kunitzer vs. Cummings. 3362—Stokes vs. Schiedknecht. 3436—Lippman vs. Saltier. 3032½—Blair vs. Mills. 3254—Morrison vs. Metzger. 1920—Holmes vs. McKinzie. 1910—Sanford vs. O'Connor. 2338—Casey vs. O'Reilly. 3277—Poland Paper Company vs. Lasser. 3217—Hockmeyer vs. Healy. 3388—Potts vs. Stripp. 3227—Tischler vs. Flynn. 2718—Marthaler vs. Heilbaum. 3201—The Weehawken Wharf Company vs. the Block Lighting and Power Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—John Murphy. 2—James Shanks. 3—Joseph White. 4—William O'Brien. 5—Henry Ande. 6—Pasquale Cininera. 7—Joseph Hart and Edward Pryor. 8—Harris Herewitte and Simon Lesser. 9—Stephen A. Dutton. 10—Edward Walsh and William Holland. 11—John Farrell. 12—James McNamee, Peter McAvoy, John McCarthy, James McKenna, Michael McSweeney, Patrick Breen, James McMahon, Daniel McAvoy, Joseph McGinty, Frank Masterson, John McCabe, John McGillick, J. McElvaney, F. McConnell, Edward McDonald, John Kenny, Charles Mayer.

Pleadings.—1—Robert Jackson. 2—Rudolph Hiene and Frank Schmit. 3—Thomas Smith, Joseph Smith, and Patrick Smith. 4—Carrie Nichols. 5—William Cooper. 6—Kate McDonald. 7—Charles J. Quinn. 8—Charles Newman. 9—George Kenny. 10—John Finnigan and John O'Grady. 11—Samuel Sobel. 12—William S. Crewe. 13—John H. McCabe. 14—Albert Jones, Henry Jones, and John J. Watts. 15—Robert Quinn and Michael Conlon. 16—James H. Ackerman. 17—William Dawson and John Adams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Charles Heisler, Edward Heffernan, and Andrew Donovan. 2—John Dennaker. 3—Thomas J. Williams. 4—Isaac H. Mesick. 5—James McNall. 6—Alexander Geick. 7—Edward McLaughlin. 8—James Kelly and John Bradley. 9—George Herbert. 10—Edward Koehler. 11—James Lewis. 12—Jeremiah Murphy. 13—William Palmer. 14—Charles McCabe. 15—John H. Ficken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Peter McNally. 2—James Kenny and John Murphy. 3—Joseph Hertz. 4—John Latora. 5—James Harrington. 6—Christopher Maher. 7—Samuel Hoffman. 8—Henry Laute. 9—Charles W. Price. 10—Frank Myberger and Patrick Kenny. 11—James Kelly. 12—John Reese and John Reilly. 13—Thomas Murphy. 14—Paolo Ranslazzo. 15—William Stein and John Stein. 16—Joseph H. Sanderson. 17—Mamie Clark. 18—Charles W. H. Ficken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—Hugh Kennedy. 2—Rosano Russemano. 3—Joseph Dagistino. 4—Jacob Fishbein. 5—William McCarthy, Maggie McCarthy, and George Mack. 6—Leopold Weiss. 7—Stephen Cunewsky. 8—John Parker and Michael Barron. 9—Philip Brown. 10—Frank Johnson and Henry Robson. 11—Mamie Kenny. 12—Frank Deringo.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dykman, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Gaynor, J. Part IV.—Osborne, J. Part V.—Goodrich, J. Nos. 2912, 2153, 1809, 2834, 2837, 2841, 2678, 2424, 2671, 2600, 2468, 2562, 4033, 6195, 5628, 1231, 5973, 2210, 2948, 2956, 2957, 2959, 2960, 2963, 5284, 1668, 6152, 4875, 5584, 1838, 1429, 2639, 2666, 2928, 5931, 1807½, 1766, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2977, 29[illegible], 2980, 2979, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 3000, 3001.

Highest number reached on regular call is 3001.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. Nos. 121, 802, 162, 207, 721, 587, 763, 726, 749, 781, 716, 477, 498, 632, 852, 132, 719, 749, 795, 715, 834, 339, 744, 776, 799, 835.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil calendar. Nos. 616, 206, 292, 248, 294, 205, 283, 537, 219, 47, 282, 172, 219, 225, 189, 572, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 852, 559.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott S.—The accounting of John Bertsch, Katharina Bertsch, Jacob Kralmer, Christopher R. St. George, Charles Lawrence, Anna M. Whitney, Mary Ennis, Rebecca Gallagher, Christian Claus, Emma R. Jost, John M. Naughton, Jane Clark, Edward R. Murray, Seth C. Keyes, Herman Ringl. The administration in estate of Joseph Hinds and Dennis Dougherty. The estate of William H. Bischoff, Jr., Amelia Bischoff, Thomas W. Townsend, and Elizabeth Wagner. The inventory of John Olsen and Henry Summersgill. The real estate of Joseph Burkart. Transfer tax of Conrad Freitag, John J. Clancy and Sarah McCartin.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., No. 59—Will of John McGrath.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE DEAL HAS FALLEN THROUGH.

Mr. Ryan Unable to Handle the Pooled Stock—A Prediction that the Result Will Prevent Hostile Legislation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The much-talked-about Seaboard Air Line deal received a knock-out blow this afternoon when the committee, which has some 8,000 shares of the stock pooled, refused to turn it over to the syndicate headed by Thomas F. Ryan of New-York. The decision was a great surprise to every one, excepting President Hoffman and a few of his associates. It was also a signal victory for the Seaboard President.

When the arrangement was made at the Portsmouth meeting for a sale of a controlling interest in the Seaboard Company, there were few who doubted its consummation. The announcement this evening that the deal was entirely off, and that the road would hereafter be conducted as an independent line, as heretofore, was not at first credited. It was only after President Hoffman confirmed the statement that it was generally believed.

Mr. Hoffman declined to give any details, but a stockholder gave this view of the case:

"President Hoffman's opposition to the sale was well known, and as soon as Mr. Ryan's representatives began to buy stock Mr. Hoffman's friends came to his support and purchased all they could obtain, with the view of pooling it for his benefit. We have really had the upper hand in the fight from the start, but have said nothing. When the impression became general among the stockholders that Mr. Ryan really represented J. P. Morgan &Co., the New-York bankers, who control the policy of the Southern Railway Company, and that the sale of the Seaboard would mean its eventual control by the Southern Railway, we gained ground rapidly, and were favored rather than Mr. Ryan, in spite of the high price he offered for the stock."

Just before leaving for Portsmouth, Va., whither he went late this afternoon on business connected with the system, President Hoffman gave out the following statement:

"Under the terms of the pooling agreement, no sale of the pooled stock can be made without the assent of three-fourths of the stock pooled. There are 8,321 shares in the pool, and, as less than one-half of that amount gave their assent, there will be no sale.

"The vote also shows that the stockholders have every confidence in the future of the property and in the management. The importance of keeping an independent line to the South can scarcely be overestimated, and no doubt influenced the vote of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth stockholders. Had this line got into the hands of New-York parties represented in the Southern Railway there would be but one line to the South, and that in the hands of New-York, and these cities would have suffered accordingly in their trade.

"The future of the system now looks very promising, as the first three months of the current fiscal year show large net gains over the corresponding months of 1895, and the fact that the Ryan syndicate has been willing to pay par for even a minority interest shows the results of their study of the resources of the Seaboard Air Line.

"Under the present management the road has been honestly operated in the interest of its stockholders and of those holding its securities, amounting to many millions of dollars. Should a change throw its control into hands that seek only a personal profit or to serve the ends of a competitive carrier, it might be difficult to overestimate the danger that would threaten all interested in the system.

"The public, I think, is to be congratulated that this line is still independent and will be run in the future, as in the past, looking to the interests of Baltimore and the Southern cities, with which its trade relations are the most intimate and important."

In commenting upon the failure of the Ryan syndicate to carry out its plans, The Manufacturers' Record will to-morrow say:

"The failure of the New-York people to secure a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line should cause profound thanksgiving, not only throughout the South, but wherever there exists any interest in the future of this section. That the concentration of ownership of all railroads in the central South in New-York hands would prove a serious injury to this section, and eventually to all Southern railroad securities, admits of no question. In the first place, competition is essential to the best interests of the South; it is essential to the success of its merchants, manufacturers, and farmers; it is essential to the best railroad work for the upbuilding of its industrial resources and the encouragement of immigration. The Seaboard Air Line has given this much-needed competition.

"No railroad company in the country has done better and broader work for the material advancement of the country tributary to it than has the Seaboard. In the second place, the purchase of the Seaboard would have been regarded by the South as the gobbling up of the last independent line north of Atlanta, and this would have given the politicians of the Populistic persuasion a new fighting ground against railroads. It is safe to say that under such circumstances legislation would have been enacted in the central South of vast injury to all Southern railroad securities, and thus to all Southern business interests."

THE NEW READING.

Successor to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Organized.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The new company, successor to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was organized to-day at the Reading's general offices. A new President and six Directors were chosen, as follows: President—Joseph S. Harris; Directors—George F. Baer, Charles H. Coster, Thomas McKean, Francis Lynde Stetson, George C. Thomas, and John Lowber Welsh. Of these Directors, Messrs. Baer, McKean, and Welsh were members of the old board. William R. Taylor was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Under the Act of May, 1887, known as the "Railroad law," the change of name of the road, which was sold under foreclosure proceeding on Sept. 23, was made imperative. There will be three companies under the reorganization, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Reading Company. The latter is now known as the National Company, but an application has been filed in court to have the title changed. This company will have supervision and control over the other corporations.

The meeting to-day was held in accordance with a notice signed by Charles H. Coster and Francis Lynde Stetson, who were the accredited purchasers of the property and franchises of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies at the foreclosure sale.

The capital stock of the railway company was fixed at $20,000,000, to be issued in 400,000 shares of $50 each.

Messrs. Coster and Stetson presented a deed of conveyance, which was delivered to the Directors after they had handed over to the accredited purchasers the entire capital stock of the company, except seven shares—one share for each of the board—and also a bond of the company for $20,000,000, dated Nov. 18, 1896, and payable Jan. 1, 1997, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The bond is secured by a mortgage on all the property and franchises. It was decided that the office of the company "be at the Reading Terminal, Market and Twelfth Streets, in the City of Philadelphia." The President and Directors of the new company will continue in office until the first Monday in May, 1897.

After the formal organization had been effected, the Directors held a special meeting for the purpose of "expressing the acceptance by this company of all the provisions of the Constitution of this State." A resolution to this effect was adopted, and it will be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg.

The Directors will meet to-morrow and select a Treasurer. William A. Church was Treasurer of the old corporation, and he may be re-elected.

REORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Green Bay and Western Railroad Junior Securities Ready.

The Manhattan Trust Company is delivering the new junior securities of the Green Bay and Western Railway Company, the successor company of the old Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure May 12, 1896, and the committee of the consolidated bondholders will now announce that the stock given in exchange for the old consolidated mortgage bonds is ready for delivery. The feature of this reorganization is that the new company has absolutely no fixed charges, as, owing to a flaw in their title, due to a previous reorganization, the old consolidated mortgage bondholders found themselves at the mercy of the junior security holders, and were compelled to accept stock for their bonds.

Under the terms of the reorganization the $2,500,000 of old consolidated bonds receive dollar for dollar in new comomn stock, and the old second mortgage bondholders, who paid an assessment of $40 per bond, receive in exchange $40 in new Class A debenture bonds and $600 in new Class B debenture bonds. The old common and preferred stockholders paid an assessment of $4.50 per share, and in return the preferred stockholders receive, in exchange for each 100 shares of old stock, $450 in Class A bonds and $4,500 in Class B bonds, and the common stockholders $450 in Class A bonds and $4,000 in Class B bonds.

Out of the surplus earnings of the new company the $600,000 of new Class A bonds are to receive 2½ per cent. per annum, after which the new common stock is to get 2½ per cent., and any balance then remaining is to be divided equally between the stock and the Class A bonds up to 5 per cent. per annum.

All earnings in excess of this amount are to go to the Class B bonds.

It is confidently expected that the new company will receive a large amount of business from the Chicago and Northwestern Road.

The Directors of the Green Bay and Western Railway are Stephen Palmer, President; Mark T. Cox, Secretary and Treasurer; C. Ledyard Blair, William J. Wilson, and W. J. Hunt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RECEIVERS.

An Order of the Court Calling for New Bonds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 17.—In the United States Court here this morning Judge Jenkins entered an order discharging Frank C. Bigelow and Edwin H. McHenry as receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad in the consolidated action. The order, however, does not terminate the receivership against the company, or the offices of Messrs. Bigelow and McHenry as receivers, there being nothing in the order which affects the receivership and the appointments of the receivers under the supplemental bills of complaint filed last May.

The receivers are required to furnish new bonds of $50,000 each within ten days. Judge Jenkins has referred to Special Master Carey the matter of making an account of the property which the receivers have in charge and to report to the court the names and residences of the company's creditors. The order entered to-day does not remove the property from the jurisdiction of the court. The court reserves the right to at any time retake and resell the property for the purpose of satisfying any indebtedness or liability of the receivership.

The order contained no mention of the compensation which the discharged receivers are to receive.

ASKING FOR PROXIES.

Dwight, Braman & Co.'s Appeal to Shareholders.

Asking for proxies, to be used "for the best interests of the stockholders of the West End Street Railway of Boston," Dwight, Braman & Co. say to the common and preferred shareholders of the railway:

"For some years we were considerably the largest stockholders in your company and recommending its shares for investment to all our clients and friends. We have not been opposed to present management. The change was brought about during the absence of the largest stockholder on the Pacific coast unadvisedly. We believe a great mistake was made, and in cutting down the dividend on your shares so much a too radical change. The stockholders are entitled to dividends on their security. We will protect and advance these interests by having a Board of Directors in harmony, and who are the largest stockholders. We do not believe in any elevated railway charter as at present granted, which would be an eyesore to our beautiful city."

At the coming annual election of the company the interest of Francis H. Peabody and Louis J. Dabney will, it is said, control a majority of the capital stock of the company, even if the proxies for 20,000 shares given to them should be revoked.

Proposed New Mileage Tickets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Advisory Board of the Western Mileage Bureau has recommended to the roads a new form of non-signature mileage ticket. It is proposed that the purchaser be charged the full 3 cents a mile, with a one-cent rebate if the conditions have been fulfilled. On the first presentation the conductor is to punch in the part he removes a description of the holder, requiring him to certify that it is a fair description. This description and signature to the certificate are to be compared with those taken when the original purchase was made, and if the two disagree no rebate will be allowed.

Philadelphia's Subway.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 will be issued by this city for the purpose of constructing a subway which will be used by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. The securities will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. and the Reading Company will pay half of the interest and also redeem half of the principal. Forty bids were opened to-day for $1,500,000 of the bonds and the offers totalled $3,631,300.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Sold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad properties were sold at noon to-day for $8,000,000, the purchasers being the Reorganization Committee of the bondholders, composed of J. Edward Simmons, Henry Bugge, Robert C. Martin, Simon Sterne, William Mortems, A. S. Heidelbach, and William Allen Butler, Jr. The proceedings were in pursuance of a decree made by Judge Jenkins, under the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week of November were $638,515; for the corresponding week of 1895, $852,568; decrease, $216,053.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The receivership of Edwin H. McHenry and Frank G. Bigelow of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been terminated by Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin.

—Charge of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad has been taken by Receiver V. T. Malott.

—Duncan I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, who has been ill, was able yesterday to be at his office.

—The old Board of Directors of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway has been elected, except that Walter G. Oakman succeeds Frederick A. Brown, who resigned.

—Senator Calvin S. Brice, in an interview, denied that he proposes to increase his systems between Chicago and the Ohio coal fields. He says that he is acquiring no new lines or building new railroads, but improving and building up his existing systems.

—Change in rates by the Southern Pacific Company will give jobbers in California a larger buying field. The minimum rate will be 75 cents per 100 pounds, while freight rates from Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities on the Atlantic seaboard will be those from New-York.

—Citizens of Vernon, Conn., which includes the town of Rockville, are to vote on permitting the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company to extend its line to Rockville from Talcottville on the New-England Railroad. Such a line would be parallel to the Rockville Railroad, and establish a trolley parallel between Rockville and Hartford.

—Secretary Turner of the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment Committee has been notified by the Central Railroad Association, which represents all roads between Chicago and Buffalo, that a rate of 1 cent a mile with a thirty-day limit will be given for the Buffalo encampment next year, and that the other railroad associations had been asked to make the same rate.

—Several members of the Stock Exchange oppose the listing of the new securities of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company until prior lien securities, including all of the bonds of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, and all of the bonds of the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railroad, are canceled and definite provisions made for them by the St. Louis and San Francisco.

—The report of Stephen Little, the accountant who examined the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company some months ago, is to be made public. It is said to criticize the bookkeeping methods of the Mayer management, inasmuch as assets were credited which could not be used as such, and that the liabilities of the property were underestimated. The report is expected to show the real assets and liabilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

ANNOYS A NEIGHBORHOOD.

Complaint Made Against an Alleged Crazy Christian.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—A peculiar complaint was filed with the Franklin Township Committee at a meeting of that body last night. Residents in the neighborhood of Chestnut Street complained that they were annoyed and kept awake nights by Albert Hoffman, who at times works himself into a religious frenzy and shouts, sings, and prays in camp-meeting style. Hoffman lives in the barn of Marcus Powleson, on Chestnut Street. The neighborhood is rather thickly settled, and the complaint states that Hoffman frequently keeps the neighborhood awake until after midnight.

At other times Hoffman will imitate the noises made by cats, dogs, and other animals. The committee referred the matter to the Sub-Committee on Police, with power to act. No action was taken to-day, except to order a constable to investigate the matter and secure evidence. It is thought that Hoffman is insane, and it is probable he will be committed to the County Asylum under the ten-day act, to permit of observation by the doctors.

Schooner E. M. Duffield Raised.

The schooner E. M. Duffield, which was sunk near Sand's Point, L. I., was raised Monday night by the Baxter Wrecking Company and taken to City Island.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The President to-day appointed Capt. A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry, now on duty at Leavenworth, Kan., Major and Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, now on duty at Albany, N. Y., Major and Paymaster.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sayre is placed on the retired list.

—Lieut. W. Winder is detached from the Wabash, and ordered to the Katahdin.

—Lieut. R. F. Lopez is detached from the Patterson, and has three months' leave.

—Lieut. D. W. Coffman is detached from the Texas, and ordered to the Columbia.

—Ensign M. L. Bristol is detached from the St. Mary's, and ordered to the Texas.

—The gunboat Castine, now at Norfolk preparing to return to Montevideo early in December, is to have an entirely new complement of officers about Dec. 8. Commander T. Perry will be succeeded by Commander R. M. Berry, now on duty at the New-York Navy Yard. The other detachments from the Castine are Lieuts. R. G. Davenport, A. M. Knight, and S. Cook, and Ensign G. C. Davidson. Those ordered to the Castine are Lieut. H. T. Houston, detached from the Vermont; Lieut. H. Morrell, detached from the Massachusetts; Lieut. J. H. Holcombe, detached from the Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. J. Strauss, detached from the Washington Navy Yard, and Ensign M. H. Signor, detached from the branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:51|Sun sets...4:40|Moon sets...5:10

HIGH WATER NOV. 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:50 A. M.	6:35 A. M.	8:24 A. M.
6:12 P. M.	6:48 P. M.	8:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Illiria	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Kensington	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Madiana	St. Thomas	Nov. 12
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 11
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 14
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Italia	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Lahn	Bremen	Nov. 10
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Nov. 5

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Nov. 17
Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Normannia	Hamburg	Nov. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 14

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

Advance	Colon	Nov. 14
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 14
Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Nov. 14
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Irene	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.

La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 14
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 11
Megantic	London	Nov. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	Nov. 18	Newcastle	22 State St.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lampasas	Nov. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Nov. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Nov. 18	Hull	22 State St.
El Paso	Nov. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Nov. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Iroquois	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	Nov. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Alleghany	Nov. 21	Kingston	22 State St.
El Norte	Nov. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
San Marcos	Nov. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Nov. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgian	Nov. 21	London	22 State St.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Nov. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Persia	Nov. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Nov. 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Nov. 24	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Nov. 24	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka.	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 E. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Alvena	Nov. 28	Halifax	24 State St.
Megantic	Nov. 28	London	22 State St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 8	Naples	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Harold	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS New-York, Passow, Southampton Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:04 A. M. to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Russell, Buenoes Ayres Oct. 1, Montevideo 4th, Santos 18th, Rio Janeiro 26th, Pernambuco Nov. 1, and St. Lucia 9th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hegemann, Genoa Nov. 6 and Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, from Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, from Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Nov. 1 and Swansea 3d, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Goldsboro, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roanoke, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Nov. 4, in ballast to C. H. Randetrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 P. M. to-day.

Ship Bintram, (of Freeport,) Woodside, Hongkong, 116 days, with mdse. to C. Von Pustau & Co.; vessel to M. F. Pickering & Co.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 17, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Lighthouse Board to-day gives official notice that on Nov. 11 the six spar buoys of the old system of Gedney Channel electric buoys, marked, respectively G. 1, G. 2, G. 3, G. 4, G. 5, and G. 6, were taken up and permanently discontinued. These buoys have been heretofore maintained in position, in line with the buoys of the present system, for use in case of accidental extinguishment of the lights on the present system.

Sailed.

SS Darial, for Liverpool; Tauric, for Liverpool; Brooklyn City, for Bristol; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; City of Kingston, for Port Antonio; Aller, for Bremen; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Glamorganshire, for Aden, Hongkong, Yokohama, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 3 for Bristol, passed Barry to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Trieste, Venice, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Nov. 7 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, sld. from Huelva for New-York Nov. 10.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 13.

SS Oregon, (Br.,) Capt. Creamer, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 13.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York Nov. 15.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Tippett, from New-York Oct. 17, sld. from Fayal for Plymouth Nov. 15.

SS Tuscar, (Br.,) Capt. Appleton, sld. from Barry for New-York to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Gibraltar Nov. 11.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Santos Nov. 14.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 15.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Lizard at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellena.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. §18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7 and up to Dec. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. §5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1896.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address. (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y........Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Florida. St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " ....
Ormand, The Ormand, ap. " Jan. 9
PalmBeach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Hartford, Conn......Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Indianapolis, Ind.......The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers,
Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New-Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New-York.... ..The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do ......The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd). The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)...Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.). The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do ....New Lafayette Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.80 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N.J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM | †Fulda Dec. 30, 10 AM
*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM | *Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM | Normannia, Mh. 25, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h., Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Nov. 18 | NEW-YORK.....Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS.......Nov. 25 | ST. LOUIS......Dec. 16
ST. PAUL.........Dec. 2 | PARIS...........Dec. 23
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswisk, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Nov. 18, noon | Westerland, Dec. 2, noon
Kensington, Nov. 25, 1 PM | Southwark, Dec. 9 1 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.........Sat., Nov. 21, M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Nov. 28, 5 A. M.
Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, N'v. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM
Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM
Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM | Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....................Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..............Dec. 10, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..............Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC..................................Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu................Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack., Wednesday, Nov. 18
IROQUOIS, Charleston only.....Friday, Nov. 20
COMANCHE, Jacksonville direct, Sat., Nov. 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack., Tuesday, Nov. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast: F.&P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

EGYPT and PALESTINE
Select Parties, under Personal Escort, all Traveling Expenses Included, Jan. 5, Feb. 13, March 6, 1897. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and Camping Arrangements. Rates moderate.

TOURS TO THE TROPICS.
Winter Cruises by Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamships, including Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c. 30-day trips, $130 upward—Jan. 19, Feb. 6, 17, 27, March 17. Illustrated programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338, 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New-Paltz.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Buffalo. Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, stopping only at principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleeper to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5 P. M., (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 3:30 P. M. daily. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect November 15, 1896.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:40 A. M., Louisville 12:10 P. M., St. Louis 3:44 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:24 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Birmingham and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Port Tampa, and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r. Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 15, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Christopher R. Robert of Oakdale, L. I., bought the property 41 and 43 Wall Street, extending through to Exchange Place, of W. K. Aston, for $1,826,000. Mr. Robert gave in part payment his Oakdale residence, containing about 850 acres, at a valuation of $500,000. It adjoins the properties of W. K. Vanderbilt and the South Side Sportsmen's Club.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, executor's sale, to Henry Riffel, at $24,200, the five-story brick dwelling, with store, 102 Second Avenue, 24.3 by 53.4. He also sold, under foreclosure, to Edward S. Savage, at $50,500, the five-story brick building, with store, 70 South Street, 26 by 60.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by order of the heirs, to Freida Mashbir, at $5,150, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 18 by 75.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Gustave Mendelsohn, at $39,250, the two three-story brownstone dwellings 210 and 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, 37.6 by 102.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, for the executor, to Henry Morgenthau, at $7,600, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 206 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold, under foreclosure, to Solomon Mehrbach, at $70,000, the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold for the executor, at 59 Liberty Street, to Heloise Jouffret, at $26,100, the three-story brick building 557 West Broadway, 22 by 128.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 2, 4, and 6 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 100.2½ feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 31.11¾ by 100.9½, three five-story brownstone apartments. Due on judgment, $99,192.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, Macomb's Dam Road, east side, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385 by 225.9 to Croton Aqueduct, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,642.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 106, four-story brick flat, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 511 and 513 One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $22,060.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliott Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,900.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 162, 166, 168, and 170 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 581 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each about 17.2 by 96, four three-story brick dwellings, with stone fronts. Due on judgment on each, $7,103.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,320.

By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Irving Bell Brennan, referee, 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, each 25 by 73.9, two-story brick dwelling and three-story brick stores; also, 138 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 179.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.10 by 153.6 by 27.1 by 136.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 838 and 840 Greenwich Street, west side, 60.4 feet north of Horatio Street, 96 by 24 by 44, irregular, four-story brick stable; also, 205 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 97.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9, one-story brick stable; also, 211 East Twenty-fourth Street, 1.0.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.5 by 98.9, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $158,330.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, River Avenue, map of Riverdale, south side, 1 foot east of Hudson River Railroad Company's land, 650.6 by 211 by 98 by 680.6 by 295, one and two story brick frame and stone buildings. Due on judgment, $31,108.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 20 St. Nicholas Place, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 45 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,325.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 222 Varick Street, running through and including 69 Downing Street, 20 by 69.1 by 20.9 by 16.7 by 62.2, three-story and basement brick dwelling and two-story and basement brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 15 Park Avenue, east side, 33.0½ feet south of East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.4½ by 80, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 302 and 304 West Fourth Street and 51 and 53 Bank Street, northeast corner, 40.11½ by 72.8½, irregular, two, three, and four story brick and frame buildings; also, 249 West Eleventh Street, north side, 50.1 feet east of West Fourth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick buildings; also, 18 Commerce Street, south side, 150 feet east of Bedford Street, 25 by 67.5½, irregular, three-story and basement frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 368 Canal Street, south side, 154 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 90.3, irregular, four-story brick building, with store; also, 490 Hudson Street, east side, 71 feet north of Grove Street, 21.6 by 110.11, irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, 108 Sixth Avenue, east side, 43.7 feet south of West Ninth Street, 20 by 77.6, three-story brick store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Aqueduct Avenue, northwest corner of Hampden Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William D. Peck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Dawson Street, south side, 167 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by John Robinson of 107 Dawson Street, owner; cost, $5,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Peter Keller, owner; cost, $2,500.

Hoe Street, west side, 147 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Anna Le Velle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William Rompkey of Classon Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Alexander Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, by Frederick K. Gebhard of 2,619 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, for a five-story brick public school, by the Mayor and others, owners; cost, $250,000.

Block One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, for a four and three story brick theatre, offices, and banquet hall, by the trustees of Columbia College, Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, owners; cost, $600,000.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mary L. Conklin of Wakefield, owner; cost, $2,500.

Mineford Avenue, east side, 175 feet east of Elizabeth Street, City Island, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Emil Waldenberger of 22 Frankfort Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Union Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by Farley & Co. of 1,365 Boston Avenue, owners; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by John H. Bruckner of 610 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; cost, $150.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Samuel B. Ogden of 1,031 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 519 to 523 West Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone stable and storage warehouse, by Thomas C. Lyman of 8 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 57 Willett Street, alteration to a three-story brick factory, by Mrs. Pauline Goldstein of 68 East Eighty-first Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 100 West Seventy-third Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement, store, and office building, by the estate of Joseph Reckendorfer of 20 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 506 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, by Mrs. Annie M. Brown of 506 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 227 East Forty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by John Halk of 181 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 520 West Fiftieth Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement by James M. Fitzsimmons of 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 183 Madison Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick flat and store by Robert J. Lee of 19 Broadway, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 403 Fourth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel by A. L. Pitt of 11 Pine Street, owner; cost. $75.

No. 93 Maple Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store by Michael Russo, owner; cost, $1,600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

117TH ST, s s, 354.11 ft e of Avenue A, 18.1x100.10; James McCullough and wife to Michael H. Reidy ... $1,000

129TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife to George Fennell ... 1

1ST AV, e s, 126.1 ft n of 104th St, 25x100; William Meldrum, referee, to Michael Valentine ... 11,800

5TH AV, s e corner of 118th St, 50x irregular; Byrdie M. Spencer to Conrad R. Gross and another ... 1,000

132D ST, 262 West; John J. Hughes and wife to Gertrude Younker ... 1

142D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, as widened; 25x99.11; George Fennell and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner, ½ part ... 1

142D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 25x99.11; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife to George Fennell ... 1

132D ST, 262 West; Frances H. Molloy to Gertrude Younker ... 14,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 101st St, 19.1x100; George Herbener and others to Byrdie M. Spencer ... 100

165TH ST, n s, 97.1 ft w of Forest Av, 19.3 x88; George Tremberger and wife to Henry Battenfeld ... 9,000

TINTON AV, e s, 101.5 ft n of 163d St, 18.9x132.3; John Nelson and wife to Horace W. Bullock ... 1

61ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; 50th St, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; 50th St, n. s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Celea A. Green and another to William K. Aston ... 127,500

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Nellie Morse and another to Louis Kendall ... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Kendall to Catharina Geyer ... 1

66TH ST, s s, 236.1 ft w of Avenue A, 26.11x100.5; Amelia Gorman and another to Nicholas Wreden ... 1

92D ST, 7 East, Vestiana M. McClure to Mary C. Brown ... 1

129TH ST, 40 West, George Fennell and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner, ½ part ... 1

1ST AV, 1,545, Harrie S. Lines and wife to Emma L. L. Pohlman ... 2

ELIZABETH ST, 193, Antonio Cardone to Maria T. T. Cardone ... 1

16TH ST, 431 and 433 West, Michael Foley and wife to Mary B. Schramm ... 10

22D ST, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98.9; John F. Hanley and wife to J. J. McKenna ... 15,957

40TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 15x74.1; John Wills and wife to George H. Harper ... 5,000

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x110; Jonas Weil and others to Timothy Harrison, exchange property ... 1

3D AV, e s, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 25x110; Bernhard Mayer and wife to same, exchange property ... 1

120TH ST, 122 East; Alice L. Mayer to William H. Glover ... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Glover to Pincus Lowenfeld ... 1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; William H. Muller and wife to John De Hart ... 1

155TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Phebe A. Parshall, executrix, to George Stolz ... 5,500

WOODY CREST AV, n e corner of 162d St, x225 to Anderson Av; also Anderson Av, w s, 96.6 ft s of 164th St, 128.6x—x137.6x100; William H. Young and wife to William G. Ver Planck ... 1

UNION AV, s e corner of Cambreleng St; also n corner of Intervale Av and 169th St, 58.5x110x57.10x110.5; also n w corner Stebbins Av and 167th St, 85.4x 29.3x90x34; Mary E. Turnbridge to William S. Wilson ... 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, 117 ft w of Stebbins Av, 22x78.9x20x2.11x77.3; Morris Weiss to Isaac C. Birch ... 1

JENNINGS ST, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, 22x77.8x26.3x65.9; same to same ... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 287.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 37.6x134x38.1x141.2; Mary E Steers to Jacob B. Theiss ... 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 745.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 16.8x100; Alice Anderson to W. B. Anderson ... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Marble St, 108x100; Ira L. Otis and others to Joseph P. O'Donnell ... 1

PARCEL of Land under water Spuyten Duyvil Creek, adjoining lands of Joseph W. Fuller and Isaac G. Johnson, contains 8-10 acre; Mary E. Fuller and others, executors, to John H. Warren, 5-12 parts ... 1

PLOT in Westchester, adjoining Village of West Farms, 100x250; William Meldrum, referee, to David Lydig ... 10,000

LOT 487, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Joseph Engelhardt and another ... 1,100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Tremont Av, 4.10 ft to old line of Morris St x30.4; William A. Lilliendahl and wife to William Clarke ... 18

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; John Robertson and others to Henry Gieschen ... 1

OLIVER ST, w s, adjoining land of Samuel Day, Fourth Ward, 25x50x24.2x50; Lizzie W. Davidson to Valentine Pressler ... 1

MOTT ST, 246 to 254; Timothy Harrison to Jonas Weil ... 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 236.3 ft e of Market St, 25x175; Elizabeth R. Delafield to David Kidansky and another ... 35,000

UPLAND at w s of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 200 ft s w of 177th St, 200x382.11x200.11x401.6, with bulkhead and drainage rights; Lewis G. Morris to New-York Yacht Launch and Engine Company ... 30,029

WATER ST, 299, 301, 303, and 305; The Treadwell & Harris Baking Company, Limited, to Thomas R. Harris ... 1

81ST ST, n s, 414.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 19.6x102.2; Lucy D. Rogers to United States Trust Company of New-York as trustee, &c ... 25,000

71ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; John O'Connor to William J. Casey ... 100

94TH ST, 175, n s, 82 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6 x100.8; Jane A. Hunt and others, executrix and executors, &c., to Simon P. Flannery ... 3,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. S. Brown as sub-Trustee to Jane A. Hunt and others, executors &c ... 1

64TH ST, s s, 212 ft w of Park Av, 21x 100.5; Ruby A. Waydell to Charles E. Merrill ... 1

Recorded Leases.

HALL, Henry J. S., to Adams & Co; 102 Barclay St, 4 11-12 years ... $2,200

PHELAN, Michael, to Jeremiah Ryan; store and second floor 538 10th Av, 3 years ... 780

KEIRNS, John, to John J. McDonald and another; 1 Sylvan Place, n w corner of 120th St, 10 years ... 1,200 1,800

WARD Catharine, to Pasquale Lovaglio; 113 Mulberry St, front and rear houses, 4 years ... 2,820

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Estelle P., to Charles T. Barney; s s of 58th St, 140.6 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years ... $2,000

BRUSHABER, Louis, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; e s Macomb's Dam Road and w of Old Croton Aqueduct, adjoining lands of Rodman & Johnson, except part of Burnside Av, 1 year ... 10,000

BARTH, John C., and wife to Louisa Schwegler; 233 West 135th St, 1½ years ... 2,500

BROWN, Mary C., to Maria M. McClure; 14 East 58th St, 3 years ... 35,000

CHILDS, James C., and wife to Mary A. Case; s s of 88th St, 193.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year ... 5,000

COZZENS, Hannah M. and John B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 307 West 87th St, 5 years ... 15,000

CATERSON, Marion M., and Eveline V. Lockwood to The East Chester Savings Bank; s s of 20th Av, 102.6 ft w of 2d St, 1 year ... 2,250

FENNELL, George, and wife to German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 129th St, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) ... 34,000

FLAMM, Regina, to Dry Dock Savings Institutions; s s of 93d St, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year ... 7,000

GOLDMAN, Frida, and husband to Ferdinand Greenebaum; 521 East 117th St, 3 years ... 3,000

GRUHN, Meyer, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n w s of Lafayette Place, 82.1 ft n e of Great Jones St, 3 years ... 90,000

SAME to William Rosendorff; same property, 1 year ... 35,000

GEYER, Catharina, to Louise Kendall; s s of 74th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years ... 500

GEISSMAN, Henrietta, to Frank W. Gilbert; s s of 134th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, installments ... 2,000

HARPER, George H., and wife to John Wills; 40th St, s s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years ... 5,000

HEGEMAN, Aletta M., and husband to John H. Pell, trustee of Jane Aycrigg; n s of 34th St, 450 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years ... 8,000

SAME to same; n s of 34th St, 466.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years ... 8,000

HANLEY, John F., and wife to Alfred B. Scott, guardian, &c.; n s of 22d St, 354.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) ... 15,000

JONES, Isabella B., to Ann E. Hasbrook; 66 12th St, between Broadway and 4th Av, 3 years ... 9,000

JUNG, Annie, to Elizabeth McCreery; w s of Courtlandt Av, 75 ft n of 149th St, 18 months ... 1,000

KAISER, John F., and wife to John M. Hojencamp; w s of Nelson Av, (proposed,) 225.9, and 311 ft s of Orchard St, (proposed.) 3 years, (two mortgages.) ... 1,200

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Laemmlein Buttenweiser; 54 7th St, 1 month ... 5,000

LEVY, Barnett, and wife, to Conrad Stein; Delancey St, 116, and 98 Essex St, 5 years ... 18,000

LEESON, William G. and James C., and wives to American Surety Company of New-York and New-York Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 143d St, 475 and 500 ft w of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) secures sureties to contractors' bonds ... 1

LYNCH, Patrick, and wife to W. S. Jarvis, trustee; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Boulevard, 3 1-6 years ... 7,000

LYONS, Julius J., and wife to Frederick T. Van Beuren; n s of 14th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, lease, 3 years ... 12,500

SAME to Edmund Hendricks; same property, installments ... 2,500

MEYER, John F., and wife to Joseph E. Mount; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 months ... 3,500

MANDER, Arthur C., and wife to Ryan & McFerran; s s of 179th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, (bond,) ... 2,050

SPATENKA, Vaclav, to Mary Spatenka; s w corner of Jerome Av and Andrew's Place, 2 years ... 8,000

MILLER, Isaac M. and Herbert B., to Walter H. W. Noe; s w s of 3d St, 80 ft s e of 2d Av, secures notes ... 732

POHLMAN, Emma L. L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,545 1st Av, 1 year ... 4,500

SCHAUE, Christian F., and wife to Hugo Jaburg; e s of 3d Av, 56 ft n of 146th St, 3 years ... 8,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 129th St, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ... 17,000

SAME to same; s s of 129th St, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ... 17,000

SOOSEN, John F., and wife to Miriam Kramer and another, executors, &c., of Abraham Kramer, deceased; n s of 133d St, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years ... 18,500

STOLZ, George, to Phebe A. Parshall, executrix, &c.; s s of 155th St, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year ... 2,750

SPENCER, Byrdie M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Manhattan Av, 81.10 ft n of 101st St, 3 years ... 14,000

STIEBEL, Isaac, and wife to Edward D. Mandell and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 103d St, 185.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years ... 35,000

SCHILT, Lewis I., and wife to Adolph Cohn; 117 Clinton St, 5 years ... 5,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Franklin Trust Company; s w corner of West End Av and 79th St, 1 year ... 15,000

TINKER, Henry C., and wife to Isaac R. Robinson and others, trustees of Elizabeth De W. Leonard; 41 Murray St, 5 years ... 35,000

THE NEW-YORK YACHT, LAUNCH & Engine Co. to Lewis G. Morris; upland on w s of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 200 ft s w of 177th St, 5 years ... 25,600

WILDUNG, George, and John Schilling and wives, to Pauline Myers and others; 85th St, s w cor 1st Av, 5 years ... 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADEE, Philip H., trustee to Laura A. Delano ... $8,250

ACKER, Helena B., guardian Estate of E. M. Acker, to E. M. Acker, (two mortgages) ... 2

ALLEN, Elmer A., to Mary C. Mathews ... 2,000

CHAMBERLAIN, Clara F., to United States Trust Company of New-York as trustee, &c ... 3,500

HILL, Philip, and wife, to the Globe Fire Insurance Company ... 3,500

HANGEN, Leonard, to William G. Vander Roest ... 10,000

HERRMAN, Jennie, to Jonas Fishel ... 8,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis K. Pendleton and another as substitute trustees ... 19,198

MERINVILLE, Mary S. B. des M., to John L. Spaulding ... 1

ORR, William C., administrator, &c., of B. Earle, to Louise R. Edey ... 7,543

SAME to David F. Condon ... 7,543

TOBISH, Moses M., to Sender Jarmulowsky ... 1

WOOD, Joseph S., to Richard Goodman ... 500

ZEH, Adolph, to Marie Zeh ... 15,000

SAME to Emil and Emily Zeh and Louise Kaufmann ... 12,000

SAME to Marie Zeh, guardian, &c., of Wilhelmina Zeh ... 3,800

Mechanics' Liens.

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; Hoagland, Robinson & Vaughan against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham and Graham & Co., contractors ... $2,472

SAME PROPERTY; John Gallagher against same owner; Thomas Graham, contractor ... 283

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; Clarke & Sherman against Henry B. Heyiman, owner; William J. Connell, contractor ... 100

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; George B. Christman & Co. against William J. Cunningham and Nicholas Conforti, contractor; W. J. Cunningham, owner ... 257

CHISHOLM ST, 1,339; Clarke & Sherman against William Wilson, owner and contractor ... 165

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 327; Pauline Aronowitz against Schancupp & Goldberg, owners; S. Henderson, contractor ... 220

11TH ST, n s, Lot 902, map of the village of Wakefield; John Reis against Salvator Lasperges and another, owners; Peter L. Brokam, contractor ... 12

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Reis against same ... 12

PROSPECT AV, e s, 294.10 ft n of Tremont Av, 26x150; Frederick Weber against Ellen E. Austin, owner and contractor ... 621

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; American Lumber Company against Fisher & Bach or William Johnson, owners; Graham & Co. and Jennie Graham, contractors ... 174

GREEN LANE, s e corner 5th St, 25x100; Bernard Flood against Michael Hogan, owner; Henry F. Niebuhr, contractor ... 300

LEROY ST, 47; Miller & Mofsenson against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor ... 150

113TH ST, n e corner 5th Av, 100x100; Vermont Marble Company against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William C. Turner, contractor ... 375

102D ST, n s, 160 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; same against Katie Smith, owner; James O'Kane, contractor ... 76

MANHATTAN AV, 40 to 46; Richard E. Thibaut against Jung & Mohr, owners; Theodore Jensen, contractor ... 74

58TH ST, n s, 285.10 ft w of Avenue A, 18.1x100.4; Malcolm G. Broadbent against Mary A. Dempsey, owner, and James Dempsey, contractor ... 89

70TH ST, 420 East; M. Harrison & Son against William W. Gallagher, owner and contractor ... 220

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

BREMER AV and Devoe St, n e corner, 25x100; on William Aiken by Charles E. Reid to Alvah H. Moore ... 62

Lis Pendens.

7TH ST, s s, Lot 129, map of Unionport; August G. Beyer against Margaret and Frederick Schmidt, (action to recover possession.)

22D ST, 147 and 149 East; s e corner 47th St and 7th Av, 20.5x80, being known as 1,570 Broadway; 359 West 50th St, and property in New-Utrecht, Kings County; Emily W. Jackson against Helen J. Erickson and others, (partition.)

PLEASANT AV, e s, 58.6 ft n of 115th St, 17.10 x94; The Greenwood Cemetery against Charles Althof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 362; Louis Rosenthal against Chaun Grinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; John Gallagher against William Johnston and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

71ST ST, n s, 208 ft w of West End Av, 17x 102.2; Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee, &c., of John A. Haggerty, &c., against Caroline Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

96TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x 101.8; Randolph Guggenheimer and another against Sigmund B. Steinmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

BISCHOFF & ADLER.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Bischoff & Adler, cloak manufacturers at 537 and 539 Broadway, who failed on the 4th inst. The sale included 700 lots.

—L. MICHAEL & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday took out all the stock of clothing from the store of L. Michael & Son, at 182 Park Row, under acts of replevin in favor of Harris Levy for $960, and Lazarus Bieber for $187.

—FERDINAND H. HARTMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Ferdinand H. Hartman, dealer in shoes at 545 Eighth Avenue, for $686, in favor of R. H. & G. Weaver, to whom he confessed judgment. The business was established many years ago by his father, and the son has carried it on since 1887.

—THEODORE C. GROSS.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday sold out some wines at 75 First Street, and the furniture of a lodge room in the Florence Building at First Street and Second Avenue, for about $1,000. They belonged to Theodore C. Gross, wine importer, of 73 West Houston Street, who disappeared two months ago, heavily in debt.

—ROUND ISLAND PARK.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Tate receiver of Round Island Park, in Jefferson County, N. Y., at the request of Directors Jacob Hays, Hubert Van Wagenen, Charles A. Myers, and Frank H. Taylor, who stated that the company is insolvent, is several years in arrears for interest on two mortgages, and also on notes. The company has 150 acres of land at Round Island, with a large hotel and other buildings, which are mortgaged for $75,250. The mortgages are held by Jessie Lansing Crouse, Syracuse, $30,000; F. W. Barker, trustee, Syracuse, $35,250; Joseph Tate and R. C. Johnson, trustees, $10,000. The total liabilities, including mortgages, are $90,600. The capital stock is $50,000, held by parties in Syracuse, Utica, Watertown, Philadelphia, and this city.

—PHILIP SCHAEFER & SON.—Philip Schaefer & Son, lager beer brewers at 530 to 540 West Fifty-seventh Street, are in financial difficulties, and yesterday Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court appointed John M. Moser receiver of the business and property of the firm in a suit brought by Philip Schaefer against his son Louis for a dissolution of the copartnership. The receivership was precipitated by a suit of a creditor for $6,000, which is expected to result in a judgment to-day, and also by foreclosure proceedings brought by the Washington Life Insurance Company to foreclose a first mortgage of $75,000 on the brewery property, in which judgment of foreclosure and sale is expected in two weeks. Philip Schaefer is one of the old brewers in the city, having commenced business in 1862. His son became a partner in 1886, but all the capital was contributed by the father. The firm sold about 30,000 barrels a year of late, but the volume of business was not large enough to make it profitable, and, the brewery plant being old, the firm could not compete with the larger and more modern concerns. The firm has had no rating at Bradstreet's for many years past. The liabilities are $178,000, including mortgages, and actual assets $100,000. The assets consist of the brewery plant, buildings, and twelve lots of land, which are mortgaged for $75,000 to the Washington Life Insurance Company and for $28,000 to a Buffalo malt house; machinery and chattel mortgages, which are mortgaged to a Detroit (Mich.) malt house for $14,000; beer in vats, $15,000; hops, $2,500; outstanding accounts, $2,500. All the assets are incumbered except the beer, hops, and accounts. Philip Schaefer stated that the firm has been embarrassed for some months past and has made every effort to secure additional capital to effect a reorganization, but on account of the hard times was unable to do so.

Out of Town.

—UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.—John C. Chamberlain yesterday was appointed receiver for the Union Publishing Company, publishers of The Morning Union of Bridgeport, Conn. His bonds were fixed at $20,000.

—T. L. KELLY & CO., Milwaukee.—The dry goods store of T. L. Kelly & Company, Milwaukee, was yesterday turned over to creditors who held chattel mortgages to the amount of $79,181.51. The assets are stated to be more than twice the amount of the chattel mortgage claims.

—CLAREMONT ABATTOIR COMPANY, Baltimore.—Nelson Perin has been appointed receiver of the Claremont Abattoir Company of Baltimore on the application of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. It is alleged in the petition that while the plant in Baltimore is worth $535,000 and the capital stock of the company is $500,000, there are debts maturing against it for $99,000. The bank has a claim of $10,000, and there are $75,000 in claims held by banks in Philadelphia, which are now payable.

Judgments.

ALESSI, Alessandro—the National Broadway Bank of New-York ... 1,530

ALTIERI, Tony—James Dowds and another ... 157

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—Henry L. Herbert and another ... $512

BAKER, Joseph D.—L. H. Gentles and another ... 275

BASSLER, Arnold—The John Eichler Brewing Company ... 442

BEARDSLEY, Frank W.—Poughkeepsie National Bank ... 229

BISSINGER, Edward, and Charles A. Eggers—M. Geissman ... 107

BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F., and Marcus A. Myers—Jonas Luxenberg and another ... 719

BLUMBERG, Bernard, and Samuel Glass—N. Whitman and others ... 766

BOSSERT, Henry—Christianna Orth ... 424

BRUMMER, Marc A., and William Langenzen—Nineteenth Ward Bank ... 547

SAME—same ... 492

BRUNS, Frank G.—A. Koenig and another ... 101

BRYAN-MARSH COMPANY—David E. Austin as receiver, &c ... 104

BUCK, Thomas C.—Bessie Enos, individually and as administratrix ... 16,785

CABUS, Alexander G. and others—C. Lopez and others ... 397

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOK COMPANY—Davide E. Austin as receiver, &c ... 925

COBB, George B.—E. M. Cutler ... 1,997

COFFIN, Frederick W.—Thomas Stokes ... 145

COFFIN, Frederick N., and F. Morgan—Same ... 105

COFFIN, Frederick W., and Frank Morgan—R. V. Bonnell ... 225

COHEN, Mark H., and another—B. Wolff and another ... 15

CLARK, Francis A., and P. Flanagan—G. L. Moore ... 226

DALY, Thomas—Jacob Ruppert ... 2,912

DOWNS, William—Pierce and Miller Engineering Company ... 299

DREYFUSS, Julius, and Martin B. Levy—C. Spielman and others ... 747

DUGAN, Patrick—A. Engelberg and another ... 287

EVERS, Eva M.—H. W. Hartmann ... 65

FATOWSKY, Rachael—The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company ... 115

FAY, Julius R.—Julius H. Cohen ... 501

FRANKLIN, George—The National Bank of Poland ... 234

FRECH, John J.—Edward Cooper and others ... 214

FURBER, Arthur, assignee, &c.—J. Blowrock ... 122

GEER, Oliver L.—Alexander S. Bacon ... 1,154

GOODMAN, Max, and others—George F. Vietor and others ... 1,202

GRANZIADO, Frank—David Witty ... 13

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. Thonet and others ... 648

HARLOCK, Waldegrave—W. R. Houghton ... 634

HARTMANN, Ferdinand H.—R. H. Weaver and another ... 686

HERSHFIELD, Samuel—Jacob S. Bernheimer and another ... 743

HOES, William M., as Public Administrator—Joseph Silverman ... 889

HORGAN, Arthur J., and V. J. Slattery—Thomas S. Stokes and another ... 252

HANFIELD, De Witt C.—G. H. Tappan and another ... 295

HELM, Eliza—Catherine Nickel, as executrix ... 413

HILTON, Albert B.—C. Spielman and others ... 279

HOUGH, Percy M.—H. C. Anderson ... 79

JACOBS, Isaac—Henry Evers ... 1,077

JOELSON, Dora—Metropolitan Street Railway Company ... 112

KELLER, Esbon B.—The Pelhamdale Land Company ... 50

KERSHOW, Nathan B.—H. H. Chittenden ... 71

KIMBALL, Henry B.—M. H. Wilson and others ... 539

KING, Herbert B. and Frederic L.—Life Publishing Company ... 392

KINSLER, William E.—E. Lawson, costs ... 23

LANDSBERG, Elizabeth—J. B. Lingham ... 93

LEONARD, Thomas A.—Fidelity Loan Association ... 79

LOBENTHAL, Samuel—George L. Moore ... 156

LOFTUS, W. C.—Railway Advertising Company ... 675

MAYER, Max C. and Agnes C.—I. M. Schloss ... 2,540

McWALTERS, James—Yellow Pine Company ... 154

McCUE, John—David Stevenson Brewing Company ... 213

McGOWAN, Henry D., and S. Tebbutt—Eighth Avenue Bank ... 106

McKIBBIN, James—J. B. Flynn ... 35

MELA, Ferdinand H.—New-York Novelty Company, costs ... 91

MELLEY, Arthur—J. F. Sarle ... 238

METZGER, Charles F.—R. G. Muller ... 867

MOLLOY, Edward E.—M. A. Lesser and others ... 14

MONKS, John, and others—Thomas Brady, costs and ... 133

MOOS, Louis and Ernestine—J. Steuhl ... 121

NEUBERGER, Jocob—Union Granite Company ... 319

NEW-YORK STONE CRUSHING COMpany—W. S. Bartley ... 90

NORMAN, Frederick—M. A. Cudlipp ... 122

PARISIAN SUIT AND CLOAK COMpany—S. Vogel ... 365

POLLATSCHEK, Morris and Jocob—A. G. Beyer ... 264

POLLATSCHEK, Morris—A. G. Beyer ... 140

QUERINO, Ernest H. and Johanna—The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company ... 99

REISS, Max—George F. Vietor and others ... 1,779

SAME—Henry A. Caesar and others ... 617

REQUA, Zaida L.—Richardson Silk Company ... 272

RICHMAN, Jacob—J. S. Bernheimer and another ... 866

ROEDEL, Frank H.—George W. Bonn ... 257

SCHIER, Helwig—Stickney & Simonds Company ... 209

SCHROEDER, William—Martha Schroeder ... 631

SCHWAB, Abraham—W. T. Butler and others ... 156

SERGI, Francesca and John, administratrix, &c.—H. Levi and others ... 81

SIMON, Morris, and others—M. Permansky ... 367

SMITH, Emma C., as guardian, &c.—The Central Trust Company of New-York and another ... 182

SMITH, Thomas—New-York Refrigerating Warehouse Company ... 108

SONORA & SINALOA IRRIGATION Company—F. N. Kimball ... 1,321

SULLIVAN, Dennis J.—E. M. Preston, as administratrix ... 359

SULLIVAN, Timothy D.—Mark L. Stone ... 321

TARR, Joseph G.—A. Pollmann ... 134

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company—C. H. Heimburg ... 2,321

THE MAYOR, &c.—William Geoghan ... 400

SAME—James A. Lamb ... 1,498

THE WILLIAM PETER BREWING Company—R. R. Raymond ... 72

THE WOOD & PARKER LITHOGRAPHing Company—S. M. Gladwin and another ... 1,465

SAME—Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company ... 449

SAME—Stephen M. Gladwin and another ... 276

SAME—Same ... 276

TROTT, William, Jr.—William M. Leslie and another ... 90

VAN PELT, Frank—William Selb ... 70

VAN VLIET, Frederick G., and another—John Hancock National Bank; 2 judgments ... 9,088

VERNAM, Remington and Florence G.—A. B. Hilton ... 3,628

WYCKOFF, Sarah J.—The Rapid Safety Filter Company of New-York ... 140

YARBER, Ernest D.—E. B. Lamar, Jr ... 251

THE CONDITION OF LABOR

STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS PUBLISHES ITS ANNUAL REPORT.

Interesting Information Tending to Show that Workers in Some Trades Prospered, While in Others They Did Not.

The thirteenth annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor has just been printed. It is got up in two volumes this year, instead of one, and has 641 pages. It starts out with long statistical tables giving the rates of wages and hours of labor of members of labor organizations during the second part of 1894 and down to July, 1895.

In the building trades a slight increase in wages has been noticed in a few instances, and a reduction of wages in others, while there has been very little change in the working time. The condition of the carpenters in New-York City is not enviable. Hard times drove many carpenters from different cities into New-York and Brooklyn, and this induced a number of small contractors to introduce what is known as the lumping system, offering to do jobs at a low price in a lump, and underpaying their men.

The furniture workers' trade has been very slack, and 25 per cent. of the workmen have no employment, while the wages of those working have been reduced. The union rate of painters is $3.50 a day, but this figure is seldom maintained, and the men have to accept as low as $2 a day at times. Plumbers and tin and sheet-iron workers have generally prospered, and have not only held their own, but have managed to get increase of wages.

In the clothing trades the cloakmakers and shirtmakers succeeded in getting a slight increase of wages, and the clothing cutters generally succeeded in resisting attempts to reduce their wages. The tailors have had to fight hard to keep up their wages that have varied between $2 and $2.66 2-3 per day for ten to twelve hours' work.

Pianomakers Suffer.

Pianomakers have suffered during the dull times, and many have been out of work. Their wages varied between $1.33½ and $2.33½ per day. The coach drivers greatly improved their condition by organizing a strong union. They formerly worked as long as eighteen hours per day, and succeeded in reducing their working time to from 12 to 15 hours.

The cigar manufacturing trade embraces a wide field. Workers at hand-made Cuban tobacco cigars make good wages, being paid between $18 and $42 per 1,000. But the workers of the cheap grade tenement cigars fare badly. The manufacture of these brands is done partly by machinery, and much less care is taken. Many of the workers have to live and work in rooms belonging to their employers, and have to pay exorbitant rents, while their wages are as low as possible. In some instances only $2 per 1,000 cigars is paid them. In order to make a living the entire family has to work, and the report contains several photogravures of men and women making cigars in dingy rooms, in which the family cooking and washing are also done.

Mention is made of the ribbon weavers, who for thirteen years fought to get paid for twisting in the warps, which the manufacturers had compelled them to do gratis. At last, in 1895, the workers won.

The boot and shoe makers are paid from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour, but they are required to purchase their own supplies, as thread and nails.

The condition of the baking trade and of the workmen in that business in New-York and Brooklyn, before the bakeshop inspection law was passed, is given at length in the report. Nearly all the shops were in basements, and out of 1,059 bakeshops in New-York, 713 were under 8 feet in height. Some of them were only 5½ feet high; and the bakers had to work in a stooping position. When the Inspectors first made their tour of inspection, they found only five bakeshops that were positively clean, and 176 that could be pronounced healthy.

The hours of labor were excessive. In only 50 out of 1,059 shops did the men work under sixty hours a week. Seven hundred and eighty-three men worked from seventy to eighty hours a week, 337 worked from eighty to ninety hours, 175 worked from ninety to one hundred hours, and 52 worked from 110 to 132 hours a week.

The long working time and wretched ventilation and heat in these underground bake shops naturally had a very injurious effect upon the men, and pulmonary complaints became very prevalent. Fully 11 per cent. of the men had pulmonary trouble, as pneumonia, lung trouble, and consumption. The tendency was toward consumption, and a good many had also rheumatism. In 1895 65 out of 257 men suffered from fevers of all descriptions, and the public ate bread made by fever-stricken employes.

Many Men Idle.

Among the unions in New-York that reported on how many of their members were employed and how many were out of work, those of the building trades stated that 35,950 were employed and 9,293 unemployed. Of cigarmakers 7,830 were employed and 1,250 were unemployed. In the clothing trades 32,891 were reported as employed and 11,468 unemployed. In the iron and steel industry 7,025 were employed, and 1,067 were unemployed. In the printing, bookbinding, and photo-lithograph trades 10,552 were employed and 1,174 were unemployed.

Part Four of the report contains the labor laws passed in this State from 1870 to 1895. There are forty-two of them, and several others were passed by the last Legislature. The mechanic's liens laws, two of which were amended last year, are against railroad companies, against municipal property under contracts with incorporated cities and villages, against oil, gas, or water wells and tanks, and against buildings.

Among the other labor laws that have benefited working people is the law of 1870, amended in 1894, making eight hours a legal day's work, requiring the payment of the prevailing rates of wages on public works, and requiring that none except citizens should be employed on such works. That part of the law in reference to the exclusion of alien laborers on public works was lately nullified by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and has caused great excitement among trades unions.

The law of 1877, amended in 1886, makes employes preferred creditors. The law of 1881 has greatly benefited saleswomen and female factory employes, as it requires the employers to provide suitable seats for the women.

In 1883 the State Bureau of Labor Statistics was created; in 1885 the law created State Factory Inspectors, who have done a great deal to improve the sanitary conditions of factories. In 1886 the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was created.

The employment of private detectives to guard railroad yards and large manufacturing establishments during strikes led to agitation on the part of the unions against the appointment of non-residents as special officers to preserve the public peace, and a law to that effect was passed.

May Get a New Command.

Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station called on Chief Conlin at Police Headquarters yesterday, and the visit was taken as an indication that the Acting Captain was about to be transferred to some other precinct. Hogan has been in command of the Eldridge Street Station since last April, and has made such a good record in that time that the Chief has stated that he deserves a better command.

He Died from Lockjaw.

Edwin Corbin of 81 West Street, who had the first three fingers of his right hand crushed while handling freight at Pier 11 North River, for the Metropolitan Steamship Company, Oct. 8, died of lockjaw at the New-York Hospital yesterday. He had refused to allow the fingers to be amputated.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Wm. A. Duer, Esq., } Executors.

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, 1 MADISON AV. 9 PINE STREET. Also of Mrs. AGNES K. MURPHY-MULLIGAN, 777 Tremont Avenue. (5342)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, TUESDAY, November 24, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of William Wood, deceased, The valuable property

NO. 4 WEST 18TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th Avs.,

4-story and basement brownstone residence, 25x63, with extension, lot 92 feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (5353)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and MORTGAGE BY THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO. 500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO. 500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement, Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO. 500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO. 500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO. 500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT. Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS, FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, 4 and 6 Warren St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

POILLON, Central Park West, (8th Av.) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople. For further information please apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents, 51 Liberty St., or to owner on premises.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av. Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

MASON, 6-12 East 58th St., Close to 5th Av. and Central Park. Large, light apartment. Hard-wood trimmed; elevator all night. Immediate possession; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BARRINGTON, 40 East 25th St., (Madison Square;) one desirable apartment to let.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE BEAUCHAMP, 78 WEST 85TH ST. Elegant Apartments, eight rooms and bath; hardwood floor; hot water; furnished; steam heat, gas ranges; rent $900—$1,200.

74 and 76 West 85th St. Seven and eight rooms; rent $720—$900. STRONG & IRELAND, 511 COLUMBUS AV. Branch of 60 Liberty St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable hotel property, midway between Washington and Baltimore; both cities easily accessible; elevated situation; handsome shade trees; fine water supply. J. S. T. WATERS, 14 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNERS OF LARGE PARCELS OF ACRE land in Kings, Queens, or Richmond Counties, before selling, may be benefited by consulting JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 Broadway, New-York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT TO LET.—Steam heat; seven rooms and bath, to responsible parties. DOLLES, 252 West 85th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1896,

By order of the Supreme Court in Partition, Under direction of JOHN H. JUDGE, Esq., Referee.

Belonging to the estate of G. Chesterman, deceased.

Nos. 133, 135, 137, and 139 6th Av.

ALSO

Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111 West 10th Street, comprising Northwest Corner.

Nos. 205 and 207 East 9th St.

No. 80 Nassau Street.

Nos. 114 and 116 6th Avenue. Also

Nos. 71 and 73 West 9th Street, comprising northeast corner.

No. 151 West 14th Street,

No. 135 West 14th Street.

Nos. 136 and 136 1-2 West 15th Street.

4 choice lots on west side of Park Avenue, between 116th and 117th Sts.

No. 240 East 124th St., extending through to 123d St. comprising about 7 city lots.

Nos. 29 3d Av. and 2 to 14 Stuyvesant St., comprising southeast corner.

70 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

F. J. Worcester, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway; George W. Van Slyck, Esq., Defendant's Trustees' Attorney, 120 Broadway; John M. Gardner, Esq., Defendant L. A. Bodine's Attorney, 38 Park Row; Henry A. James, Esq., Guardian ad litem's Attorney, 15 Broad Street.

By order Trustees of above estate.

Valuable 24th Ward Properties.

Choice Plot northeast corner of 187th Street and Bathgate Avenue.

2 Choice Lots, with dwellings thereon, on west side of Bathgate Avenue, near 187th Street.

Ronald K. Brown and Geo. Chesterman, Trustees.

Catalogues and all particulars with attorneys, trustees, or auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. (Telephone, 3,949 Cortlandt.)

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The Choice and Valuable Apartment House Property, Nos. 785, 787, & 789 Park Ave., 14 Bradhurst Avenue, AND 215 East 10th Street, 97, 99, and 101 Mangin Street, 247 and 249 West 66th Street, 133 West 103d Street, 72 and 74 East 114th Street, 309 West 116th Street, 352 West 124th Street, 50 East 133d Street, AND 540 West 133d Street.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Charles Henry Butler, Esq., Attorney, 1,402 or 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Executors' Sale—By order of the Executors of Alfred Brookes, deceased, The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,

NO. 32 WEST 31ST STREET, between Broadway and 5th Avenue. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St. By order of W. Emlen Roosevelt, Esq., Trustee and Executor,

368 CANAL ST., 5-story and cellar brick store building and lot, 25.10x84.10x25x90.3.

490 HUDSON ST., 3-story, attic, and cellar brick store building, with extension, covering lot 21.6x99.1x24.6x110.11.

108 SIXTH AVENUE, near West 9th St., 3-story and cellar brick store building, with extension, covering lot 20x77.6.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., Esqs., Agents, 55 Liberty St.

ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Esqs., Attorneys, 44 Wall St.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer. Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. will sell at auction at 12 noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

65TH ST. AND 2D AV., southeast corner, a four-story brick flat, with store, 20x64x22x16x48.

Maps and further particulars of the attorney, Johnston & Johnston, 8 and 10 Centre St., or the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE WEEK'S GREAT BARGAIN SALES, IN large or small parcels.—Lots on 65th St., 100 feet wide, splendidly macadamized, between 13th and New-Utrecht Avenues, Brooklyn; high ground, ready for immediate improvement, $290 net; worth double; with perfect titles guaranteed without cost. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERG, AMALIE, (NEE SCHMIDT.)—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Sommer, Hulda Hammesfahr, Emilie Muller, all of full age, send greeting:

Whereas, Emilie Hammesfahr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AMALIE BERG, née Schmidt, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Deckertown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Siclen, Esq., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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MR. MOODY GETS EMPHATIC

HE PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE HORSE SHOW VISITORS.

Declares that They Might Do Better than to "Show Off"—"Mission Churches," Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and Other Persons Also Scored.

A feature of the morning evangelistic service at Cooper Union yesterday was the presence of a large number of young persons. Another was the pronouncement of Mr. Moody against "mission churches" and his attack on the women who had been "showing off" at the recent Horse Show. Mr. Sankey opened the service with singing, having returned from Philadelphia, where he had inaugurated a revival on Monday night. All joined in the hymn "Moments by Moments."

Mr. Moody continued his series of sermons on "The Holy Spirit." Beginning his discourse he said:

"My friends, a man who was here yesterday has written a letter asking if the report appearing in a newspaper to the effect that I received $600 last week for conducting these services was true, and whether I was not to receive $1,000 for conducting them this week. I wish it were true. I would then divide it among the poor. But, unfortunately, it is not. My friend, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, may possibly have the money, and perhaps he is just waiting an opportunity to present it to me, but I do not think I will meet with so pleasant a surprise. If I get money enough to pay the rent of this hall I will be satisfied. We did not get enough at the offertory yesterday.

"Riches are not to be despised, but they are to be used properly. The Scriptures declare that a man who does not provide for his wife is worse than an infidel. If I should die to-morrow it would not be necessary to raise a subscription to bury me. Since I left the world forty years ago to serve the Lord I have worked hard, and I say to you all: Get wealth, get it honestly. If you have that, your reputation will take care of itself. My correspondent need not therefore rend his garments."

The evangelist went on to attack "Mission Churches."

"It might not be a misfortune," said he, "if all these churches were swept away. We could then begin anew with more of the Holy Spirit in our souls. A half drunken man came to me yesterday and said that his wife was a Roman Catholic and he wished to have her straightened out. I told him he needed to be straightened out himself. It is better to be a good Roman Catholic than a drunken Protestant. What say you, my friends?"

The response "Right!" was heard in several parts of the hall. Mr. Moody added: "Talking of Roman Catholics, they at all events make no distinction between rich and poor—they have no mission churches.

"I don't believe in mission churches. I don't indorse the work of Fifth Avenue people for the conversion of the east side. The Fifth Avenue people are as much in need of conversion as those on the east side are. I want to see one vast universal mission church all over the world."

Referring to the wealthy women of Fifth Avenue, Mr. Moody said:

"If there are any of you here who attended the Horse Show lately, I say to you, if you want to show off and exercise your fat horses you can do it by giving drives to the poor in Central Park. I would call that 'Christianity on Wheels.' Dr. John Hall, Dr. Van Dyke, and Dr. Parkhurst are all great preachers, but if the women of Fifth Avenue will but drive poor invalids around the Park, they will preach a more eloquent sermon than any of these eminent gentlemen can deliver."

The meeting having prayed in silence for a few moments, Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction.

The Afternoon Meeting.

Every foot of the Cooper Union Hall was occupied by the throng that attended the meeting in the afternoon. So many had to go away that an overflow service was held by Rev. A. C. Dixon in the church at Mercer and Eighth Streets. In the audience were many who appeared to have come to make observations for themselves, for when the various ministers led in prayer with upraised hands and closed eyes, and when the congregation listened with bowed heads, the numbers who sat upright scrutinizing the ministerial countenances proved that this element was out in greater force than usual. Mr. Moody always likes to find such visitors at the revival meetings, although it is doubtful whether his eyes were at any time fixed upon these curious observers.

The remarks of the evangelist were frequently in a witty vein, and from the ripples of laughter that were heard throughout the sermon one could well imagine that a discourse of a humorous nature were going on. Mr. Moody has an inimitable way of presenting a serious subject so that the bright side becomes the most prominent.

Women with babies in their arms were to be seen in many of the seats. One enthusiastic woman made her way to the platform at the close of the service to obtain a ticket for the meeting next Sunday at Carnegie Hall, and she had also to be supplied with "one for baby." The extra ticket was ungrudgingly given.

Ira D. Sankey led the singing. The hymns were: "Shelter in the Time of Storm," "There Shall be Showers of Blessing," and "The Day Star Hath Risen."

At the offertory Mr. Moody repeated his announcement of the morning, that enough had not been obtained to pay the hall rent, and he asked for a liberal loosening of the purse strings. Then he stated that a question had been sent in at the morning service which would be answered at next morning service. Any questions put in now would be answered at the next afternoon service. After this, he told the meeting that the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia would take his place on Thursday morning, and speak on "Receiving the Holy Spirit." Urging that every one should have the Bible textbook in his possession, Mr. Moody said:

"If you will compare Scripture with Scripture, you will find that the Bible can answer these questions better than anything else. Spend half an hour a day studying the subject of the Holy Spirit. Read the passages regarding it every morning. I urge you to get this textbook and study it up and see if you can't get help."

After singing of the hymn "Jesus Is Calling," Mr. Moody said:

"You who were here yesterday remember that I took up the text about the grace of God that bringeth salvation having appeared to all men. I had then only time to take up the first head. I will now show that the grace of God which bringeth salvation will show us from day to day how to work it out.

"Many people say they cannot keep Christ. If you are really converted, Christ will keep you.

"Some people expect to get grace enough in this series of meetings to last all through their lives, and if they do not find it they become discouraged. Christ has promised to give us light as we need it, step by step, but not to give us what will last all our lives.

"People are always trying to catch to-morrow. You just sit up all night and see if you can catch to-morrow. No man has ever done it yet." The preacher's interrogation, "Did you ever think over that before?" caused considerable laughter. "If you want to live day by day and hour by hour as the Lord wants you to, that will be enough."

Mr. Moody told of meeting a woman when in London. She wanted grace for all time. He reminded her of the ticking of the clock—how it kept right on, tick by tick, but succeeded in giving the time. This woman was afterward called "Lady Pendulum," and she presented him on one occasion with a clock.

"She keeps the pendulum going," said Mr. Moody, "by sending out missionaries all over the earth. I met her in 1883 and said: 'How are you getting along?' She replied: 'The old clock is still ticking.'"

The meeting roared with laughter as he related this story of his experience.

Prefers a High Level.

"It is a calamity," he continued, "that we have got to such a low level that it does not mean much now to be a Christian. We bring reproach on the cause because we are down in the mist and the fog.

"You cannot serve God with a half heart. We want men and women who are out and out. You must go high level.

"High level," said the evangelist, "reminds me of a time when I was asked by a ticket clerk in London whether I wanted to go 'high level' or 'low level' on a journey to Crystal Palace. Being impulsive, I said 'low level.' I did not know that there was any difference. When I reached my destination I found that I had to climb up a distance of 250 feet, and when I got to the high level I was breathless and exhausted. That's what I got for going low level. I have been going high level ever since.

"You can have all the grace of God you want. You can live on crumbs if you want, but they are food for cats and dogs. Let us have all we want to. I don't believe that the Lord wants His children to starve. Do you?"

The preacher next spoke of the want of growth in many people—spiritual growth.

"They are living," he said, "on old, stale manna—living on their past experience. I know a man in Chicago who is yet living on the revival of 1857. He always says 'Oh, you should have seen our revival in 1857, [hearty laughter greeted this remark of Mr. Moody and the gesture which accompanied it;] we never had a revival like that.' But I say that 1858 was better, 1859 better still, and 1860 was a little better again, and it has been growing better ever since. The God of the future is greater than the God of the past, and He has not done His best yet. We don't want to be living at this dying rate. I want to live at a living rate; let the dying rate go.

"If I have not more grace to-day than I had a year ago, then I have been backsliding. Have you more control over your temper and the spirit of covetousness? Are you more liberal than a year ago, kinder to your servants and to those you meet? If you are not, then you are backsliding."

Mr. Moody then continued his sermon, speaking from Romans v., 1-2, "Therefore be justified by faith."

He created much mirth in the audience by a reference made to him in a Texas newspaper wherein he was called, "Old Moody."

"The nearer you get to heaven the younger you become. I have not seen my heyday yet. I expect to sing as well as Sankey when I get to heaven. My heart is full of song day and night. My garments are going to be grace and glory by and by. Just take that in.

"If you take up a paper some day and read that D. L. Moody is dead, don't you believe it. The grave may get this body, but it cannot get my soul. Do you believe it can?"

Many voices shouted "No!" in answer to this query. He referred to the quotation: "Yet though I walk through the valley of the shadow."

"They will put in a word that does not belong there," said Mr. Moody. "They put in the world 'dark.' Did you ever see a shadow in the dark? Just try it when you go home. You have to get a light to find a shadow, haven't you? All that the light can do is to throw a shadow across my path. But a shadow never hurt anybody yet.

"My treasures are up on high. That is a good place to keep them. It is better to have them there than in railroad bonds. A man that is full of grace and truth is a match for the devil every time."

The meeting ended with the singing by the entire audience of "Saved by Grace," and the offering of prayer by G. S. Avery, Evangelist Palsar, the Rev. S. V. Robinson, Dr. John R. Davies, and the Rev. D. S. Toy.

"BLACK PATTI'S" CASE ENDED.

Lawyer Says Mr. Hedges Is Barred from Further Examination.

Mrs. Sisieretta Jones, known on the playbills as "the Black Patti," was again examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in an effort by Mayor Strong's private secretary, Job E. Hedges, to collect a bill of $236 for professional services rendered when Mrs. Jones was suing Major J. B. Pond for back salary claimed to be due her.

Mrs. Jones was in court, accompanied by her lawyer, Charles W. Zaring. Her husband was not present, though he is a party defendant in the proceedings. She explained that she was under contract with her manager, W. R. Voelckel, to sing for one-third of the net receipts, and that she was under the impression that about $5,000 was due her. Her husband claims that he paid Mr. Hedges $100 for his services, but neglected to take a receipt, and was consequently greatly surprised to receive a bill for more than twice that amount.

Neither Mr. Hedges nor his lawyer, E. M. Fitzgerald, put in an appearance up to 11 o'clock, and Justice Schuchman finally dismissed the proceedings, with $30 costs to be deducted from the judgment. "This bars Mr. Hedges from further right to examine either of the defendants," said Mr. Zaring.

ACCUSES TWO POLITICIANS.

Dorsch Says He Was Robbed in a Hoboken Street.

John Raney, twenty-seven years old, of Clinton Street, and John Woods, twenty-four years old, of 1,200 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, were arrested yesterday charged with highway robbery and assault. The accused men were Democratic election officers in the Fifth Ward of Hoboken recently.

The complaint was made by Henry Dorsch of 126 Sixth Street, New-York. He was found shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the swamp at Adams and Twelfth Streets. He seemed to be dazed. He said he was employed on Monday to paint the interior of John Magg's saloon, at Clinton and Twelfth Streets. He worked until 10 o'clock that night. When he left the saloon, he says, he was followed by Woods and Raney, who asked him to take a walk. At Adams and Twelfth Streets, he says, the men knocked him down, rifled his pockets, and left him unconscious. He had been robbed of $6. The accused men are held for examination. Raney was released from State prison during the Summer after serving a term of eighteen months for highway robbery.

MRS. LYNCH IN TROUBLE.

Plumber's Wife Accused of Assaulting Lawyer Greenthal.

Mrs. Annie Lynch, the wife of a plumber, living at 167 Eighth Avenue, was held for the Grand Jury in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault on Lawyer Edward Greenthal. Mrs. Lynch is only twenty, but she is credited with being a woman with a strong will, and a stronger temper.

Mrs. Lynch had a dispute with Mrs. Greenthal on Monday, and said some very pointed things about the lawyer's wife. When Mr. Greenthal came home he went to the apartments of Mrs. Lynch to obtain an explanation. He declared in court yesterday that Mrs. Lynch called him names and drew a revolver, and ordered him to get out. He obeyed her instructions to the letter.

Mrs. Lynch remained in jail overnight and yesterday Mr. Greenthal was willing to withdraw his complaint, but Magistrate Mott would not allow it. She was locked up in default of bail.

Charged with Having Two Wives.

Clarence F. Foster, thirty-three years old, of 44 Clinton Place, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, charged with bigamy. He was married four months ago to Miss Emily Le Roy, daughter of Dr. Louis C. Le Roy of 6 Lexington Avenue. On Monday the defendant's mother called on the Le Roys and informed them that her son had a wife living in Rochester, N. Y. She said her son had left his first wife, who is an invalid, several months before his marriage to Miss Le Roy. Foster pleaded not guilty, and was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Merci's Trial About Ended.

The case of Andre Merci, an Italian charged with killing Albert Peterson, a longshoreman, will be concluded before Judge Newburger in Part I., General Sessions, to-day. Merci was going through Hudson Street on the evening of July 4 with his wife and several other Italians. It is claimed that Peterson attacked him and he shot in self defense. Assistant District Attorney Osborne concluded his summing up yesterday afternoon, and court was adjourned until this morning.

THE ACROPOLIS OF TO-DAY

MASSIVE AND GLORIOUS RUINS PICTURED BY DORPFELD.

Latest Results of the Spade in the Centre of Classical Interest Shown by Stereopticon.

Prof. Dörpfeld reached yesterday the most interesting topic in his series of lectures "The Acropolis of Athens." This is one of the sites of ancient architectural splendor that is comparatively familiar to all. The Parthenon has been for several centuries the most interesting as well as the best known ruin in the world.

This general interest in Greece, in Athens, in the Acropolis, and its crown, the Parthenon, was illustrated by the crowd that gathered to hear Prof. Dörpfeld yesterday afternoon. Carriages filled the street in front of the Academy of Medicine, and inside of the hall every seat was taken, and a large number of persons stood in the spaces near the walls and doors. It was by far the largest audience the professor has yet lectured to in this city.

The lecture was opened and concluded with a picture showing the Acropolis as it appears to-day, looking from the west, out of the modern City of Athens. The professor contrasted this group of magnificent ruins with the remains of Roman and Egyptian architecture, and said that the Athenian Acropolis, with its architectural remains, is one of the most beautiful groups of ruins in the world.

The Acropolis was then shown from every point of view, and the characteristic features thus brought out were explained. The professor described the different buildings which formerly occupied the crest of the famous hill.

A ground plan of the Acropolis was thrown on the screen. It gave the details of the locations of the temples, according to Penrose, the highest authority on this part of the subject. The sites of the old cyclopean walls of the old fortification of the Acropolis, the foundations of the later walls, which were extended around the old Pelasgian ruins, the sites of the earlier temples, the old temple to Athens, the temples to Poseidon and Nike, and the later temple to Athene, the immortal Parthenon, were pointed out and fully described.

Antiquity of the Ruins.

Especial stress was laid by Prof Dörpfield on the great antiquity of the earlier ruins, and upon the wonderful beauty of the statues and temples that were built upon the Acropolis under the patronage of Pericles, and the direction of Ictinos and Phidias.

Before Greece or Hellas was, the Acropolis was a stronghold of the ancient tribes that poured into the peninsula, and settled near the site of Athens. The Athenians, from the earliest times, boasted proudly that they were the only original people, the autochthones, of Greece; but they had been preceded by the Pelasgians, upon the ruins of whose fortifications and temples the Attic Hellenes built their Acropolis and their temples.

When these early Pelasgians, whose cyclopean ruins yet amaze the excavators who are seeking for vestiges of the earliest Greek civilization, first occupied the Acropolis, whether on the crest where afterward rose the Temple of Athene, or in the rock-hewn caves at its base, is still a disputed question. Ernst Curtius, the most distinguished name in the history of modern research among the ruins of antiquity, contends that the first comers occupied the Acropolis by hewing out the rock caves near the base.

This opinion seems contrary to the custom of ancient peoples, who selected almost inaccessible hills upon which to lay the foundations of their cities. The first thing was to select a strong natural position and fortify it. Around this developed the city, generally within walls thrown out around the inner fortress. It also seems contrary to the testimony of Thucidides, who says that from the earliest times the Athenians always called the Acropolis, "e polis," or "the city," indicating that it was the site of the first beginning of Athens.

A Creation of Pericles's Period.

The Acropolis, as it stood in its glory of white temples, altars, and statues, was the creation of the Athenians of the times of Pericles. It was Pericles who instructed Ictinos, the architect, to build the Parthenon. The new temple was built upon the foundations of the old cyclopean foundations of the palace and citadel of an early King of Athens, and upon the ruins of an older temple. When built it was adorned by the second greatest statue of the world, the statue of Athene, in gold and ivory, by Phidias. The greatest statue had already been described in these lectures, that of Zeus at Olympia, by the same master.

The Parthenon was injured by Venetians and Turks in their struggles for the supremacy in Greece, and now is a splendid relic "in ruinous perfection." The Turks placed a magazine within the Parthenon in 1687, which exploded during the siege by the Venetians, and made a wreck of the building. Other sieges and bombardments added to the destruction.

The professor went rapidly over the later history of the Acropolis, from Roman times down to the last revelation disclosed by the modern spade. The Acropolis even as it is to-day, a hill crowned by massive and magnificent ruins, is the central point of interest for all lovers of classical studies throughout the world.

The last lecture, on "Tiryns and Mykenaí," will be given to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 in the Academy of Medicine.

COULDN'T USE CROTON POWER.

All that Is Developed Spent Overcoming Water Friction.

As a result of a recent reference in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the method by which the City of Edinburgh is lighted, a suggestion has been received that the water in the Croton Aqueduct, as it flows down toward New-York, be used to turn a turbine wheel which shall furnish the power for 3,500 electric street lights. They now cost the city something like $400,000 a year.

The idea, while plausible on its face, appears to be in the nature of a scientific impossibility. The total capacity of the aqueduct, according to Engineer Fteley of the Aqueduct Commission, is 300,000,000 gallons per day, or about 450 cubic feet per second, which develops, according to a rough calculation, about 1,600 horse power. Mr. Fteley says that all of this power is needed to overcome the friction developed by the passage of the water.

The scientific principles involved in the operation of the turbine water wheel are such that the machine would not work in the siphon under the Harlem River, as was suggested. The wheel not only requires a pressure of water above it, but a further requirement is that below the wheel there shall be an open space where the water may flow away freely and unobstructed without exerting any backward pressure. There must be pressure on one side and none on the other. But the closed tube or shaft which constitutes the siphon under the Harlem River runs upon the New-York side to within a few inches of its height on the other, and the difference of the pressure on the two sides of the turbine would therefore be only the slight one represented by these few inches, and all of it would be needed to overcome the friction of the water.

Tauric Aground and Off Again.

The White Star Line freight steamship Tauric, outward bound, grounded in Gedney's Channel at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The wrecking tugs I. J. Merritt and W. E. Chapman, with two tugs employed by the company, went down the bay to her assistance, but were unable to get her off till 2:45, when the rising tide helped her off, and she proceeded for Liverpool. No reason was given for the grounding save that she got too far to one side of the channel at low tide.

CAPT. MAHAN, U.S.N., RETIRED.

The Most Distinguished of the Literary Men in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, was to-day placed on the retired list at his own request, after forty years' active service, in accordance with law. The announcement was received at the Navy Department with astonishment, as Capt. Mahan would have been promoted to the rank of Commodore in a few months, and could then have retired with increased pay. It is thought that he must have been forced to act now by reason of his pressing literary engagements, as he has been available for voluntary retirement since Sept. 30, 1895, having entered the navy in the class of 1855.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan is one of the foremost naval authorities in the world. His book, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," according to an English authority, "is not easily measured by academic standards, for it rises into the higher plane of statesmanship." In England he has been accorded many dignities and honors. He received the title of LL. D. from Cambridge in 1894.

Capt. Mahan is a New-Yorker, and received his appointment to Annapolis Sept. 30, 1856. Immediately after his graduation he was sent to Brazil, where he remained until 1861. During the civil war he served in the Home, South Atlantic, and Gulf squadrons. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant.

He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1865, and soon after took the command of the Aroostook of the Asiatic squadron. After attaining the grade of Commander in 1872, Capt. Mahan was instrumental in founding the Naval War College at Newport. He was made its President, and occupied that position from 1886 to 1889, and again from 1892 to 1893. It was here that Capt. Mahan developed his gift for naval strategy and tactics from a historical point of view.

During all these years Capt. Mahan was beginning to attract attention as a naval writer. His first productions were very favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic. It was not until the appearance of his great book, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," that his fame became fixed. The book was an instant success to an even greater extent abroad than in this country. One enthusiastic critic said: "In his luminous pages England has reseen a vision of her naval glory rising resplendent from the wave, and learned to recognize in maritime predominance the source of a widely diffused commerce and a safeguard to the colonies in the interest of peace. The world can therefore believe that in the future England and the United States will retain their due share as powers of the sea."

In 1895, at his own request, Capt. Mahan was granted partial leave of absence to fulfill his literary engagements. At that time he was working on a naval history of the war of 1812 and a life of Nelson. He was assigned to the Naval College, at Newport. His duties there gave him ample time to keep up his literary work.

KILLED HERSELF WITH GAS.

Mrs. Jerome of Boston Took Her Life Because She Was Chidden.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Myrtie Jerome, thirty years old, who resided with Mrs. Lee at 1,435 Washington Street, South End, was found dead in her bed this morning, having committed suicide by asphyxiation. According to the police, Mrs. Lee had on several occasions complained that Mrs. Jerome was burning too much gas. This seemed to greatly annoy Mrs. Jerome. Last night Mrs. Lee again protested against the burning of so much gas by Mrs. Jerome, and it is believed the latter then decided to end her life. Upon retiring, she turned on the gas full force, and she was found dead this morning. In a letter Mrs. Jerome said she had been abused for wasting gas, and as her best friend (Mrs. Lee) had lost confidence in her, life was no longer worth living. Mrs. Jerome had not been living with her husband for some time.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Bourlier, the wife of H. A. Bourlier, a well-known railway and ocean steamship agent, committed suicide to-day by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. It is believed that she was temporarily deranged.

James Brownlee, a commercial traveler who had been out of employment for some time, drowned himself in the bay here this morning. He left a note in which he stated that luck was against him and he could no longer face his friends.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Mary Taft of Elmwood committed suicide by drowning some time yesterday afternoon. She was employed as housekeeper by A. B. Parker.

THE COQUITLAN RELEASED.

Libel Against a British Sealing Steamer Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—By an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, the British steamer Coquitlan, with 6,190 seal skins, which was seized by the revenue steamer Corwin, in June, 1892, and ordered forfeited to the Government by the District Court of Alaska, was released. The decision of the Alaska court was reversed on every point and the libel ordered dismissed.

The case was a peculiar one. The steamer Coquitlan, owned by the Union Steamship Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., met the vessels of the Pacific Sealers' Association at a rendezvous previously agreed upon at Port Etches, Alaska, and took off all the skins they had taken during the season up to that date. The sealing schooners were all Victoria vessels. The transfer of skins was made at sea, over 200 leagues from land. The Coquitlan, nevertheless, was seized with her cargo, by the revenue steamer Corwin, on the ground that she was defrauding the United States Government of revenues. The allegations in the libel were that the Coquitlan, although she touched at Kodiak, did not report to the customs officials; that the sealing schooners were bound for American ports when intercepted, and that their cargoes were taken off in American waters contrary to law.

The Alaska court, on hearing the evidence, decreed the forfeiture of the steamer and cargo, but the upper court finds that the lower court was much in error in its conclusions from the facts presented.

THREE MEN FATALLY SHOT.

Result of a Dispute at a Cotton Gin in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—At McLeod, a small station five miles below Swainsborough, Ga., in a shooting affray, Felix Rountree and two brothers, John and Lawson Sutton, were mortally wounded.

The men had some words about a settlement at Sutton's gin. John Sutton knocked Rountree down with a piece of iron. Rountree rose, drew a pistol, and shot five times, missing everybody. Drawing another pistol, he fired five more shots, mortally wounding both the Sutton brothers. As he walked off, some one unknown shot Rountree in the back, mortally wounding him.

All parties are well-to-do and highly connected.

Mrs. Wilson Will Retaliate.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Phoebe Wilson, who was arrested some time ago on suspicion of having killed her husband and placed his body in a cesspool in her cellar, intends bringing a suit against the Village of Flushing for false imprisonment. She says her husband is still alive. Mrs. Wilson was locked up in the county jail in Long Island City from Aug. 19 until last Friday.

TEACHERS MEET PARENTS

TEST OF NEW BROOKLYN PLAN TO IMPROVE SCHOOLS.

Over Twenty Meetings Were Held—Prof. Gunnison Says the Plan Was Successful, Despite Opposition.

The plan of Prof. Walter B. Gunnison, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and Principal of Erasmus Hall High School at Flatbush, to bring the parents of school children and the teachers in the Brooklyn schools to concerted action for the benefit of public-school education, culminated yesterday in twenty-one largely attended meetings.

The plan was vigorously opposed by some of the school Principals, and was the subject of grave doubts among others. Yesterday's meetings are declared by Prof. Gunnison to have discouraged the opposition. They will hereafter be a permanent feature of the Brooklyn school system.

The principal meetings were held in Principal Sprague's Java Street School, No. 22, in Greenpoint; Sherman School No. 85, and Windsor Terrace School No. 94. Other schools at which the meetings were held were:

School No. 5, Duffield Street; No. 15, Third Avenue; No. 19, South Second Street; No. 20, Union Avenue; No. 23, Humboldt Street; No. 31, Dupont Street; No. 35, Decatur Street; No. 43, Boerum Street; No. 67, North Elliott Place; No. 73, McDougal Street; No. 75 Evergreen Avenue; No. 82, Fourth Avenue; No. 83 Bergen Street; No. 84, Glenmore Avenue; No. 87, Herkimer Street; No. 98, Twenty-third Street; No. 107 and No. 10, Eighth Avenue; Training School, Ryerson Street, and No. 101, Bath Beach.

At Prof. Sprague's School President Gunnison was the principal speaker. He outlined the plan of the meetings, saying they were intended primarily to bring the teachers and parents into closer relations, and to promote discussion of vital questions of interest to the pupils.

"The schools need candid criticism as to methods and procedure from the parents whose children attend," he said. "The teachers should explain to them the workings of the schools, their aims and ideals. The parents and teachers should confer together on the special needs, the work or other interests of special cases. The teachers particularly need to know from the parents the peculiarities of each child, what effect the studies have and in what the child is most keenly interested, in order efficiently to shape the work of the class."

The Rev. A. K. Wright, the woman pastor of the Prospect Heights Universalist Church, addressed the meeting at this school on the "Moral Influence of the School," and was followed by Miss Haines, a former teacher, who spoke on "Cleanliness;" Dr. George D. Hamlin, who spoke on "Health of the Scholars;" Mr. Robertson, whose address was on the subject "Cleanliness," and Dr. Elizabeth F. Perry.

Dr. S. H. White, the Principal, had charge of the meeting at the Windsor Terrace School, No. 94, where the discussion was on the theme "What Can the Home Do for the School?" The speakers were Richard Young, Chairman of the School Board of Trustees; John Mearns, Col. John Y. Collyer, an associate member of the School Board; the Rev. G. F. G. Hoyt, Vicar of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and Dr. White.

The attendance was large at all the conferences, and in no case were realized the fears of opponents of the meetings that irrelevant matters would be intruded into the discussions or attacks made upon the schools. Among educators the plan has been pronounced successful already. Prof. Gunnison has received a note from Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools for New-York, in which he says:

"I cannot resist the temptation to congratulate you on this important movement. I believe it has a great future. It seems to me that if we can establish a closer relationship between the home and the schools we are laying a foundation for more efficient work by our teachers than has ever yet been accomplished. I have repeatedly called the attention of the teachers' institutes to the importance of this matter, and Miss Eggleston has already arranged for similar meetings of parents in the localities which she has visited

"If convenient, please give me a short report of the results of the meetings which you have called. I shall be interested to hear all that relates to this movement."

Referring to yesterday's conferences, Dr. Gunnison said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The importance attached to these meetings by the sub-committee of the association was justified by the results in every meeting from which I have heard. There was a time when it looked as if the plan could not be carried out on account of the opposition, both active and passive, among the teachers. It was feared by many that the meetings would open a field for complaint and factious opposition that might result unfavorably to the school work. From to-day's experience it is plain that parents are ready to uphold and aid the schools in a reasonable and proper spirit. That is just what we want them to do."

It is the intention of the Teachers' Association to hold five conferences a year, and it is expected that more than half of the 108 public schools of Brooklyn will join in the December meetings.

WILL STICK TO HIS POST.

Chief Conlin Says He Has Given Up the Idea of Retiring.

So many inquiries were made of Chief of Police Conlin regarding the rumor that he intended to retire from the force that yesterday afternoon he made the following statement:

"So much has been said about my retiring from the service, and the story has been so often printed, that I wish to state the facts. It was my intention some time ago to retire in the near fuure, but I have changed my mind and given up the idea for good. I was tired and worn out and believed I would be better off if I was retired and relieved of all the worriment connected with the duties of the office.

"The statement that I had a letter of resignation written is untrue. I have been considering the advisability of retiring, but as I said before I have given up the idea and will stick to my post. That is all I care to say about the matter."

HARBOR PILOTS PROTEST.

Object to Unnecessary Danger When Boarding Vessels.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, Pilot J. O'Sullivan reported that on last Friday afternoon the steamship Persia, with a signal flag for a pilot, fell in with the New-York pilotboat near Fire Island. The pilot, in his yawl, went alongside and grasped the line, but as the ship was going at a speed of about ten miles an hour, he was obliged to let go to prevent being capsized.

The Secretary was instructed to call the attention of the Hamburg-American Line agent to the case, and insist that proper facilities be given to the pilots to safely board their vessels.

War Against the Steel Pool.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Cleveland customers of the companies that last Spring entered the big steel pool are contemplating the production of their own steel because of the discrimination by the pool in its prices against Cleveland factories. The Lake Erie Iron Company is the company that started the movement, and all but one manufacturing concern here have agreed to enter into the fight against the pool. The Lake Erie Iron Company will erect an open-hearth plant. The Union Rolling Mills will also stop buying billets of the furnaces in the combination. The combination here is secret, and all its members are agreed on the one point of war against the pool.

THE DOUBLE-FACED GAZETA.

Two Editors and Two Editions, One Bryan, the Other McKinley.

Messrs. Kornobis and Adolph Lewinsky, each of whom claims to be the editor and proprietor of The Gazeta Polska, a Polish newspaper that was published at 230 Eldridge Street, charge each other with treachery and with having sold an edition of the paper to Tammany Hall.

The Gazeta Polska is somewhat of a free lance, although it has generally supported the Republican ticket during political campaigns. Mr. Kornobis undertook to support McKinley and the gold standard and said all sorts of good things about the Republicans. Just before the election, however, two editions of The Gazeta Polska appeared, one supporting the Republican Party and the other indorsing Bryan and free silver and Tammany Hall.

Mr. Kornobis asked Mr. Lewinsky, who acted as editor, what he meant, and the latter replied, "You told me so."

"I did nothing of the kind," said Kornobis, "and I'll discharge you."

"I am proprietor now," exclaimed Mr. Lewinsky.

"We'll see about that," retorted Kornobis, as he walked out and slammed the door behind him. His next appearance in the office was with a Deputy Sheriff, and in spite of Mr. Lewinsky's protests he carried the plant, which consisted of half a dozen cases of type, several frames, a printing press, a writing desk, and half a dozen chairs, to Brooklyn.

The Kurjer—pronounced Courier—a rival Polish sheet, published in East Third Street, and which supports the Democracy, came out with a scathing criticism, and a resolution that such action on the part of any paper was extremely dishonest, and tended to degrade Polish journalism.

Mrs. Lewinsky spoke yesterday for her husband, who had gone to see a lawyer about replevining the plant of the paper.

"My husband," she said, "will make a fight in the courts, for the plant belongs to him. Just one year ago he bought the paper of Kornobis for $125 in cash and an agreement to conduct it as editor for one year. He, however, found that Mr. Kornobis had already sold twenty shares to various Polish workmen at $10 per share, but that is none of our business. My husband performed his part of the contract and of right owns the paper. Kornobis took us by surprise, and we could not fight the Deputy Sheriff, who was with him, and he threatened to sell it at auction.

"Kornobis," continued Mrs. Lewinsky, "did tell my husband to get out a second edition of the paper supporting Bryan and Tammany Hall, and he got $200 for it. My husband simply obeyed instructions, as Kornobis was still nominally the proprietor at the time, but now my husband's term of service has elapsed and he is proprietor."

At the office of The Kurjer the editor said that all the money The Gazeta Polska got from Tammany Hall for the Bryan edition of the paper was only $25 and that the Democratic articles printed there had been plagiarized from The Kurjer.

EHRICH BROS.' NEW BUILDING.

Opened on Monday with a Fine Display of New Goods.

The special dry goods sale of Ehrich Brothers, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which was begun Monday with the opening of an addition to their store 25 by 100 feet in Sixth Avenue, is attracting a rush of customers to the bargain counters in every department.

Ehrich Brothers one month ago purchased the entire wholesale stock of Edson Keith & Co. of Chicago. The price paid was 65 cents on the dollar, taking as a basis of value the judicial inventory submitted to the Probate Court, which was less than the wholesale value. These goods are of the highest grades and in the newest styles. The prices asked are less than half those that have formerly been paid for merchandise of inferior class.

On every floor are displays of such varied assortments of goods that the departments may be compared to the booths in a great bazaar. New lots will be opened from day to day as room can be found upon the counters to show them. The suit and cloak department contains fancy and exclusive designs in the finest imported materials. No two garments in some of the lots are exactly alike. Handsome imported velour wraps, beaded by hand and with feather and fur trimmings, are worth a special mention, and a display of 200 sample jackets in frieze, melton, and rough cheviot cloths simply bewilders the purchaser's choice. The millinery department shows an assortment of hats in every conceivable shade and combination of materials that make an artistic headdress for street or evening wear. All the other departments are replete with the best lines of goods at the lowest possible prices.

SAYS THE BEER IS PURE.

Editor Tovey Declares the Brewers Court an Investigation.

The brewers of this city are not at all concerned at the threatened investigation of the methods of manufacturing lager beer, nor at the report received by the State Board of Health recommending that it favor a law fixing a Government standard for the manufacture of good and wholesome beer.

A. E. J. Tovey, editor of The Brewers' Journal and Secretary of the Brewers' Association of New-York, said yesterday that the brewers courted investigation, and that the yearly rumors of adulteration had ceased to have any terrors for them.

"It would not pay to adulterate beer," he said. "It is not the materials that cost the money, but the manipulation. No adulterants can be made cheaper than pure malt, hops, and water. Malt is only 50 cents a bushel, and hops, last year's crop, are only 5 cents a pound. It takes about one pound of hops and about two bushels of malt to every barrel of beer. Corn or rice in certain proportions known only to the experts, improve certain qualities of beer, and are used for that purpose and not for any motives of economy.

"There was a great talk of adulterated beer in 1886, an appropriation was made, (by the way, there is always an appropriation asked,) and nothing of any moment was found. In 1890, the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, of which Major McKinley was Chairman and Controller Fitch was a member, made an investigation. They found nothing wrong with the beer, and no investigation ever will find anything wrong with it. The beer is all right. The brewers have no fear of any investigation that is honestly conducted."

BOY CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Norfolk Truant Tells a Strange Tale Regarding His Companions.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—There is now under arrest at the police station a fourteen-year-old prisoner against whom is entered the charge of murder. He is Willie Degge, the son of John L. Degge, one of the clerks at the Post Office, and he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Peter F. Dickinson for the alleged murder of young Peter Dickinson, aged twelve years.

The two youngsters ran away together a week ago, going to Richmond on a coal train. Young Degge returned home without his companion, and could give no satisfactory explanation of Dickinson's whereabouts.

Mr. Dickinson became seriously alarmed for his son's safety, and when Degge stated that he had left the boy asleep on a bridge in Manchester, Va., he procured the warrant and had the lad taken into custody and locked up.

OUR SEACOAST DEFENSES

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS UNDER THE APPROPRIATION.

The Board of Ordnance Urges that More Money Be Allowed to Strengthen Our Harbors for War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, composed of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Major F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department; Capt. J. C. Ayres, and ex-Representative J. H. Outhwaite, was made public to-day. It says:

"Under the increased appropriations of the present fiscal year the work of placing our harbors in a proper state of defense is making good progress, and if only the same sums are appropriated annually for a few years our principal ports will present a formidable front to an attacking fleet. It is hoped, however, that even more liberal appropriations will be made, in order that we may sooner be ready for an emergency that may arise at any time. In view of the present serious aspect of European politics, it is only common prudence for this Nation to be on its guard, for should a conflict arise we are liable to be embroiled with some power whose navy, in the present defenseless condition of our coasts, might destroy, or exact enormous ransoms from our chief cities.

"A war, if it come at all, will come with no warning and no time for preparation. China, with undefended ports and an inadequate navy, was defeated in a few months. In the last war between the great military powers of Germany and France, the surrender at Sedan occurred only forty days after the declaration of war.

"The wars of nations occur in cycles of varying length, but seldom does a generation pass without a great conflict. Already more than thirty years have elapsed since our last great war, and another may soon, if the past be a guide to the future, terminate one of the longest intervals of peace we have ever enjoyed.

"Our engineer department is ready with the most modern plans for fortifications and our ordnance department is prepared with designs for guns and carriages that are equal to any in the world. If Congress will but increase the appropriations to the capacity of those departments for useful and economical work it will not be long before our coasts are secure against the attack of foreign powers. An effective preparation for war is the best safeguard against war."

To the report is appended the report of the Board on Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, which recommends that in the construction of the emplacements for the batteries now being placed in position, due consideration be given to the importance of providing for a system of fire control and communication between batteries and for all other necessary appliances, and that appliances for this system be provided at Fort Monroe, Fort Hancock, and San Francisco Harbor, where high-power guns, pneumatic guns, and mortar batteries are now in position or under construction.

The board visited the various establishments, doing ordnance work for the government, and was impressed with the lack of economy that results from the irregularity and uncertainty with which work is carried on under the present system of making appropriations. The board is more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the recommendation it made in its last annual report, that regular annual appropriations be made for seacoast defenses and their armament.

THE "WOMEN'S BIBLE."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Not Responsible for It.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of women to make commentaries on the Bible, as men have done from the beginning until now, we regret the name "Women's Bible" to any volume, and we further deplore the misapprehension of the press, secular and religious, in styling this commentary on those parts of the Bible only relating to woman as a "new version of the Scriptures."

"We further disclaim any connection whatever of our society or of our National President with this work."

A resolution from the Boston Temperance Union was presented, which stated that it had been learned that the house in Washington, D. C., in which President Lincoln died was about to be converted into a saloon, and, therefore, it was asked that Congress be petitioned to prevent such occupation. The resolution was adopted. The union evidently had not heard that the Government had bought this house.

The old board of officers were re-elected as follows: President, Frances E. Willard, Illinois; Vice President-at-Large, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Maine; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Massachusetts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Missouri; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Illinois.

BEATEN BY WHITE CAPS.

Rough Experience of a Man and Woman at Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—At Oklahoma, a settlement just south of Covington, last midnight, six men, dressed as women, wearing white masks, knocked at the door of a hut occupied by Harry Hamlin, who was living with Mrs. Alice Harrison, who had left her husband.

Mrs. Harrison asked who was there, when the men burst open the door. Three of them seized Mrs. Harrison and the other three Hamlin. The two were dragged to the bank of the Licking River, a stop being made in a thicket.

Both victims were stripped and lashed with heavy switches, all six whitecaps taking a hand. The victims were left lying unconscious on the ground. They have both been in a serious condition since, but are now pronounced out of danger.

James Meyers, a laborer, has been arrested. He denies having been a participant, but admits knowledge of the whitecapping. Benjamin Nienaber has also been arrested.

A Hint to American Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Consel Tucker of Martinique, writing to the State Department about the necessity of doing business at Martinique on the gold standard, says: "I have the honor to call the attention of the department to an imposition which is being constantly practiced upon American shipowners by merchants and others at this point, and request that this report be made as public as possible, to the end that the shipowners may be placed upon their guard. The charter party generally reads 'for so many American gold dollars, or their equivalent in francs at the rate of 5.25f.' The consignee takes advantage of this by declaring that it means 5.25f. in Martinique paper currency, which is a purely local issue, rating at the present time at 5.95f. It happened to-day that an American Captain had to accept his freight money at the rate stated in the charter party, viz., 5.25f., and then convert the same into good money, paying 14 per cent. for it. The charter party should always read for so many American gold dollars or their equivalent at current rates of exchange."

Camille D'Arville Wins.

Camille D'Arville, the actress, recovered a judgment yesterday against Edward E. Rice, theatrical manager, before Justice Dugro, in Trial Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, for $3,874.91 for back salary and money loaned, and an extra allowance of 5 per cent. on that amount.